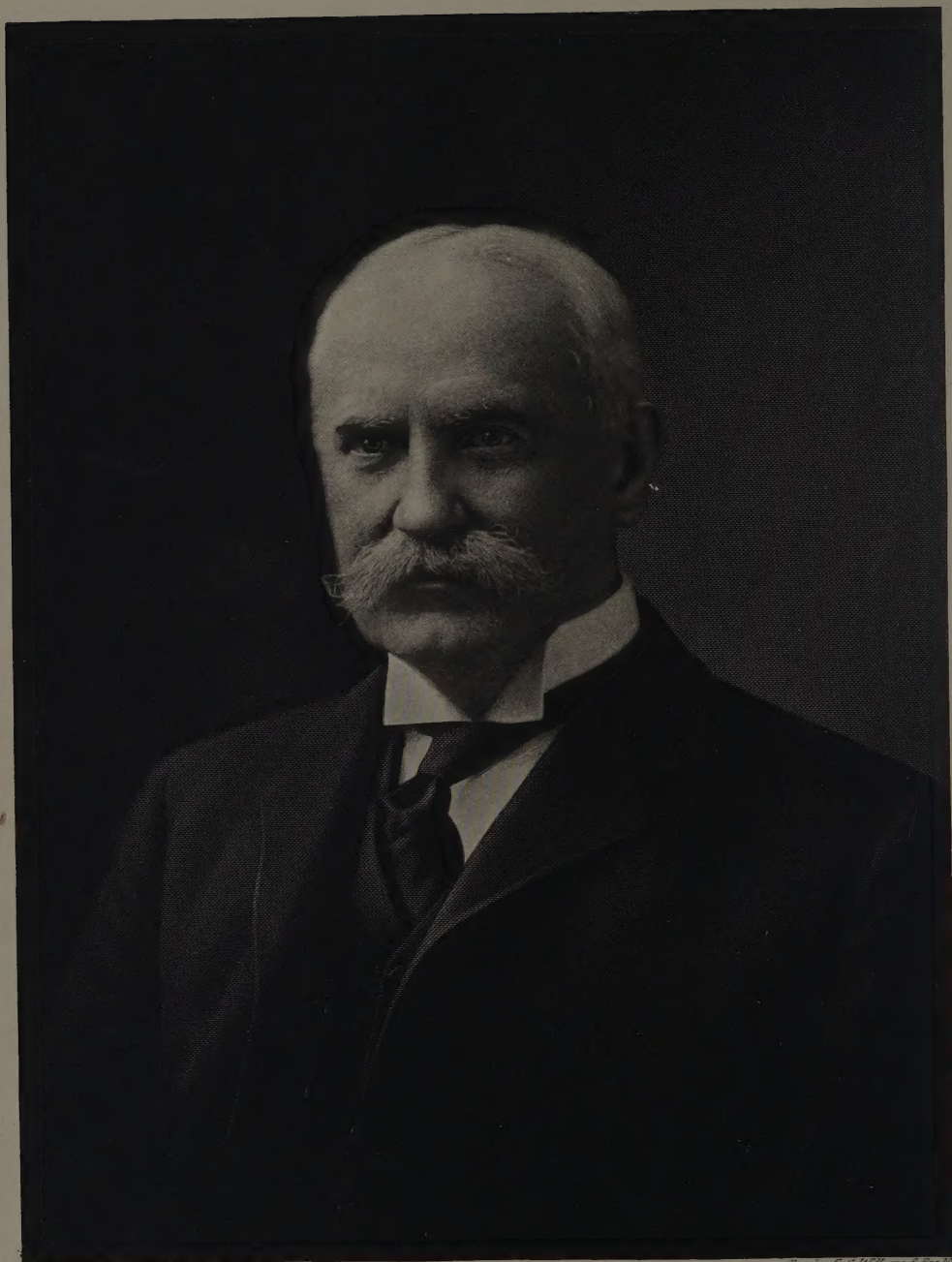




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THE HISTORY

OF THE STATE OF

RHODE ISLAND

AND

PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Thomas W. Bicknell
BIOGRAPHICAL



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BIOGRAPHICAL

RHODE ISLAND FAMILIES

HON. DANIEL RUSSELL BROWN—When the history of Rhode Island and her public men shall have been written, its pages will bear no more illustrious name, and record no more distinguished career than that of the Hon. D. Russell Brown. If "Biography is the home aspect of history," as Wilmott has expressed it, it is certainly within the province of true history to commemorate the lives of those men whose careers have been of signal usefulness and honor to the State, and in this connection it is not only compatible but absolutely imperative that mention be made of Ex-Governor D. Russell Brown, who was one of the foremost figures in the public and business life of Rhode Island.

Hon. Daniel Russell Brown was the thirty-ninth governor of Rhode Island, president and treasurer of the Brown Brothers Company of Providence, and one of the most influential citizens of this State. He was a native of Bolton, Tolland county, Conn., where his birth occurred March 28, 1848, a son of Arba Harrison and Harriet M. (Dart) Brown. On both sides of the house Mr. Brown was descended from old and distinguished families, many of whose members have become conspicuous in different callings throughout the southern portion of the New England States. The Brown family was founded here in early Colonial days and three of Mr. Brown's ancestors came over in the famous band of Pilgrims who landed from the "Mayflower" on Plymouth Rock, in 1620. The Dart family was founded by Richard Dart, who settled at New London, Conn., and purchased land there in 1664. His son, Daniel Dart, removed to Bolton, Conn., in 1716, and was the founder of the branch which has resided at that place ever since.

The paternal great-grandfather of ex-Governor Brown was John Brown, whose son, also John Brown, married a Miss Perkins, whose ancestry goes back to the "Mayflower." Among their children was Arba Harrison Brown, father of ex-Governor Brown, who resided at Bolton, Conn., most of his life, and there successfully followed the occupation of farming. His death occurred at Manchester, Conn., in 1887, where the latter part of his life was spent. He married Harriet Marrilla Dart, who was a woman of unusual intelligence and character and was one of those prominently connected with the Abolitionist movement in Connecticut. Her death occurred in 1864 while the Civil War was still in progress, so that her material eyes never looked upon the complete fruition of her hopes. Her faith in the eventual outcome, however, was sure, and frequently during her last years she made with the utmost assurance to her friends the statement that "the war will not end until slavery has been abolished." Arba H. Brown was a Baptist in religion, and his wife a Congregationalist; the former joined the Republican party at the time of its organization, and he continued a staunch advocate of its principles to the end of his

life. He and his wife were the parents of eleven children, of whom Daniel Russell Brown was one.

The childhood of Daniel Russell Brown was passed among the healthful surroundings of his father's farm, and as a lad he attended the public schools of his native Bolton. From there he went to the Academy at Manchester, and still later studied at Hartford, Conn. During his early youth he assisted his father with the work on the latter's farm, and there gained, besides a strong taste for the beauties of nature and a rural type of life, the splendid health which had stood him so well during his arduous career subsequently. Upon completing his studies at the Hartford School, he secured a position as clerk with the firm of Trumbull & Newcomb, large hardware dealers at Rockville, Conn. During his employment by this concern he showed unusual ability, and two years later was offered the position of head salesman for the hardware firm of Francis & Company of Hartford. He remained with this concern until 1870, and in the month of January in that year came to Providence, with which place his career has ever since been identified. Although but twenty-one years of age at the time, he had been offered a position as head of the supply store connected with the mills of Cyrus White. It was his desire, however, to become independent in business, and in less than three months after reaching Providence had formed an association with William Butler & Son, who had purchased Mr. White's business, and the firm became known as Butler, Brown & Company. In the year 1877 Mr. Brown and his brother purchased the interest of the other partners and organized the well-known firm of Brown Brothers & Company, which not long afterwards became the largest establishment of its kind in the United States. This business was incorporated in the year 1893 as the Brown Brothers Company, and is still in active operation to-day, ex-Governor Daniel Russell Brown's son, Milton Barrows Brown, being its secretary. In addition to his management of this great concern, Mr. Brown was also associated with a number of other important financial and business institutions here, and became president of the Old Colony Coöperative Bank, vice-president of the City Savings Bank, a director of the old National Bank, and of many other concerns.

Mr. Brown had become even better known in his connection with the public affairs of Rhode Island than as a merchant and business man, and was one of the foremost figures in the political life of the community. From his earliest youth he was keenly interested in public affairs, and followed his father in his strong adherence to the principles and policies of the Republican party. While still a very young man he began to take an active part in politics, and in the year 1880, when but twenty-four years old, was elected to the Providence Common Council. In this body he again displayed his marked ability in dealing with practical affairs and served thereon for four years. In the year

HISTORY OF RHODE ISLAND

1885 the Republican party nominated him as its candidate for mayor of Providence, but this honor he declined in order to continue in control of his private interests. He became one of the presidential electors for Rhode Island in 1888, and four years later was the successful Republican candidate for governor of the State. The campaign of that year was a very interesting one and out of the total vote of fifty-four thousand six hundred and seventy-nine, the largest ever cast in the history of the State up to that time, he received twenty-seven thousand four hundred and sixty-one ballots as against twenty-five thousand four hundred and thirty-three cast for W. T. C. Wardwell, the Democratic candidate. In the next campaign, that of 1893, he was again the Republican candidate, being opposed by David S. Baker, Jr., of the Democrats, and Henry B. Metcalf, of the Prohibitionists. Once more there was a closely-contested campaign, and once more Mr. Brown was the successful candidate, receiving twenty-two thousand and fifteen votes, as against twenty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and three thousand two hundred and sixty-five for the other two candidates respectively. The election laws of Rhode Island, however, require a majority of the total vote cast in order to elect, and accordingly, there being no legal choice, the election devolved upon the General Assembly of the State. An exceedingly close and hard-fought political battle followed, in which great corruption was charged against the Democratic members of the Assembly. It appears that at the opening of the May session the Democrats were in a majority in the House, and proceeded to unseat two Republican members in order to gain control of the grand committee which had the election of the governor. The House then passed a resolution inviting the Senate to join the House in grand committee to count the ballots and proclaim the result. The latter body, however, recognized at once that this project was an innovation of a distinctly illegal character, and promptly declined the invitation. They followed this up by a resolution of adjournment until January, 1894, which was not concurred with in the House, the resolution being laid on the table. The upper body at once communicated with Governor Brown to the effect that a difference of opinion existed between the two branches of the Legislature as to the date of adjournment. Governor Brown's action was characteristic of him in its courage and promptness, and the Assembly was adjourned at once by his order until the following January. This, the Democrats of the Lower House declared to be illegal, and they continued to hold rump sessions until the Assembly was reconvened in January, 1894. At once they resorted to every device and plan in order to entrap the governor, but Governor Brown was as shrewd as he was fair-minded, and in every case avoided the trap. The Democrats, as a last resort, laid their case before the Supreme Court of the State, which, however, unanimously sustained Governor Brown, with the result that the unwarrantable procedure of the House was brought to naught, and the matter went back to the people. Intense interest had been awakened throughout the State by the long political controversy, and in April, 1894, an election was held which brought out the largest vote ever cast in Rhode Island. The result was never in doubt, however, and

Governor Brown was returned to office with a plurality of six thousand two hundred and fifty-five votes, his total vote being twenty-nine thousand one hundred and seventy-nine, as against Mr. Baker's twenty-two thousand nine hundred and twenty-four. Mr. Brown, perceiving the evils necessarily attendant upon the old system, had been very active in the meantime to alter the constitution of the State so as to insure elections by plurality. This he was successful in accomplishing, and he also exerted strong influence in favor of biennial elections, as against the former one year term. Among other valuable services performed by him for the State was the securing of the passage of what was known as the free text book law and of measures providing for the improvement of highways and other reforms, including those regulating the business of surety companies and building and loan associations, and the factory inspector's law. Governor Brown, during the three years of his administration, proved himself to be a most capable and disinterested executive, and gained the approval not only of his own political followers, but also of all right-thinking men in the State. This approval was expressed before the Republican National Convention in 1896 by making him the State's candidate for the vice-presidency.

Ex-Governor Brown had for many years been prominent in fraternal and club circles in Providence, and especially so in the Masonic order, having taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry. He was a member of Adelphoi Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; the Royal Arch Masons; the Royal and Select Masters; St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar; and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Brown was also prominently affiliated with the Young Men's Christian Association in this State; the Art Advance; the Talma, West Side and Scantum clubs; the Providence Press Club, the Rhode Island Press club, the Rhode Island Historical Society, the Rhode Island Society Sons of the American Revolution, the Rhode Island Art Institute, the Providence Board of Trade, the Providence Business Men's Association, and many other social, benevolent and literary organizations. He was also president of the Pine Ridge Camp for Consumptives. Mr. Brown was eligible to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Society of Mayflower Descendants. In his religious belief Mr. Brown was a Congregationalist and had for many years attended the Beneficent Church of that denomination at Providence.

Daniel Russell Brown was united in marriage, October 14, 1874, at Providence, with Isabel Barrows, daughter of Milton and Mary (Guild) Barrows. Three children have been born of this union, as follows: Milton Barrows, who is mentioned above as secretary of the Brown Brothers Company; Isabel Russell and Hope Caroline. Daniel Russell Brown died at his home in Providence, February 28, 1919.

FREDERICK S. PECK—On May 22, 1639, the Great and General Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony met at Boston, electing John Winthrop governor, and other Colonial officers. The name of Mr. Joseph Peck, of Hingham, stands at the head of the list of deputies, twenty-eight in number, who met to make Puritan laws

for a Puritan Colony. In that historic assembly of legislators were John Endicott, Richard Bellingham, Simon Bradstreet, Israel Stoughton and Richard Saltonstall, while Humphrey Atherton, noted in Rhode Island history, Robert Keayne, Thomas Mayhew, Simon Willard, Edward Rawson, William Hawthorne, and others, were of the legislative group that were destined to win high honors in civil life in the Bay Colony. On May 13, 1640, the Great and General Court met at Boston and again the name of Mr. Joseph Peck leads the deputies, now thirty-one in number. Of this number twenty-three bear the title "Mr.," four are captains, one lieutenant, one ensign, and two carry no title. In 1641 the General Court of Elections met at Boston, on January 2, and Mr. Joseph Peck is still a deputy from Hingham, with distinguished associates, over whom Richard Bellingham was chosen as governor. Among them are William Carpenter, Henry Smith, William Cheesbrough, Alexander Winchester, Stephen Paine, and others, who, in 1641, through the agency of Captain Myles Standish and Mr. John Browne, purchased a township of land, eight miles square, of Massassoit, and later called it Rehoboth.

(I) Mr. Joseph Peck, who, with his brother, Rev. Robert Peck, Jr., were the founders of the Peck family in America, was the son of Robert Peck, a resident of Suffolk county, England. The son Joseph was baptized in Beccles, Suffolk county, April 30, 1587. Robert Peck, Jr., received his Master's degree at Cambridge University in 1603; was a Puritan minister in Hingham, England, and, with his brother, Joseph, came to New England in 1638, settling at Hingham, in the Bay Colony, where English settlers of Norfolk county had founded a new Hingham on the Bay coast. Robert and Joseph took the freeman's oath, March 13, 1638-39, and Robert was ordained teacher of the church at Hingham, Mass., 1639. On October 27, 1641, Robert, his wife and son, Joseph, embarked from Boston for his native land, having been invited, says Cotton Mather, to renew his pastoral office over the Puritan Church in Hingham, England, "where he was greatly serviceable for the good of the Church." He died in 1656, in the midst of a loved and beloved people. Concerning Mr. Joseph Peck and his family, Mr. David Cushing, town clerk of Hingham, Mass., has this record: "Mr. Joseph Peck and his wife and three sons and daughter, and two men servants, and three maid servants, came from old Hingham and settled at New Hingham."

Joseph Peck married Rebecca Clark, at Hingham, England, May 21, 1617. After being the mother of five children, she died October 24, 1637, when Mr. Peck married ———, who gave him three sons. The baptismal names and dates of the children were: Anna, March 12, 1617-18, died July, 1636; Rebecca, May 25, 1620; Joseph, Aug. 23, 1623; John, about 1626; Nicholas, April 9, 1630; Samuel, Feb. 3, 1638-39; Nathaniel, Oct. 31, 1641; Israel, March 4, 1644.

Mr. Joseph Peck was nearly fifty-two years of age when he settled, with others of his old town, as a co-founder, in New Hingham, New England. He was in the full maturity of physical and mental power, was well-to-do in worldly possessions, and belonged to the superior class of English settlers in America. Whether

aware of his lineage or not, he really had the blood of an early Saxon and Norman nobility in his veins, the proof of which was manifest in his own excellent and well-ordered life, and in the long lines of good men and women who gladly trace their ancestry to Joseph Peck of Hingham and Rehoboth. The election of Mr. Peck as a deputy to the General Court of the Bay Colony from Hingham, only a few days after taking the freeman's oath, and his repeated elections to the same office, are proof of his social and political standing, while the other offices of trust and honor from town and colony confirm the record; he was a trusted man in the Bay Colony.

Mr. Peck was a pioneer as well as a founder. Reports came to him of unoccupied lands in the Narragansett Bay country. Boston had just sent a ship-load of three hundred people to found towns and a colony on Aquidneck. Miles Standish had preempted Sowams (Barrington). At Mt. Hope (Bristol) were Indian lands, the home of King Philip. Men of vision saw in the field attractive territory for new settlement, and "in the year of our Lord 1641, Governor Bradford of Plymouth granted to Joseph Peck, Stephen Paine, Henry Smith, Alexander Winchester, Thomas Cooper, gent., and others with them, and such others as they should associate to themselves, a tract of land for a plantation or township formerly called by the natives Secunke, for which the purchasers paid Massassoit ten fathoms of beads and a coat." Most of the settlers were from Hingham and Weymouth, and as lands were apportioned according to estates, we have in the Rehoboth Proprietors' Records, Vol. I., p. 1, the estimated estates of the founders of ancient Rehoboth, in 1645. Richard Wright stands first with £834; John Browne second with £600; and Joseph Peck and Stephen Paine next with £535 each. Mr. Joseph Peck and family moved from Hingham to Rehoboth in 1645, thereby entering the new plantation as purchasers and founders. The first Peck home was in "the Ring of the Town," and was located not far from the railroad station at Rumford, in East Providence. Here Mr. Peck lived an active, useful and honored citizen until his death, December 23, 1663, in his seventy-seventh year.

(II) Joseph (2) Peck, first son of Joseph (1) Peck, baptized in 1623, settled near his father at Seekonk Plain, but, about 1660, removed to Palmer's river section of Rehoboth. He died about 1701.

(II) John Peck, second son of Joseph (1) Peck, settled near Luther's Corners, on the east side of Bowen's river. He was a representative from Rehoboth to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1700. He died in 1713.

(II) Nicholas Peck, third son of Joseph (1) Peck, settled in the southern part of Rehoboth, near Munroe's Tavern. He represented the town of Rehoboth as deputy to the General Court at Plymouth for the years 1669-78-85-98, a period of nine years. He rose to the rank of captain in the Colonial militia. He died May 27, 1720.

(II) Samuel Peck, fourth son of Joseph (1) Peck, remained at the homestead on Seekonk Plain. He was a deputy from Rehoboth to Plymouth for two years, and one of the first representatives of the town to the

Massachusetts Colony, after the union with Plymouth. He was also a deacon of the Newman Congregational Church. He died in 1708.

(II) Nathaniel Peck, fifth son of Joseph (1) Peck, is the ancestor of Frederick S. Peck, the subject of this sketch. Nathaniel and his brother, Israel, settled in Barrington, then Swansea, Mass., on lands, a part of which are now owned by Frederick S. Peck, and are styled the Ousamequin Farm. This farm is a part of ancient Sowams (Barrington), which was purchased of Massasoit (Ousamequin), in 1653, by Governor Bradford, Governor Prince, Miles Standish, and others of old settlers of Plymouth, in 1653, for £35 sterling. A proprietary was formed by the purchasers, the territory was surveyed and plotted, roads laid out, and the lands were sold to the dwellers in the towns of Rehoboth and Swansea. As early as 1655, Joseph (1) Peck had secured an interest in the Sowams proprietary by a purchase of certain lands of the original Sowams proprietors. These proprietary lands, with certain salt meadows, Mr. Joseph (1) Peck gave, by his will, to his sons Nathaniel and Israel. After their marriage these the two brothers settled in Barrington, building houses and rearing families, the land remaining undivided as one farm, until after Nathaniel, of the third generation, was married. Nathaniel Peck, father of Nathaniel and Israel Peck above mentioned, died in 1676, at the age of thirty-five, and his wife, Deliverance, in 1678, leaving one son, Nathaniel, as heir to all his father's estate.

(III) Nathaniel (2) Peck, son of Nathaniel (1) Peck, born July 26, 1670, married (first) Christian Allen, of Swansea, March 8, 1695-96. Three children were born of this marriage: Ebenezer, Nathaniel and Thomas. Nathaniel Peck married (second) Judith Smith, of Rehoboth, July 18, 1705, of whom were born seven children: Daniel, David, Abigail, Bathsheba, Solomon, of further mention; John, John. Nathaniel Peck was a prominent citizen of Barrington, holding various public offices; was an officer in the Colonial militia and a deacon of the Congregational church. He died August 5, 1751, in his eighty-second year.

(IV) Solomon Peck, son of Nathaniel (2) Peck, was born November 11, 1712, married Keziah Barnes, December 29, 1737, and settled upon a part of his father's estate. Eleven children were the fruit of their marriage. Mr. Peck was a useful and respected citizen, and Mrs. Peck a devoted wife and mother. On his tombstone are the lines:

My flesh shall rest in hope to rise
Waked by His powerful Voice.

On hers:

A faithful Wife and Mother dear,
Such she was who now lies here.

(V) Solomon (2) Peck, son of Solomon (1) Peck, was born October 29, 1738; married Mrs. Abigail Barney (born Peck), his cousin, December 8, 1763. He lived in the house which is now known as the Ousamequin farmhouse, where six children were born: Abigail, Keziah, Solomon, Darius, Ellis, of further mention; and Beebe. Solomon Peck died August 22, 1814; his widow, June 16, 1821.

(VI) Ellis Peck, son of Solomon (2) Peck, was born in Barrington, August 2, 1774, and died July 27,

1854. He married Sarah Hill, daughter of David Hill, who gave him seven children: Sarah, Abigail, Ellis (2), Hannah, Asa, of further mention; Hannah and William. No children were born by a second marriage to Lucy Bliss, in 1818. Ellis Peck and family lived at the homestead of his father, Solomon (2) Peck.

(VII) Asa Peck, son of Ellis and Sarah (Hill) Peck, was born in Barrington, April 7, 1812, and married Lucretia S. Remington, daughter of Enoch and Phebe (Short) Remington, March 4, 1839. Mr. Peck inherited a part of the ancestral acres bought of the Pilgrim proprietors of Sowams by Joseph (1) Peck, and was born and spent his life in the house occupied by his father, Ellis Peck, and his grandfather, Solomon Peck. It is probable that the house of Nathaniel (2) Peck stood on or near this site, as a stone garrison house stood in front of the Peck house, in the center of the eight-rod way that ran from the north end of the middle eight-rod highway to the Barrington river. Asa Peck was a farmer by home occupation, but an energetic body, a resolute spirit and an acquisitive nature led him into other fields, at first as a market drover and trader, and later as a dealer in wool-waste, establishing, with his son, Leander R. Peck, a successful business on Canal street, in Providence, under the name of Asa Peck & Company, into which he later introduced his son Walter A. Peck. Mr. Peck's business enterprises, honorable dealing and strict integrity won success and a comfortable fortune, which he transmitted to a family of children worthy to receive a rich family heritage and the foundation for a larger fortune.

Six children were born to Asa and Lucretia S. (Remington) Peck: Adelaide E., Leander R., of further mention; George A., Juliette L., Walter A., and Ida E. Mrs. Peck was a woman of unusual mental and physical powers, with a moral and spiritual quality that constituted her a leader in Barrington society. Harmony, cordiality, generosity and hospitality characterized the Asa Peck home and family. Mr. Peck took a deep interest in town affairs, and his voice was always on the side of economy in town expenditures. Although a member of the minority party in the town, he was chosen to fill important offices, and was a member of the Committee of Twenty at the Barrington Centennial Celebration in 1870. There were two traits in the character of Asa Peck which must be emphasized, his industry and his honesty. Of this latter trait, his grandson says: "Grandfather would go as far to pay a debt as to collect one, and while he expected a payment to the last cent in any debt due him, he was equally insistent in the payment of the last cent where he owed another." Other characteristics were his unostentatious charity, his unfailing cheerfulness and his love of home. The virtues inherited from his Puritan ancestors were transmitted to his children, and he passed to his reward honored and respected.

(VIII) Leander Remington Peck, son of Asa and Lucretia S. (Remington) Peck, was born at Ousamequin Farm, Barrington, R. I., February 12, 1843, died in Providence, January 28, 1909, and lies at rest in Princess Hill Cemetery, Barrington. After obtaining a good education in high school and academy, and business experience through association with his uncle, Jeremiah S. Remington, a merchant of Providence, he



Granden Rock

joined with his father in organizing the firm Asa Peck & Company. The business, buying and selling wool and woolen wastes, although new to Rhode Island, possessed elements of profit which attracted Mr. Peck, and he bent every energy toward bringing the venture to a successful issue. The firm, the oldest in this line in the State, has always kept its leadership by pursuing the policy worked out and followed by Leander R. Peck, who was its inspiration and its directing head until his death. In addition to the founding and developing of a stable business house, Leander R. Peck was president of the Lawton Spinning Company; a director and vice-president of the Union Trust Company of Providence; a director in other financial corporations, and filled an important place in Providence business life. He was a business man of keen ability, but he had other enthusiasms, and regarded life as something more than a succession of business transactions. He bought the site he had previously selected for the Pomham Club grounds, and was one of the founders of the club, chairman of its executive committee, and later its president.

He added to Ousamequin Farm and rendered the grounds around the house spacious and beautiful; the landscape gardeners being freely called upon to make the old home a place of beauty. He was a great admirer of the light harness horse, and owned some very speedy ones, but these were kept for pleasure driving only. His cultured wife, too, had her enthusiasms, the greenhouses and beautiful lawns showing plainly woman's taste. But her great joy was her private collection of silver and copper lustre. This collection was begun in 1899, with one piece left her by an aunt and one owned by her husband's grandfather. In one room at Ousamequin, known as the "Museum," there was but one piece of modern furniture, and that a tall standing lamp. The winter home of the family was in Providence, the summer home at Ousamequin Farm.

Leander R. Peck married, September 3, 1866, Sarah Gould Cannon, daughter of Charles and Mary P. (Fisher) Cannon, a descendant through female lines of John Howland and Elizabeth Tilley, both of whom came from Leyden in the "Mayflower," Mrs. Peck being of the ninth American generation. Mr. and Mrs. Leander R. Peck were the parents of a son, Frederick Stanhope Peck, of further mention; and a daughter, Edith Remington, born March 14, 1874, married, November 15, 1898, Frank N. Phillips, president of the American Electrical Works, and has a daughter, Charlotte, and a son, Donald Key Phillips.

There are many memorials to the memory of Leander Remington Peck to be found in the community in which he so long resided, two of them in the town of Barrington, and very near each other, being strikingly handsome and appropriate. In Barrington stands the modern high school building newly completed, erected on grounds, which, with the newly completed building, were donated to the town by Mrs. Sarah Gould (Cannon) Peck, in honor of her husband's memory, the building to be known as the "Leander R. Peck School." The design is beautiful, the construction and the location perfect, but the true value of the gift is the love which inspired it, and the true philanthropic spirit which could foresee the great and increasing value of

an institution which shall make men better by making them wiser.

The second movement referred to is the handsome memorial tomb erected in the cemetery at Barrington, in 1909, by Mrs. Edith Remington (Peck) Phillips, as a tribute of respect to the memory of her father. In order to make the gift doubly effective and to forever provide for its proper care and preservation, Mrs. Leander R. Peck and her son, Frederick S. Peck, have founded a \$10,000 fund to provide for the perpetual care of the tomb.

(IX) Frederick Stanhope Peck, of the ninth American generation, son of Leander Remington Peck, and grandson of Asa Peck, was born in Providence, R. I., December 16, 1868. He began business life in association with his father in the firm of Asa Peck & Company. He was a trusted and valued assistant to his father until January 1, 1903, when he was elected secretary and assistant treasurer. This position he held until the death of his father, January 28, 1909, when he succeeded to the presidency. He is also vice-president of the National Exchange Bank of Providence; vice-president of the Lawton Spinning Company, and vice-president of the Eastern Coal Company, and a director in many other business corporations. The business lives of these three men—grandfather, father and son—have flowed in similar currents, and each has exhibited that same public spirited enterprise and progressive ideas which have carried each a little further along as conditions changed, but in business intercourse with their fellowmen the same spirit of fairness and upright dealing has actuated them. Asa Peck & Company, Inc., is their business monument, a corporation just entering upon its second half-century of successful existence.

The old home "Ousamequin Farm," is now a valued possession of Mr. Peck, not only for its intrinsic value, but for its hallowed associations. Long before it became his property he had bought an estate adjoining it, calling his new residence "Belton Court," in memory of Belton, the early home of the Pecks in England. In politics he is a Republican, there departing from the faith of his father's, and rendering Barrington valuable service as councilman, State central committeeman, and representative to the General Assembly of Rhode Island, serving on the committee on finance during his entire membership and for six years as chairman. He is a member of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Boston Wool Trade Association, Rhode Island Historical Society, Rhode Island School of Design, Bank Clerks Mutual Benefit Association, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, and the Society of Mayflower Descendants. His clubs are the Bristol Reading Room, Barrington Yacht, Bay Spring Yacht, Commercial, Economic, Pomham, Providence Art, Providence Central, Rhode Island Country, Squantum Association, Turk's Head and West Side.

Mr. Peck married, June 6, 1894, Mary Rothwell Burlingame, only daughter of Edwin Harris and Eliza (Aylsworth) Burlingame, and a descendant of Roger Burlingame, who appeared at Stonington, Conn., in 1654, Mrs. Peck being of the ninth American generation. Mr. and Mrs. Peck are the parents of a daughter, Helen, who married Weir Williams, September 10, 1918.

GEORGE LOTHROP BRADLEY—The name Bradley is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and is a compound of Brad (broad) and lea (a field or meadow). It is local in derivation, and it can be readily seen that William of the broad lea would in the evolution of surnames become William Bradley. The earliest mention of the name in England occurs in the year 1183, when the Lord High Bishop of Durham mentions an estate in Wollingham which contained three hundred acres, and another at Bradley of forty acres, held by Roger de Bradley.

Arms—Gules a fesse argent between three boars' heads couped or.

Crest—A boar sable bristled and hooped or, gorged with a garland vert.

There are numerous townships bearing the name located in Cheshire, Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, Southampton and Staffordshire, the latter of which counties contains Bradley estates and townships of very great extent. In 1437 there is mention of the Bradleys of Bradley. Again in 1475 the will of Sir John Pilkington, Knight, of Yorkshire, bequeathed to his brother Charles a place named Bradley. There are great and small Bradley parishes in Suffolk, and Lower and Upper Bradley in Kildwick, Yorkshire. John Bradley was Bishop of Shaftsbury, in 1539. In 1578 Alexander Bradley resided in the See of Durham, and about the same time Cuthbertus Bradley was curate of Barnarde Castle. Thomas Bradley was Doctor of Divinity and chaplain to King Charles I., and afterward prebend of the Cathedral Church of York and rector of Ackworth. His son, Savile, was fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and another son, Thomas, was a merchant in Virginia.

During this period the persecutions and religious intolerance in England led many to emigrate to America; emigration increased to such an extent that a tax aimed at curtailing it was levied on all who left the country. This led many to slip away by stealth, leaving no record of their departure. Among the original lists of emigrants, religious exiles, etc., a number of Bradleys are mentioned. There are several distinct branches of the family in America tracing their lineage to the several founders who came to the New World in the seventeenth century. Few branches have produced as distinguished a progeny as the Massachusetts Bradleys, of which family the Hon. Charles Smith Bradley, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, was a member.

(I) Joseph Bradley, the immigrant ancestor and founder, was born in London, England, in 1649, and settled in Haverhill, Mass., in 1659. He married, April 4, 1691, Hannah Heath, of Haverhill, and rose to prominence in the life and affairs of the town toward the close of the seventeenth century. The fifth garrison was in his house and under his command. The Bradley family was among those of early Haverhill who suffered severely from the Indian raids. In 1697 Joseph, Martha and Sarah Bradley were captured by the Indians. On April 17, 1701, Daniel Bradley was reported missing. The wife of Joseph Bradley was captured twice. The garrison at his house was surprised February 8, 1704, and his wife taken for the second time and carried away. An infant child, born to

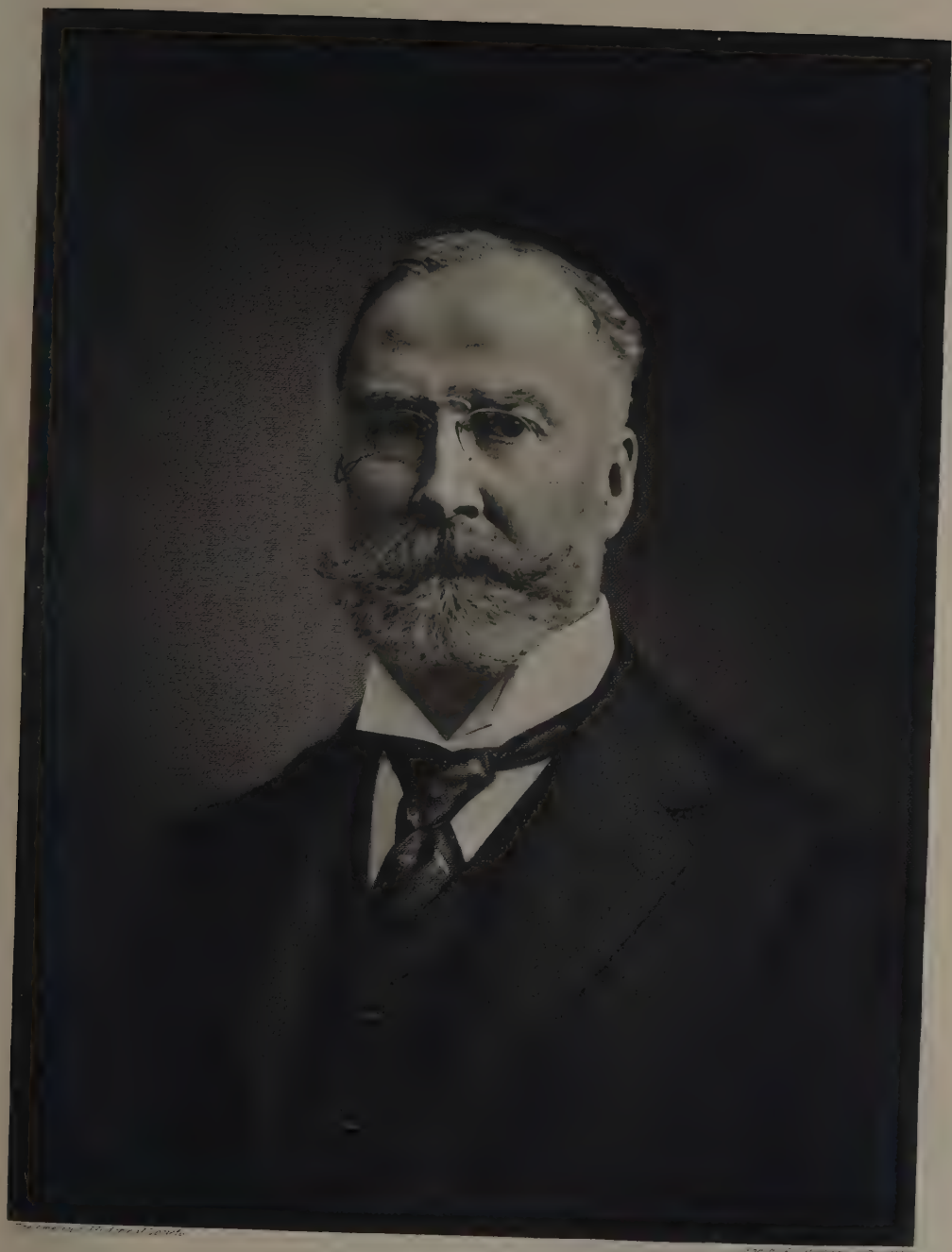
her soon afterward, died of exposure and want, or was killed, as the following ancient tradition states. Hannah Bradley received no kindness from her captors, subsisting on bits of skin, ground nuts, bark of trees, wild onions and lily roots, on the terrible journey to Canada, after the birth of her child. The child was sickly and annoyed the Indians with its crying. They thrust embers from the fire in its mouth, gashed its forehead with their knives, and finally, during her temporary absence from it, ended its life by impaling it on a pike. She managed to live through the journey and was sold to the French in Canada for eighty livres. She was kindly treated by her owners. In March, 1705, her husband started for Canada on foot, with a dog and small sled, taking with him a bag of snuff to the Governor of Canada from the Governor of Massachusetts. He redeemed his wife and set sail for Boston. We are told that during one attack on the Bradley house she poured hot soft soap on an Indian and killed him, and that the torture of her child was in retaliation. Joseph Bradley died October 3, 1729; his widow Hannah, November 2, 1761.

(II) Isaac Bradley, son of Joseph and Hannah (Heath) Bradley, was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1680. During an Indian raid, Isaac Bradley, aged fifteen and Joseph Whitaker, aged eleven, were taken captive while in the open fields near Joseph Bradley's house on Parsonage road, near the north brook. Joseph was, tradition tells us, a large, overgrown, and exceedingly clumsy boy. On their arrival at the Indian camp at the lake, the boys were placed in an Indian family until the spring, when the Indians intended to take them to Canada. Isaac contracted a fever, and the kindness and care of the squaw alone saved his life. On his recovery he planned to escape, managed to get away with his companion, and continued to the southward all night. The Indians pursued them the following day, and their dogs found the boys. They gave the meat they had taken for food to the dogs, who knew them, and were saved by concealing themselves with the animals in a hollow log. Some days later they came upon an Indian camp, but escaped without detection. They continued almost without food or clothing for eight days. On the morning of the eighth day, Joseph sank down exhausted, and Isaac Bradley went on alone, shortly afterward reaching a settler's camp, and returning for young Whitaker, whom he left at Saco, continuing on to Haverhill alone.

Isaac Bradley married, at Haverhill, Mass., intentions dated May 16, 1706, Elizabeth Clement.

(III) John Bradley, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Clement) Bradley, was born at Haverhill, Mass., April 10, 1709. He married, and resided in Haverhill, all his life, a prosperous and well known member of the community.

(IV) Lieutenant Jonathan Bradley, son of John Bradley, was born at Haverhill, Mass., and baptized there, February 22, 1746-47. He served with valor during the American Revolution, and held the rank of second lieutenant in Captain Stephen Webster's company, Fourth Essex County Regiment, in 1778. He married (first) intentions dated, February 11, 1773, Sarah Osgood, of Andover, where she died September 14, 1790, aged forty; he married (second) April 14, 1791, Sarah Ayer,



Mr. L. Brainerd

who died October 20, 1820, aged sixty-five, at Andover. Lieutenant Jonathan Bradley was a resident of Andover for the greater part of his life, and was one of the leading men of the town in his day. He died there, February 23, 1818, aged seventy-three years.

(V) Charles Bradley, son of Lieutenant Jonathan and Sarah (Ayer) Bradley, was born at Andover, Mass., December 17, 1792. He married (intentions dated at Newburyport, November 14, 1817) Sarah Smith, of Haverhill. She was a daughter of Jonathan K. Smith, and a granddaughter of Rev. Hezekiah Smith, a famous chaplain of the Massachusetts troops in the Revolution, and for more than forty years one of the fellows of Brown University. Charles Bradley was a prominent merchant of Boston, and afterward a manufacturer in Portland, Me.

(VI) Hon. Charles Smith Bradley, son of Charles and Sarah (Smith) Bradley, was born in Newburyport, Mass., July 18, 1819. He enjoyed excellent educational advantages, and prepared for college in the Boston Latin School. He entered Brown University, drawn to it by the regard he had for his great-grandfather, and in 1838 was with the highest honors in his class, which contained an unusual number of brilliant men. Several years following were spent in post-graduate study in the University, and after taking the degree of Master of Arts he chose the legal profession for his work in life, and entered the Harvard Law School. Completing his studies for the bar in the law office of Charles F. Tillinghast, of Providence, he was admitted to the bar in 1841. In the same year he formed a partnership with Mr. Tillinghast.

He sprang rapidly into prominence through his eloquence as a speaker. His public utterances were all characterized by a masterly power of reasoning, comprehensive knowledge, and a polished diction which led to his appointment often to speak on political and literary occasions. In 1854 he was elected by the town of North Providence to the Senate of the State, where he was influential in securing the Act of Amnesty to all who had taken part in the Dorr Rebellion of 1842. At a public meeting in Providence, June 9, 1856, relative to the assault of Brooks on Sumner in the United States Senate, he said:

Is it not well that the second city in New England, the first which is not connected by any personal ties with Mr. Sumner, should speak of this outrage, not in the first flush of our indignation, but in the tones of deliberate condemnation? * * * We know that brutality and cowardice go hand in hand, because brutal passions and true moral courage cannot harmonize in the same character. * * * If the South upholds this act, the antagonism of their civilization and ours will mount higher and come closer and closer; and it requires no horoscope to show the future.

Judge Bradley was a conscientious member of the Democratic party throughout his life, but had the support and confidence of men of all parties in the city and State. He represented Rhode Island repeatedly in the National Democratic Conventions, notably that of 1860, when the party was divided, and he adhered to the Unionists, casting his vote for Stephen A. Douglas. In 1863 he was the Democratic nominee for Congress. In February, 1866, he was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, as successor of Hon. Samuel Ames, receiving the honor at the hands of a Republican Legislature. After two years on the bench,

years in which he discharged the duties of his office with consummate ability and with the greatest honor to himself and to the State, he resigned to give his entire attention to his private practice. On the occasion of his retirement from the bench the "Providence Journal" observed:

He has discharged the duties belonging to that high position with a success, and, we may add, a judicial distinction, in which the people of the State feel both a satisfaction and pride, and which they had hoped he would long continue to illustrate in a sphere so honorable and important.

On the occasion of the opening of the Rhode Island Hospital, Judge Bradley, a generous donor to the fund of \$80,000 which was raised at the time, remarked in his address:

Every human being is united, by mysterious ties, with all the past and all of the future. Those who most fully realize the greatness of our being have the strongest desire to live after death, even on earth. It is no personal ambition, but a diviner instinct, which leads such nature to found, or to ally themselves with, great institutions, whose perennial existence of beneficence shall outlast their names and their memories among men. * * * Our State will bear proudly on its bosom through coming centuries this institution, expressing in its object, and its architecture the humanity of the age. * * * In aiding, you place stones of beauty in these walls, whereon the All Seeing Eye, it may not irreverently be said, shall read your name, though time and storm shall have written their wild signatures upon them. * * * The sons and daughters of toil, as the day calls them to work and the night to rest, will look upon these towers, blending with the morning and the evening sky, with their tearful benedictions. In the time of illness and accident, if the struggle of life presses too hard upon them, this shall be their honorable refuge, builded with a beneficence akin to, and sanctioned by, the Divine.

In 1866 Judge Bradley received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Brown University, and was also elected one of the fellows of that institution. For three years he officiated as lecturer in the Law School of Harvard University. In 1876 he was chosen professor of that school, and filled the chair with remarkable ability until 1879. On his retirement the board of overseers, through their chairman, Judge Lowell, said:

We have suffered a great loss in the resignation of Hon. Charles S. Bradley, whose lucid and practical teaching was highly appreciated by the students, and whose national reputation added to the renown of the school. We had hoped that some incidental advantage of quiet and freedom from care might be found to outweigh other considerations, and that the professorship was permanently filled.

Judge Bradley travelled widely in America, and at different times had visited nearly all portions of Europe. With his love of letters and broad scholarship he united a genuine and strong love for agriculture and rural enjoyments, which was perhaps in a large degree an inherited passion. The grounds about his elegant residence in Providence, his farm property and products, and his attachment to ancestral estates, were a proof of his appreciation of all that belongs to the oldest and most important of human occupations. His tastes and culture were manifested in his great love for superior works of art, of which he had many noted specimens in his home. His oration before the Alumni Association of Brown University in 1855, his oration on the 250th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, his remarks on the retirement of President Caswell from the presidency of the University in 1872, and his oration before the Phi Beta Kappa

Society of Harvard University in 1879, were models of rich thought, graceful diction, and lucid argument, vindicating his right to be classed as one of the most impressive orators of his day in the United States. Of his address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the Boston "Daily Advertiser" observed:

If there were any need for justification of the custom of annual addresses before the college societies, such an address as Judge Bradley's yesterday gave that justification completely. It is, indeed, remarkable to see an audience of so distinguished men of leading position in every walk of life. It is remarkable to have so much good sense, so many important suggestions, nay, so many of the fundamental truths upon which civilized society rests crowded into one hour. The power of the speaker on his audience, the hold with which he compelled their fascinated attention were again and again referred to through the afternoon. This is not simply the attention which people give to what they hear with pleasure, it was the satisfaction with which the audience received important principles, of which they felt the value, whether they were or were not new to the hearer. *Vero pro gratulis* indeed might well be taken as the motto of the address. The passage which showed how the bar of the country must be relied upon to maintain at the highest the dignity of the bench was received with profound sympathy and interest. It deserves the careful attention of the bar in every part of the country.

His oration on "The Profession of the Law as an Element of Civil Society," pronounced June 29, 1881, before the Societies of the University of Virginia, was regarded "as a learned and profound discussion of this subject, in which he argued that the bar is essential to the administration of justice, that the administration of justice is essential to the existence of society, and the existence of society essential for the protection of man in his endeavors to live according to the laws of his being."

Judge Bradley married (first) April 28, 1842, Sarah Manton, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Whipple) Manton, of Providence, R. I. She was born March 10, 1818, and died December 12, 1854, survived by three sons: 1. Joseph Manton, who died March 7, 1879, unmarried. 2. Charles, of whom see forward. 3. George Lothrop, of whom see forward. Judge Bradley married (second) August 4, 1858, Charlotte Augusta Saunders, of Charlottesville, Va., and she died in May, 1864, her daughter, Janet Laurie, dying in the same month. He married (third) in May, 1866, Emma Pendleton (Ward) Chambers, of Winchester, Va., who died February 28, 1875. Judge Bradley died in New York City, April 29, 1888, while on a visit to his son, the late George Lothrop Bradley.

(VII) Charles (2) Bradley, son of the late Chief Justice Charles Smith and Sarah (Manton) Bradley, was born in Providence, R. I., May 6, 1845. He received his early education under Dr. S. F. Smith in a private academy in Newton, Mass., and later attended the University Grammar School of Providence, where he prepared for college. He entered Williams College, and was graduated therefrom in 1865. Shortly afterward he entered business life and went to Chicago, where he was engaged in business for several years. He next went to Colorado, where he was interested in gold mining, but, tiring of this venture and of business life, he returned to Providence, where he determined to enter the legal profession.

He prepared for the bar in the office of his father in Providence, and after being admitted at once began the practice of his profession in the office of Bradley

& Metcalf, of which noted law firm his father was senior member. His legal practice dealt more with the technical and involved problems of jurisprudence, and was for the greater part conducted in his office. He was well known in the ranks of the legal profession in Providence, as a lawyer of fine capability and masterly reasoning powers, but was of a retiring disposition, eschewing public life. Mr. Bradley spent much time on his country estate in the town of Lincoln, taking great pride in its beauty. He was essentially a home-loving man, and his home was that of the man of culture, refinement and scholarly tastes. His library and art collection, the nucleus of which had been left him by his father were his special attractions. He was a member of the Hope and Rhode Island clubs of Providence, and of the Rhode Island School of Design and the Providence Art Club. Mr. Bradley died in the prime of life November 9, 1898, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

On October 31, 1876, Charles Bradley married Jane Whitman Bailey, who was born in the town of North Providence, July 13, 1849, daughter of William Mason and Harriet (Brown) Bailey. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley were the parents of the following children: 1. Charles, Jr., mentioned below. 2. Alice Whitman, born Nov. 5, 1881; resides with her mother. 3. Joseph Manton, born Dec. 10, 1882; was engaged in business in Portland, Ore., for six years, at the end of which time he returned to the East, and engaged in cotton manufacturing in Brattleboro, Vt.; he married Margaret S. Walter, of Portland, Ore., and they have two children: Joseph Manton, Jr., and Margaret Bradley. He died in Providence, R. I., March 15, 1915. 4. Mary Emerson, born June 18, 1884; married Dr. Emery M. Porter, of Providence; issue: Emery Moulton, Jr., who died in infancy; George Whipple; Jane Bradley, who died in infancy; Arnold, and Nancy Porter. 5. Margaret Harrison, born July 6, 1890; married Brockholst M. Smith, of Providence, and they are the parents of a daughter Helen Bradley Smith, born in Aug., 1914, and a son, Brockholst M. Smith, Jr., born Oct. 24, 1917.

(VIII) Charles (3) Bradley, son of Charles (2) and Jane Whitman (Bailey) Bradley, was born in Providence, R. I., December 19, 1877. He was educated in the University Grammar School of Providence, and entered Brown University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1898. Immediately on completing his education, he entered the employ of the Bell Telephone Company, and was assigned to the Pittsburgh (Pa.) office in 1900. He rose rapidly to the fore in the office in this city, and by successive promotions was made superintendent of one of the departments of the plant. His promising career was cut short by his untimely death, as a result of blood-poisoning, on January 17, 1910.

Charles Bradley married, October 16, 1901, Helen N. Hunt, daughter of Horatio A. Hunt, of Providence. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley were the parents of the following children: Charles, Horatio Hunt, George Lothrop. Mrs. Bradley, who survives her husband, and resides at No. 170 Waterman street, Providence, is well known in social life in Providence, and has been prominently connected with charitable and philanthropic work in the city.

(VII) George Lothrop Bradley, third son of the late Chief Justice Charles Smith and Sarah (Manton) Bradley, was born in Providence, R. I., October 4, 1846. He was educated in private schools in Providence, and in Newton, Mass., later attending the University Grammar School of Providence, where he prepared for Harvard and Brown Colleges, passing the preliminary examinations for both institutions. He entered neither, however, but, becoming deeply interested in metallurgical engineering, went to Freiburg, Germany, where he pursued a course in this science at the School of Mines, from which he was graduated in 1867. On his return to America, he went to Colorado for the purpose of developing some mining property, making the journey across the plains in a stage coach, at a time when Indians and marauding bands of outlaws infested the region. The coach preceding that in which he was a passenger was attacked by Indians and all its occupants killed. After a short period spent in the West, which was filled with the thrilling experience of the pioneer days, he returned to his home, and shortly afterward went to South America to investigate mining conditions there.

On his return, in Boston he met Professor Alexander Graham Bell, then a teacher of a new system of communication for deaf mutes, who subsequently went to Salem, Mass., and, while giving instructions there, devoted considerable time to the study and development of the telephone. Professor Bell later came to Providence, where he met Norman N. Mason, who was then in the apothecary business, and they with others placed the telephone on a practical working basis. Mr. Bradley, deeply interested in the project, and keenly alive to its possibilities, was induced to introduce the invention in Boston, where in 1876 he organized the New England Telephone Company. In the following year he organized the National Telephone Company in New York City. In the meantime the Western Union Telegraph Company had acquired the Edison patents for the telephone, and there was a contract between the two companies for the monopoly of the system. This contract between the two companies resulted in a compromise which gave the Bell Company an undisputed field. Its stock had gradually increased in value from one to fifty dollars per share, and eventually rose to eight hundred dollars per share. Through his holdings in the company, Mr. Bradley realized a goodly profit. His name ranks among the foremost in the history of the telephone, and he probably did more to make it a business success than any other man in the country. He saw from the outset the great financial possibilities in what others of recognized foresight had regarded as a mere mechanical toy, and became one of the original investigators and promoters of the invention which has played so important a part in human progress in the past three decades. In his researches he was associated with Professor John Pierce and Professor Blake, of Brown University, and, encouraged in the undertaking by the late Hon. Rowland G. Hazard, of Peace Dale, who was confident that the telephone would be as universally used as gas and water.

After establishing the telephone on a financial basis, in 1883 Mr. Bradley settled in Washington, D. C., and became actively interested in the Mergenthaler Lin-

otype Company, which had been a business failure for more than six years. With the assistance of the late Hon. William C. Whitney, who was secretary of the United States Navy in President Cleveland's cabinet, Mr. Bradley put the latter company in such a sound financial condition that its stock was greatly enhanced in value.

Mr. Bradley later became interested in the Florida Coast Line Canal and Transportation Company, investing heavily in its stock. This company was organized for the purpose of constructing an inland waterway five hundred and sixty miles in length along the eastern coast of Florida. Mr. Bradley gave this enterprise not only great financial aid, but in addition took an active interest in the management of the corporation, and for several years served as its president. In order to form a continuous navigable inland waterway, it was necessary not only to construct canals through the divides separating natural waters, but to remove shoals from the channels of these waters, and in places cut through sharp bends and increase the width of a number of tortuous salt-water creeks which form a portion of the route selected by the company. The canal is operated under a State charter and has the right of eminent domain, and privilege of charging tolls on all canals constructed and channels improved, the tolls to be fixed by the president and directors of the company, and to be approved by the board of trustees of the internal improvement fund of the State of Florida. In addition to the rights acquired by the canal company under the above law the State Legislature, by special act granted to the company a land subsidy of 3,840 acres per mile for the purpose of enabling those interested in the project to obtain the necessary capital for the construction of the canals and improvements along the natural waterways. This policy on the part of the State resulted in the Canal Company becoming such a considerable owner of land on the east coast of Florida that when an opportunity came to secure the construction of a railroad along the coast of Biscayne Bay, the Canal Company decided to grant a land subsidy of about 270,000 acres of land to the railway company, which resulted in the construction of one of the best railroads in the south. It soon became apparent that the directors of the Canal Company had made no mistake in subsidizing the railroad, as the construction of this railroad not only transformed the eastern section of Florida from a wilderness into the greatest winter resort in the United States, but, in addition, gave great impetus to the development of the agricultural resources of that country by giving rapid transportation to the growers of delicate fruits and vegetables, which enabled them to place the products of their plantations in the northern and western markets in good condition. The vast improvements of the Canal Company, too, had drained large bodies of rich marsh land, which, when the water was lowered, were ready for the plow, and resulted in new agricultural enterprises, as well as the building of new towns and villages on both sides of the waterway for practically its entire length. A line of passenger and freight steamers was placed in commission and operated between Titusville and Jupiter, one hundred and thirty miles to the south, another important factor in the opening up of this country. Until the year 1892

the inside waters of the Florida coast were supposed to be controlled by the State, and the canal company, under its charter, improved the channels of the Indian river where necessary. In the latter year, however, through the efforts of the late Senator Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, an appropriation was made by Congress to be expended in still further improving the river and in enlarging the canals owned by the land company. The question of jurisdiction being raised, the United States Attorney General gave the opinion that the appropriation should not be expended until the Florida Coast Line Canal and Transportation Company waived its rights to charge tolls on the channels improved by the company between Titusville and Jupiter. After some negotiations an agreement was made which provided that no tolls should be collected on that section of the waterway, and the money appropriated was then spent on the channel, and subsequently additional appropriations were made for the same purpose. The remainder of the waterway, however, is still controlled by the canal company. In the launching of this colossal enterprise, in the financing of it, and in the subsequent work of placing it on a firm business basis, Mr. Bradley was one of the leaders. To his consummate genius as a business organizer, executive and financier, a great part of the success of the Florida Coast Line Canal and Transportation Company is due. As one of the founders of this company he had no small part in the influential place it holds in the growth and development of the interest of eastern Florida. In the difficulties which beset the establishment of so phenomenal an enterprise, he was ever the wise counselor, the keen, sagacious, foresighted man of business, and his own belief in the future greatness of the gigantic scheme infused into all engaged in it the courage which carried it through to completion.

Mr. Bradley possessed the calm, judicial type of mentality, was essentially an individualist and an original thinker. Although an idealist, he was endowed with a genius for the practical which made him a farsighted but dependable leader, a man whose vision might be relied upon, for it was tempered always with a regard for the practical. The broad understanding and tolerance of the cosmopolite, the culture which comes with wide travel, constant association with men of influence in the world of finance, business and the professions, was his in a marked degree. He was a linguist of no mean ability, a fine conversationalist, a forceful and compelling speaker. He was deeply interested in literature and the arts, and his home was the center of a thoughtful and brilliant society. He was essentially a diplomat, a man of affairs, of large visions. Nothing of a mean nature entered into his life; he was above the petty disagreements. Mr. Bradley was a lover of nature and outdoor life, and took an especial pride in his estate, comprising over eight hundred acres of land, in Pomfret, Conn., an ideal spot, commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding country. He was one of the founders of the Pomfret School for Boys, and maintained a deep interest in it until the time of his death, serving as a member of the board of trustees.

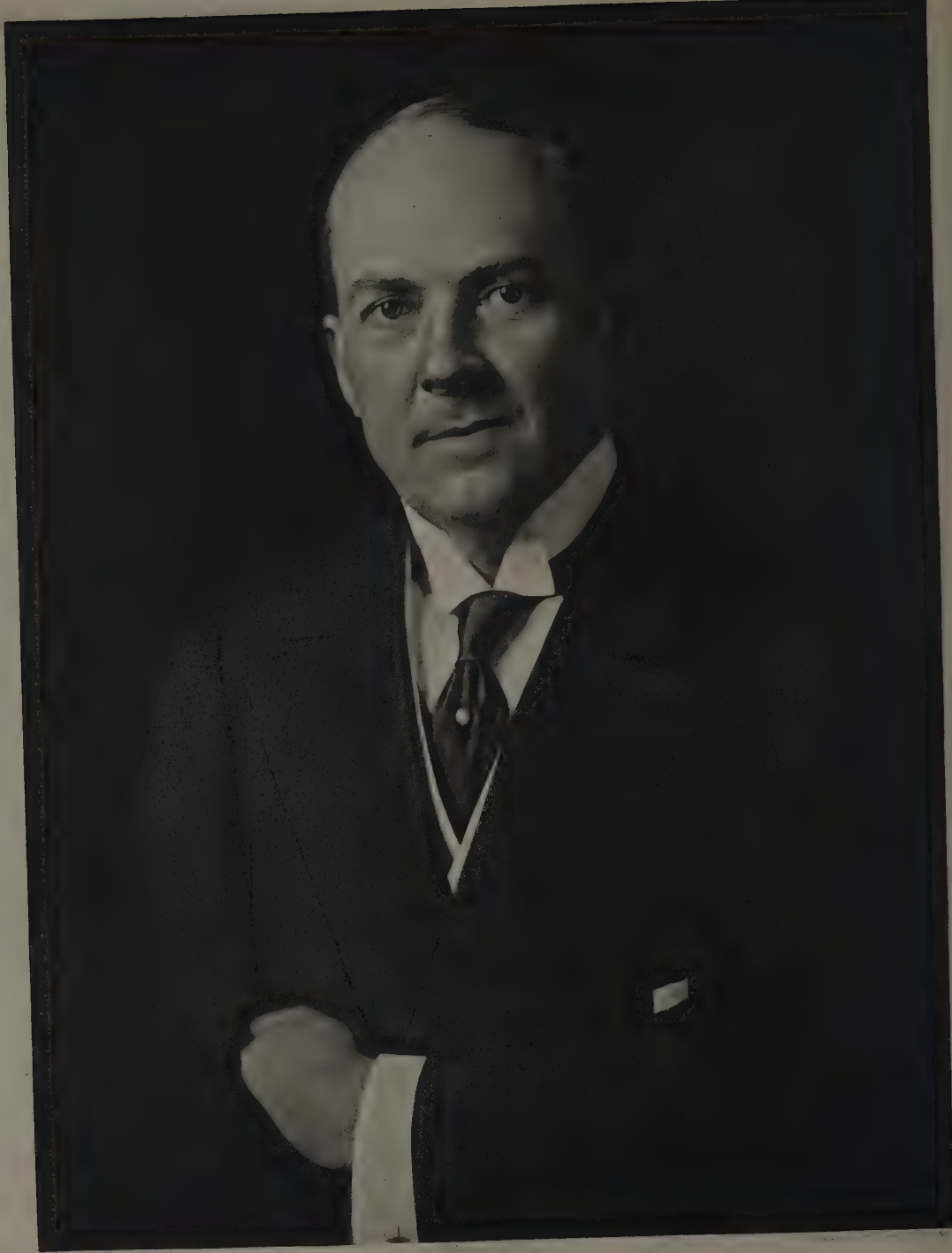
Mr. Bradley was prominent in social and club circles in New York and in Washington, D. C. He was a member of the Metropolitan, Cosmos, Elite, Chevy

Chase, and Country clubs of Washington; of the Reform and the Players' clubs of New York City; and also of the National Geographical and various other societies. He was a man's man, generous, chivalrous and upright in every detail of his life, surrounding himself with none of the barriers which men who have attained the place of distinction which was his are apt to erect about themselves. In consequence, he was not only honored and respected but loved by a vast number of friends and acquaintances.

On June 12, 1878, Mr. Bradley married Helen McHenry Chambers, daughter of Dr. John Mason Duncan Chambers, a prominent physician of Virginia, and his wife, Emma Pendleton Ward. Mrs. Bradley, who survives her husband and resides on the Bradley estate at Pomfret, Conn., is a descendant from some of the earliest Virginia families. She is well known in social circles in Rhode Island and in Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley were the parents of a daughter, Emma Pendleton Bradley.

George Lothrop Bradley died at his home in Washington, D. C., on March 26, 1906, in the sixtieth year of his age. By the terms of his will, the Bradley estate, in Providence, R. I., containing twelve acres of land, became the Emma Pendleton Bradley Home for Convalescents and Invalids, in memory of his only daughter, Emma Pendleton Bradley.

HENRY LATIMER BALLOU—A gentleman of refinement, culture and polish, a business man of integrity and ability, Henry Latimer Ballou will live in the hearts of his fellowmen more for his broad mind and vision, in reference to public affairs, than as banker or manufacturer. He was affiliated with the Republican party from youth, and labored earnestly for party success, but it was a cardinal principle of his political faith that a party should stand for a great deal more than success at the polls. His influence was State-wide and was always exerted to hold the party to higher aims. He firmly believed in the might of right, and with broader vision than most men, led in many popular movements, although he never hesitated to identify himself with a morally just cause, although it might be an unpopular one. He championed the Bourn amendment for the extension of the suffrage movement, the ten-hour law, temperance legislation, and convenient hours at polling places. He was faithful to every trust and duty, administered every official office to which he was appointed as a public trust, was wise and judicious in counsel regarding investments, bestowing his counsel in so kindly a manner that his sincerity could not be doubted. He was rarely blessed in his home life, his wife, Susan A. (Cook) Ballou, being a woman similar to himself in taste and disposition. A woman of culture and strong character, she is a potent influence for good, and in a practical way aids in movements destined to advance the public good. Her work for philanthropy has been far-reaching, and one of her favored objects has been the children of the Woonsocket Day Nursery and the Children's Home, of which she has been president since its organization in 1889. For years she has been a member of the Woonsocket Board of Education; is past regent of Woonsocket Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; past regent of the Rhode Island



Wilmington Beckman

State Daughters of the American Revolution; a frequent delegate to national conventions of the order of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and past president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs of Rhode Island. She continues to occupy the handsome family residence on Harris avenue, Woonsocket, her only daughter sharing her home.

Henry Latimer Ballou traced his lineage to Maturin Ballou, who was first of record in Providence, R. I., in 1646, the line being continued through his son James, his son Obadiah, his son Ezekiel, his son Levi, a Revolutionary patriot, his son Levi (2), his son Latimer Whipple Ballou, LL. D., bank cashier and treasurer, presidential elector on the Lincoln and Hamlin ticket (1860), member of the Forty-fourth, fifth and sixth Congresses; his son, Henry Latimer Ballou, to whose memory this tribute to a useful life is offered.

Henry Latimer Ballou, son of Latimer Whipple and Sarah A. (Hunnewell) Ballou, was born at Cambridge, Mass., October 14, 1841, died at his home in Woonsocket, R. I., May 22, 1889. While he was still very young, Woonsocket became the family home and here his after life was spent. He was educated in the grade and high schools of the city, his public school courses being supplemented by Boston Commercial School study, and by a wide course of private study and reading. At the age of twenty he entered the employ of the Woonsocket Institution for Savings, of which his father was treasurer from 1850 until 1887. He began as a clerk in 1861, his duties being in both the Woonsocket National Bank and the Institution for Savings, and in 1876 he became assistant cashier of the bank and assistant treasurer of the institution. During the years of his father's Congressional service, the son filled his place as cashier and treasurer. This responsibility greatly developed the young man, and he continued in office until his death. He acquired other important business interests, and was one of the men of his city who could be depended upon to support every worthy enterprise. He was one of the incorporators of the Woonsocket Rubber Company, a director of the American Worsted Company, the Woonsocket Wringing Machine Company, formerly the Bailey Wringing Machine Company. He was a member of the Woonsocket Business Men's Association from its beginning, was treasurer of the Woonsocket Hospital Corporation, and for many years served the Consolidated School District as treasurer.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Ballou was chosen a delegate to the national convention of 1888, to be held at Chicago. He made every preparation to attend, but his health was failing so rapidly that at the last moment he notified his alternate that he would be unable to act. He bravely fought the malady which had laid hold on him, seeking relief in Southern California, but to no avail. He was a long time member of the Universalist church, was assistant superintendent of the Sunday school, of which his father was superintendent for half a century, and when finally, on May 22, 1889, the end came, the city mourned the loss of a Christian gentleman, whom all delighted to honor. His father, with whom he had so long and intimately been associated in business, survived him until May 9, 1900, not quite one year.

Mr. Ballou married, October 6, 1868, Susan A. Cook,

who yet survives him (1919), daughter of Willis and Cyrena (Thayer) Cook, and a descendant of Walter Cook, who settled at Weymouth, Mass., in 1643. The line of descent from Walter Cook is through his son Deacon Nicholas Cook, his son Elder Nathaniel Cook, his son Deacon Ariel Cook, his son Colonel Levi Cook, his son Willis Cook, a successful business man and eminent citizen, his daughter Susan A. Cook, now the widow of Henry Latimer Ballou. Mr. and Mrs. Ballou were the parents of two sons and a daughter: 1. Latimer Willis, born in Woonsocket, R. I., Oct. 8, 1872, a graduate Bachelor of Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of '95; post-graduate of Cornell University, class of '96; agent of the Guerin Spinning Company, a man of influence and high standing in his city. 2. Marie Louise Ballou, wife of Frank Sewall Bowker, of Wooster, Mass., is graduate Bachelor of Arts, Smith College, residing with her widowed mother in Woonsocket. 3. Roland Hunnewell Ballou, a graduate Bachelor of Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of '04; now treasurer of the Manhasset Auto Tire Fabrics Company, of Connecticut, with headquarters at Providence.

Mrs. Ballou and her children are members of the Universalist church, as the husband, father and grandfathers had been, and like them Mrs. Ballou is active in church work.

HON. ROBERT LIVINGSTON BEECKMAN—

Among the figures that have stood out with especial prominence in the political affairs of Rhode Island of recent years, and who have risen to positions of great esteem in the regard of the people of this State, that of the Hon. Robert Livingston Beeckman is particularly noteworthy. Mr. Beeckman is a member of an ancient Dutch family, and is descended from several lines which have taken a prominent part in American affairs since the early Colonial period.

Robert L. Beeckman is a son of Gilbert Livingston and Margaret (Foster) Beeckman, and was born April 15, 1866, in New York City, where his parents were then residing. As a lad he came to Newport, R. I., and it was in the public and private schools of this city that he secured his education. After completing his studies at these institutions Mr. Beeckman entered business life and soon proved himself to have an unusual grasp of practical affairs and a keen business judgment and foresight. He eventually became a member of the firm of Lapsley, Beeckman & Company, bankers and brokers. He was a member of the New York Stock-Exchange from 1897 until 1906, when he retired in order to devote himself to his interests in Rhode Island. Since that time he has made his home in the city of Newport, and became very prominent in the general life of the community. He is a director of the Industrial Trust Company of Providence, the Newport Trust Company of Newport, and ex-officio member of the board of directors of the Rhode Island Hospital, Trust Company of Providence, and of the St. Vincent de Paul Infant Asylum, and a trustee of the Rhode Island School of Design, and the International Silver Company. Since early youth Mr. Beeckman has been a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and has taken an active part in

Republican politics for a number of years. He was soon recognized as a possible leader in this State, and was elected to the Rhode Island House of Representatives in the year 1908. Since that time he has been continuously in the public eye, and rapidly reached a position of great influence in party affairs. He was returned to the State Legislature in 1910 and 1911, and in the following year was elected State Senator, and continuously served on that body during that year and the three years following. So admirable was the record that he made for himself as a legislator and so valuable were his services both to this party and to the community-at-large that he was honored in 1914 with the Republican nomination for governor of the State. He was successfully elected in the campaign which followed and reelected in 1916 and 1918, and has held this high office with the greatest efficiency ever since. He has given Rhode Island a splendid business administration, and has been associated with much of the most important legislation which has been enacted in the State for many years.

Governor Beekman is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and attends Grace Church at Providence and Trinity Church at Newport. He is also associated with a number of important organizations, both religious and philanthropic, and is a well known figure in social and club circles in Providence and Newport. He is a member of the Newport Reading Room Club of Newport, the Hope Club of Providence, the Knickerbocker, Racquet and Tennis clubs of New York City, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C., and the Travelers' Club of Paris, France. Governor Beekman has always been a keen lover of all out-of-door sports and pastimes, a fact which is illustrated in his clubs, and his favorite recreations are tennis, golf, yachting and riding.

Robert Livingston Beekman was united in marriage, October 8, 1902, with Eleanor Thomas, daughter of General Samuel and Ann Augusta (Porter) Thomas, of New York.

GENERAL JOHN GARDINER HAZARD—

There are but few names more closely identified with the life and history of Rhode Island, especially that part of it connected with the industrial growth and development of recent years, than that of Hazard, a family which from the earliest Colonial times has held a high place in the regard of the community and in its various branches is related to many of the best houses in the region. In industrial, civil, commercial, judicial and military affairs, as well as many other departments of social activity, it has contributed distinguished figures which have upheld its honor as well as that of the community with the highest credit and success.

(I) Thomas Hazard, born in 1610, appears first of record in America in Boston in 1635, and was admitted a freeman there in 1638, and two years later of Portsmouth, R. I. He was one of the founders and first town officers of Newport, along with Coddington, Easton, Coggeshall, Brenton, the Clarkes, Bull and Dyer. Mr. Hazard was made a freeman of Newport in 1639, and in 1640 was appointed a member of the General Court of Elections. His first wife, Martha,

died in 1669, and he married (second) Martha, widow of Thomas Sheriff.

(II) Robert Hazard, son of Thomas and Martha Hazard, was born in 1635. He was admitted a freeman of Portsmouth, R. I., in 1665, and from that time until 1698 his name often appears in the Colonial records as chosen to fill some important position. In 1671 he bought five hundred acres of land in Kings Town, and in 1687 he was taxed in that town; and not long thereafter he built his house there. This house was still standing in the early part of the nineteenth century. In 1695 he gave to his son, George, the larger part of his Kings Town purchase. In 1710, a short time before his death, Robert sold to his son, Robert (2), the remaining part of his farm, with "my manor house where I now live," and the latter, in 1718, gave it by will to his son, Robert (3), after his mother's death, making three Roberts who had successively owned the old house. The last, upon the death of his grandmother in 1739, sold to his uncle George the remaining part of the farm; it went next in 1743 to George's son, Colonel Thomas, who in 1748 sold it to John Rose. In 1695 Robert Hazard gave his son, Jeremiah, two hundred acres of land in Tiverton. Robert Hazard died in 1710. He married Mary Brownell, born in 1639, daughter of Thomas and Anne Brownell, who lived to be one hundred years old, dying January 28, 1739, her obituary setting forth that she was accounted a very useful gentlewoman.

(III) Robert (2) Hazard, son of Robert (1) and Mary (Brownell) Hazard, died in 1718, his will being proved in November of that year. He married Amey —, who died in 1718, a few months prior to her husband. His will gave to his son, Jeffrey, three hundred acres of land, which he called "the farm where I now live." It was probably in that part of Kings Town which became Exeter. To his son, Thomas, he gave two hundred acres in Kings Town, and one hundred and sixty acres in Westerly. To his son, Robert, he gave the old manor house, and one hundred and twenty acres, given him by his father; but Robert was not to have possession of the house and twenty acres until after his grandmother's death. To each of his daughters he gave, when of age, one hundred pounds.

(IV) Robert (3) Hazard, son of Robert (2) and Amey Hazard, was born June (or January) 19, 1703, died in 1775. Early in life Mr. Hazard removed to East Greenwich, in which town are recorded the births of all his children. In 1739 he sold the old homestead with one hundred acres to his uncle George. By the terms of his father's will he was to have possession of the old home only after the death of his grandmother, which occurred in 1739. He married, in March, 1727, Martha —, and the event is recorded in North Kings Town.

(V) Jeremiah Hazard, son of Robert (3) and Martha Hazard, was born July 25, 1736, and died in 1773. In his will written in that year, he gave to his son, Jeffrey, "all my lands lying in Exeter and in West Greenwich; to wife Phebe, all lands lying in Coventry (one hundred and fifty acres); to daughter Abigail, etc. The will was admitted to probate December 14, 1773. He married, November 6, 1760, Phebe Tillinghast.



Mo. G. Hazard

(VI) Jeffrey Hazard, son of Jeremiah and Phebe (Tillinghast) Hazard, was born in 1762, died in December, 1840. He was Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island from 1833 to 1835, and again from 1836 to 1837. He was also for many years a representative in the General Assembly, and Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and Judge of the Supreme Court from 1810 to 1818. He married Amey Tillinghast, born in 1773, daughter of Thomas Tillinghast. She died June 1, 1870.

(VII) John Hazard, son of Jeffrey and Amey (Tillinghast) Hazard, was born in 1804, died in Providence, January 7, 1885. Mrs. Hazard survived her husband, and died on May 12, 1888, aged eighty-one years. John Hazard was a farmer in early life, and resided in Exeter, R. I. Later he removed to Providence, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was a Democrat in political sentiment, and at one time was a representative from Exeter to the General Assembly. He married Margaret Crandall, daughter of Robert Crandall.

(VIII) General John Gardiner Hazard, son of John and Margaret (Crandall) Hazard, was born April 15, 1832, in the town of Exeter, R. I., died May 15, 1897, in Providence. He was one of Rhode Island's foremost citizen-soldiers. The breaking out of the Civil War found him engaged in mercantile pursuits at Providence. His patriotism and the stirring events of the spring and summer of 1861 led him to tender his services to his country. He was commissioned first lieutenant, First Rhode Island Artillery, August 8, 1861; assisted in the organization of Batteries B and C; accompanied the latter to Washington, and was soon after transferred to Battery A. He was ordered to accompany General Williams' brigade to Ball's Bluff on the day of the battle there, and arrived on the ground at daylight the following morning. The day was spent in getting canal boats in readiness, and putting on board the battery and horses. After dark he was ordered to unship, as the troops already across were ordered back to Maryland's side of the Potomac. This move of crossing to the Virginia side of the river was simply a feint to prevent the enemy making another, prior to our troops returning, which could only be done under cover of night. The following day the battery returned to its old camping ground at Darnstown. About the first of November, Lieutenant Hazard was ordered to report to General Charles P. Stone, at Poolesville, Md., where his battery remained during the winter, sending out a section weekly to do picket duty. During the great portion of the winter Lieutenant Hazard was in command of the battery, Captain Tompkins being absent on sick leave. Early in the spring the battery accompanied General Sedgewick to Harper's Ferry, from which point two or three expeditions were made up the valley to Charlestown and Winchester, resulting only in slight skirmishes. In April the battery was ordered to Washington to ship for Fortress Monroe. Arriving at that point, the division was united to Sumner's Corps, the Second. Lieutenant Hazard accompanied the battery up the peninsula, and was almost daily engaged in the siege of Yorktown. At the raising of the siege it was put on shipboard on the York river and landed at West Point, where it joined the main part of the army again at Camp Winfield Scott. June 30, crossing the Chickahominy, it

was engaged in the battle of Fair Oaks, after which it remained in this work until the retreat was ordered to the James river. The battery was engaged almost constantly, as was the entire army, from the time it started until it reached the river,—more severely for the battery, perhaps, at Peach Orchard, White Oak Swamp and Glendale. At Malvern Hill it was not ordered into the fight, yet sustained loss from the enemy's artillery.

On August 20, 1862, Lieutenant Hazard was commissioned captain of Battery B, and took command September 1, at Alexandria, on its arrival from the peninsula. It then rejoined the Second Corps, and accompanied it through Maryland, South Mountain, thence to the battle of Antietam. From here the army went into camp in and about Harper's Ferry, to refit and reorganize. The battery at this time was in a particularly bad condition, horses worn out, men were ragged, and from constant marching day and night, the men had become slack in discipline. These evils, with the assistance of Lieutenants George W. Adams, Horace S. Bloodgood and G. Lyman Dwight, were speedily overcome. In October, 1862, Captain Hazard proceeded with the army to Warrenton, and from there, after the change in command, to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, where the battery remained in camp until ordered into the battle of Fredericksburg. On the 12th he was engaged from daylight until late in the day in shelling the same. On the morning of the 13th he was ordered across the river to report to Major-General O. O. Howard, commanding Second Division of the corps. The infantry having been repulsed again and again by many hard hours of fighting, it was decided to send Battery B to the extreme front in a very exposed position, within one hundred and fifty yards of the enemy's line and under a heavy crossfire of their artillery. Their orders were to go in on the run or they would never succeed in getting into position at all. They did so, but remained there only about twenty minutes, when they were ordered out, with a severe loss of men and horses. General Couch afterward told Captain Hazard that he did not expect to see him get out without losing his command, but that he considered the sacrifice called for, as the infantry were getting much demoralized. The horses of Captain Hazard and Lieutenant Bloodgood were shot under them during the battle.

In April, 1863, Captain Hazard was made chief of artillery of the corps. At the same time a complete change was made in the organization of the artillery of the Army of the Potomac. The artillery of each corps was taken from the division and made into a separate brigade by itself, and placed under the sole command of the chief of artillery, who was made, by the order, a brigade commander. After the fatal blunder of General Hooker, at Chancellorsville, the enemy left our front on their memorable campaign into Maryland and Pennsylvania. Captain Hazard's brigade accompanied the Second Corps on the chase after Lee to the battle of Gettysburg, where, after three days' terrific fighting, Lee retreated across the Potomac. After following him to Falling Waters our army was put in motion for Virginia, and struck the enemy again near Culpeper. The Second Corps had been in a severe fight with a portion of the enemy at Auburn Hill and Bristoe Station, Captain Hazard's command taking a very important part in the result of the day.

Soon after, the army went into winter quarters on the Rapidan. In April, 1864, Captain Hazard was made major of his regiment, and assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of the Artillery Reserves. When the army broke camp on the 4th of May, he accompanied his brigade to the Wilderness; thence to Spottsylvania, where the brigade was attached to that part of General Tidball's, of the Second Corps, with which he continued through the battle of the Po, Mattapony, North Anna and Cold Harbor, to Petersburg. On July 1, 1864, General Tidball was ordered to West Point as commander, and the consolidated brigade was placed under Major Hazard's command. The brigade was engaged almost daily from May 5 until August 1; from that time, until about September 1, it remained quiet, with the exception of the battle of Deep Bottom, and the unfortunate repulse at Ream's Station, where he lost eight guns and all the officers of Battery B, captured by the enemy.

On August 8, Major Hazard was made lieutenant-colonel by brevet, for "gallant and meritorious services." During the fall and winter of 1864 his command occupied various forts in the works in front of Petersburg, at times withdrawing a few batteries for some of the various moves and expeditions sent out during the winter. Most of the time he occupied the line, Colonel Hazard had in his command nineteen light, four heavy and six mortar batteries, stationed at the most important points and requiring the greatest care and watchfulness. On March 28 the brigade broke camp and moved with the corps across Hatcher's Run, where they engaged the enemy, in connection with the grand advance of the whole army. Richmond and Petersburg falling, they pursued the enemy to Appomattox Court House, their corps being immediately on the heels of Lee's army. They were constantly skirmishing with them to the very hour of their surrender. The last battle engaged in was at Farmersville, April 7 and 8. On May 3, 1865, Lieutenant-Colonel Hazard was made colonel and brigadier-general by brevet "for meritorious service during the war." He was recommended for these brevets by his superior officers several months prior. He accompanied his brigade from Virginia to Washington, and participated in the Grand Review. At the disbanding of the artillery, he was ordered to report with his regiment (Colonel Tompkins having been mustered out) to Rhode Island, and on July 1 was mustered out. On July 11, General Hazard was commissioned colonel of the Fifth United States Volunteers, retaining his brevet rank of brigadier-general, and ordered by the Secretary of War to make his headquarters at Fort Wadsworth, S. I., New York harbor, and he commanded that post until March 9, 1866, when his regiment was mustered out of service. After the war the greater part of the active business life of General Hazard was passed in the South, making his headquarters at New Orleans, engaged in the cotton business. He made a number of business trips abroad.

General Hazard died May 15, 1897, in Providence, R. I. His funeral took place from Grace Episcopal Church, May 18, there being present besides friends a large representation of the Loyal Legion, of which the deceased had been a member. The interment was at Swan Point Cemetery, Providence. The Providence "Daily Journal," in its issue for May 19, 1897, said:

The reputation which General Hazard earned by his valor during the struggle of the Rebellion was well sustained by his upright life in the time of peace which followed its close. That he held the love and respect of all who knew him was fully evidenced by the large number of friends who gathered in the church to pay the last tribute possible to the deceased.

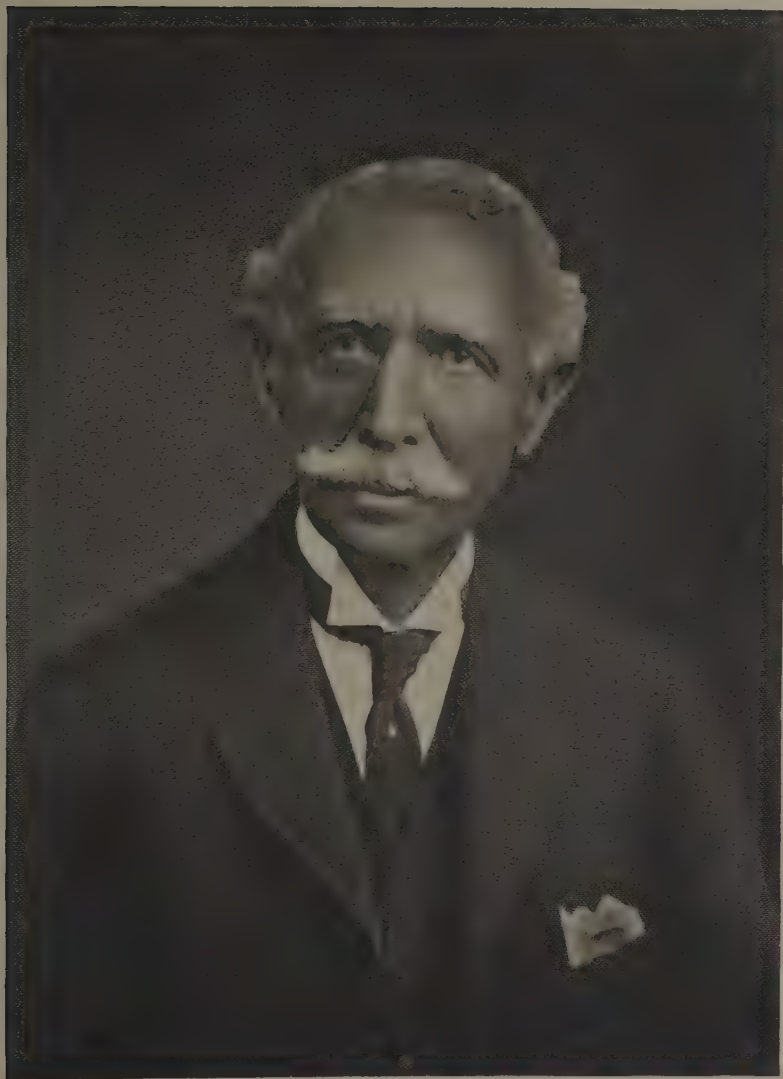
The Providence "News," for May 18, 1897, also paid him a tribute:

The late John Gardiner Hazard, to whose memory the last tributes are to-day paid, was one of Rhode Island's gallant soldiers during the War of the Rebellion, and though his business career was made outside the home boundaries, he had a large acquaintance here and was greatly liked and esteemed in many circles. His sudden death was a shock to these many friends for though the severe service of the soldier had undoubtedly had its effects on his physical constitution, he had all the spirit of young manhood, and was a charming associate wherever he moved.

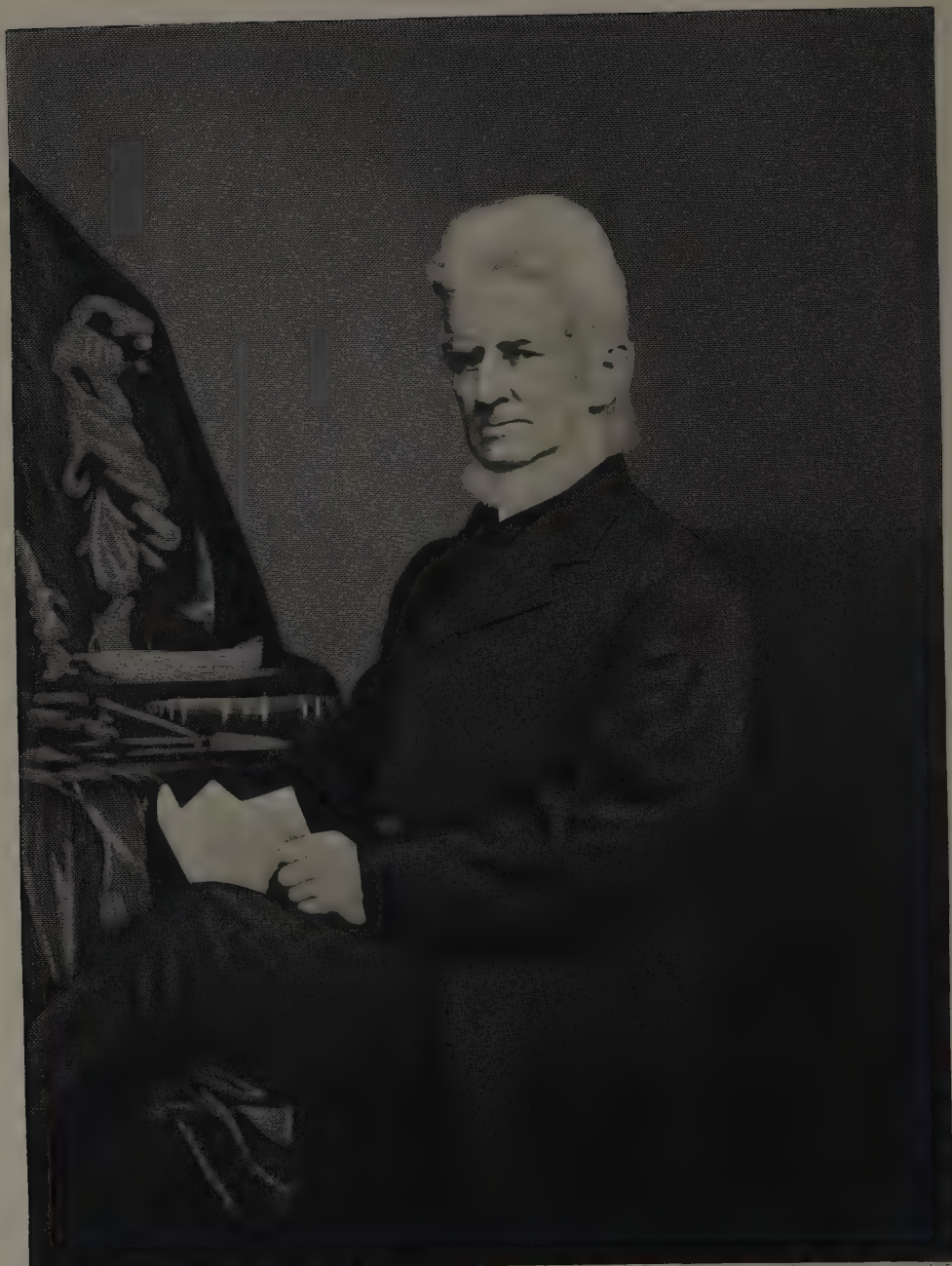
LAURISTON HARTWELL HAZARD—In 1894 the Hazard Cotton Company was organized in the city of Providence, Captain Jeffrey Hazard, president; Lauriston H. Hazard, treasurer. Captain Hazard, a brave officer of the Union, has long since gone to his reward, but his son, Lauriston H., still holds the position to which he was elected in 1894. He is a grandson of John and Margaret (Crandall) Hazard (q. v.), whose two sons, General John Gardiner Hazard and Captain Jeffrey Hazard, were two of the gallant sons of Rhode Island, who won fame in the war between the States.

Captain Jeffrey Hazard, second son of John and Margaret (Crandall) Hazard, and brother of General John G. Hazard, was born in Exeter, R. I., September 23, 1835, and died in Providence, R. I., November 21, 1911. He was educated in the graded and high schools of Providence, and began business life in the Manufacturers' Bank, holding the position of teller at the time he enlisted for service in the Union army, October 5, 1861. He went to the front as second lieutenant, Battery A, First Rhode Island Light Artillery. Later he was commissioned first lieutenant, and appointed regimental adjutant. With Battery A he saw hard service, and in many battles won high praise for his bravery. He fought at Ball's Bluff, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, and Antietam, the only battery officers present at the last-named battle being Lieutenants Hazard and Mason. But the battery covered itself with glory, and on October 10, 1862, Lieutenant Hazard became captain, and was assigned to Battery H, Rhode Island Light Artillery, a battery recruited in Providence. He commanded Battery H until August 17, 1863, when he resigned and returned to Providence.

After his return from the war, Captain Hazard entered the employ of the American Wood Pulp Company, at Providence, later going with William H. Reynolds, a cotton broker, with whom he remained until 1868. In that year he formed a partnership with A. Duncan Chapin, and as Hazard & Chapin the firm conducted a successful cotton brokerage business for a period of twenty-six years, 1868-94. In the last-named year the Hazard Cotton Company was incorporated, Captain Jeffrey Hazard, president; Lauriston H. Hazard, treasurer; F. O. Allen, secretary. As executive head of the company bearing his name, Captain Hazard had greater scope for his business ability, and until death, seventeen years later, he continued the active, resourceful, successful business man. At the time of his death he was



Jeffrey Hazard



H. Armington

the oldest cotton merchant in Providence in active business.

The family politics had hitherto been Democratic, but Captain Hazard opposed his father and brother and acted with the Republican party, although he had no desire for political office, nor did he accept one during his entire lifetime. He was a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Massachusetts Commandery; member of Prescott Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, of Providence; member of the Maine Artillery Veteran Corps of Providence; member and vestryman of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church; member of the Providence Art Club, Squantum Association and Hope Club. He was a man highly esteemed socially, and was universally admired for his genial, manly nature and disposition.

Captain Hazard married, October 20, 1865, Anna Hartwell, daughter of John B. and Harriet (Hall) Hartwell, of Providence. Mr. and Mrs. Hazard were the parents of: Lauriston Hartwell, of further mention; John Hartwell, died young; Margaret Crandall, died young; Marion, married Leland H. Littlefield, of Providence; Harriet Hall, married William H. Dixon; Anna Rosalind, married William H. Barnum.

Lauriston Hartwell Hazard was born in Providence, R. I., November 22, 1866, and is a "true native son," one of the city's successful business men. He was educated in private schools, Providence High School, and Brown University, receiving his Bachelor's degree from Brown with the graduating class of 1889. The business in which his honored father was engaged appealed to him, and immediately after leaving the University he entered the employ of the cotton brokerage firm, Hazard & Chapin. When in 1904 the business was incorporated as the Hazard Cotton Company, he was elected treasurer, a post he has most ably filled for fourteen years. The company is an important factor in the cotton market, has widely-extended connections and transacts a large business. In club and social life Mr. Hazard is very popular, belonging to the Agawam Hunt Club, Providence Art Club, and Hope Club, of which he is president, and to the Squantum Association. His favored philanthropy is the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which he is an ex-president, and since 1913 he has been a trustee of Butler Hospital. Member of Rhode Island Board of Parole, appointed by Governor Beecman, when the board was instituted. He is a vestryman of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, an office his father also held, and in politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Hazard married, June 19, 1907, Elizabeth Paine Sackett, daughter of Adjutant-General Frederic Mosley and Emma Louise (Paine) Sackett, and a granddaughter of Adnah Sackett, who came to Providence when a lad, became head of the jewelry manufacturing firm, Sackett, Davis & Company, and was one of the leading Democrats of the State and twice party candidate for Governor. Mr. and Mrs. Hazard are the parents of two daughters: Elizabeth and Marion.

HERVEY ARMINGTON, M. D.—For more than two hundred years the name of Armington has been one of the best known in New England. Descendants of the original settler have during that period played

prominent parts in public and official life, in military affairs, in the professions, and in business and commercial enterprises. The family has flourished in those parts of Massachusetts and Rhode Island which immediately adjoin each other, and its sons have left the imprint of their lives on the communities wherein they have resided. The name is found frequently in Revolutionary rosters, in connection with both the army and navy, and is found in the high places during that period of upbuilding which followed the close of the Revolutionary War, and has continued since that early time to grow in prestige and honor. Loyalty, patriotism, able and signal service has brought honor to the house and entitled it to high rank among the families which have done much for our country.

It is with the line of descent from the founder of the late Hervey Armington, and his distinguished forbears, Asa Watson Armington, a well known figure in the financial world of Providence, R. I., in the middle of the nineteenth century, and the late Hon. James Hervey Armington, that this article is to deal. The arms of the Armington family is as follows:

Arms—Per chevron or and azure, in chief two lions rampant combatant of the second, in base a lion rampant of the first.

(I) Joseph Armington, immigrant ancestor and founder of the line in America, was born on the Island of Guernsey, Great Britain. He came from England to the American Colonies in 1714, settling in Boston, Mass., where he remained for a short time. He returned to England on business, and died there in 1715. His wife, a woman of great culture and unusual education for the time, after the death of her husband established a school in Roxbury, Mass., where she taught French.

(II) Joseph (2) Armington, son of Joseph (1) Armington, was born about 1707, on the Island of Guernsey, Great Britain, and accompanied his parents to America. Upon reaching his majority he removed to Rehoboth, Mass., where he established himself, and where he died on August 15, 1746. He followed the trade of brick-maker. Joseph (2) Armington married in Rehoboth, Mass., May 27, 1729, Hannah Chaffee, born October 3, 1707, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Carpenter) Chaffee. (See Chaffee IV). "Hannah, widow of Joseph," died at Rehoboth, February 22, 1799. Their children were: Nicholas, born Jan. 12, 1730; Joseph, mentioned below; Josiah, July 28, 1733; John, June 12, 1735; Deliverance, Oct. 24, 1737; Susannah, Jan. 9, 1739; Hannah, April 20, 1742; Josiah (2), April 4, 1744; William, Nov. 22, 1746.

(III) Joseph (3) Armington, son of Joseph (2) and Hannah (Chaffee) Armington, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., June 4, 1731. He was a prominent citizen of the town, and a farmer, as were most men of the period. He married, April 19, 1760, Esther Walker, of Rehoboth, daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Barstow) Walker. (See Walker VI). Their children were: Nathan, born Nov. 7, 1761; Susanna, Sept. 29, 1762; Nancy, May 14, 1765; Asa, mentioned below; Walker, March 6, 1769; Benjamin, Aug. 27, 1771; Joseph, March 31, 1774; Esther, March 17, 1777; George, June 17, 1779; Sylvester Ambrose, Aug. 19, 1782; Gardner, July 6, 1785; Hannah B., Aug. 21, 1787; James Gardiner, Sept. 9, 1789; Daniel, Oct. 12, 1791.

(IV) Asa Armington, son of Joseph (3) and Esther (Walker) Armington, was born April 19, 1767. He married Bethia Remington, and they were the parents of the following children: Asa Watson, born Aug. 18, 1791; Dr. Hervey, mentioned below; Ira, April 28, 1795; Polly W., April 1, 1798; Mary A., Dec. 31, 1800; Ira (2), May 1, 1803; Horace W., Sept. 22, 1805, died and was buried in the Bay of Honduras; Emma B., Jan. 31, 1808.

(V) Dr. Hervey Armington, son of Asa and Bethia (Remington) Armington, was born July 25, 1793. His death occurred in Providence, R. I., on August 3, 1868. It would be impossible to give a better or more comprehensive account of his life, one which showed more clearly the regard in which he was held in Providence, the feeling of the public toward the man and the physician whom it loved and revered, than the sketch of his life, published in the Providence "Daily Journal," under the date of August 8, 1868:

Dr. Hervey Armington, whose death we have already announced, was one of our oldest physicians, and his departure from us deserves something more than a simple record of the fact. Dr. Armington was descended from Joseph Armington, who, with his family, came to Boston from England in the year 1714. He was born in Barrington, R. I., and his elementary education was obtained in a common country school. He subsequently completed his course of instruction at an academy at Leicester, Mass. During his minority he spent several years in a seafaring life, for which he had a fondness, and as second mate, and afterward as chief mate, sailed to Virginia; thence to Brazil, touching at some ports in Portugal. The War of 1812 broke up commercial marine, dissipated the golden dreams of this peaceful vocation, and led to the opening of a business in a country store. This proving unsuccessful it was abandoned, and the steps of enterprise were turned to the west. Previous to 1812 young Armington proceeded to Cincinnati, Ohio, taking passage to Philadelphia in a schooner just started as a pioneer in the regular freighting business, thence traveling on foot to Pittsburgh, and from that place descending the Ohio in a skiff built by himself and his travelling companion. In Cincinnati he engaged in the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Hough and Whitman, and after completing his preparatory studies became a student in the Ohio Medical College, at the head of which was the late Daniel Drake, M. D. While pursuing his medical studies, he set up soda water fountains (the first probably in the West, in Maysville, Chillicothe, St. Louis, Louisville), and thus contributed to the cause of temperance by substituting a wholesome and delightful beverage for intoxicating liquors. In 1822 he was graduated with the honors of the institution, and after receiving his degree established himself in a settlement (if we mistake not, called "Yankeetown"), about thirty-seven miles from Cincinnati. Here he continued but a single season. Dr. Armington remained in the West nearly five years, when he returned to Providence and engaged in the drug business, practicing his profession occasionally. He likewise engaged in trade in connection with navigation but failing of anticipated success he returned to the practice of medicine, which became extensive, and in which he ever afterward continued. He was a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society, and for nine years its treasurer. He was also at one time president of the Providence Association of Physicians, and enjoyed the fullest confidence and respect of his associates. His medical practice covered a period of about forty years.

Dr. Armington was very domestic in his habits, and found his chief enjoyment in the bosom of his family, and in the society of friends who always met a cordial welcome at his home. Though taking no active part in political affairs, he cherished firmly his early and deliberately formed opinions which he ballot at the polls undisguisedly expressed. For many years Dr. Armington was a member of the school committee, and during his entire official connection with that body discharged with scrupulous fidelity the duties assigned to him. No one felt deeper interest in the education of the young, or appreciated more accurately the importance of our public school system. Changes bearing evidence of improvement, either in the construction of school houses, or in methods of teaching, re-

ceived from him a hearty approval. He was especially interested in the prosperity of the high school, and viewed with unmingled satisfaction the blessing it annually conferred upon its pupils and through them upon the city. To his profession as a physician Dr. Armington was faithfully devoted and the numerous families in which he practiced welcomed him in the sick room as a safe adviser and friend. He was prompt to meet all calls for professional services, and the cases of his poorest patients, from many of whom no pecuniary compensation was expected or rendered always received conscientious attention. Even after declining health warned him to be sparing of his strength, his ready sympathy for the suffering prompted him often to transcend prudence in ministering at the bedside of disease and pain. He died with calm and cheerful submission to Divine Will. His life was formed under the abiding influence of fundamental Christian principles to which he gave unqualified acceptance. To his family and to a wide circle of friends his death came as a deep grief. From the medical profession a respected and valued member was removed, while from a still wider circle of those by whom he was honored as a dispenser of healing had been taken one whose memory was ever fragrant of a kind and willing service. He was the last, but one of a family of eight brothers and sisters. He passed away August 3, 1868, leaving behind a record full of usefulness and high worth.

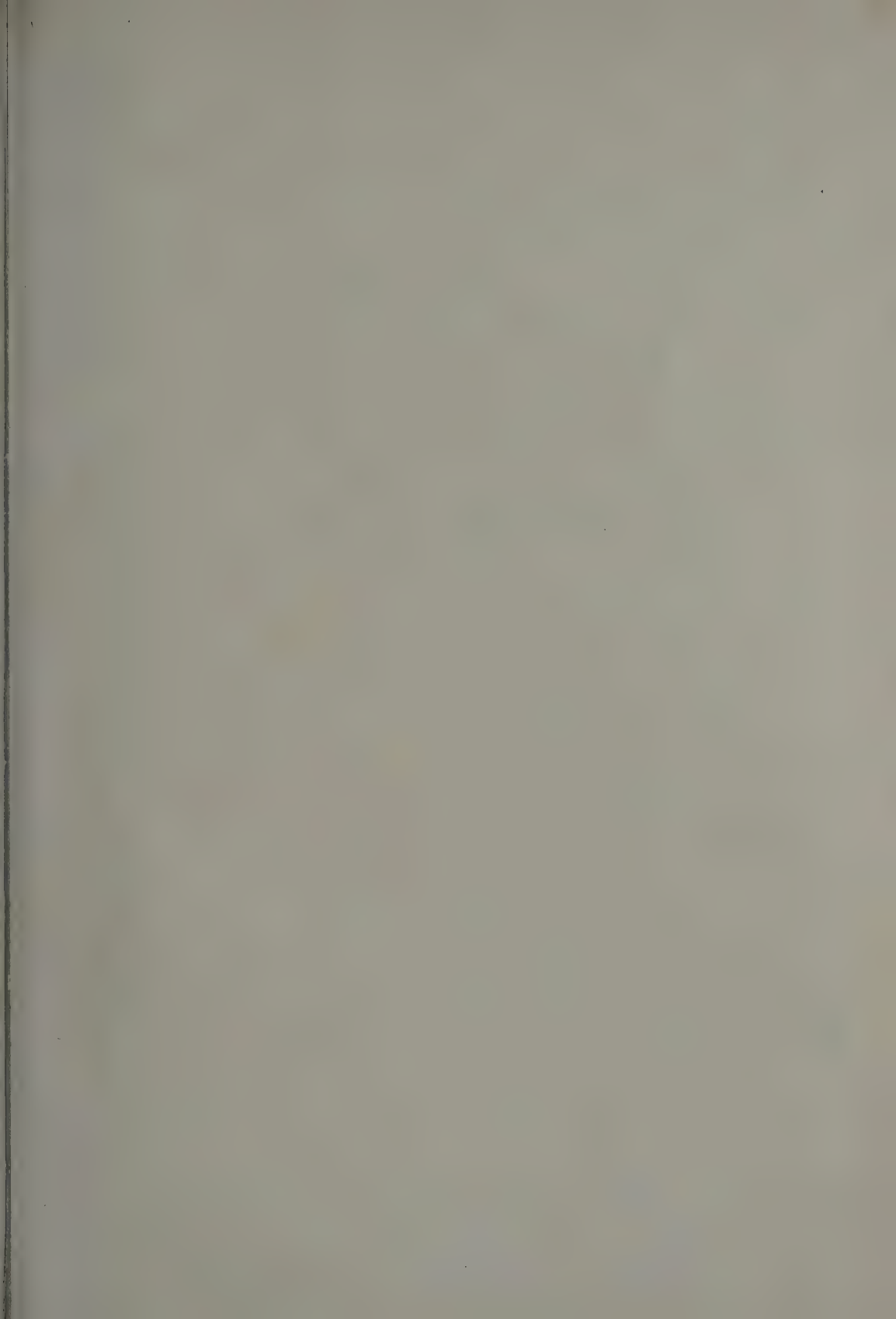
Dr. Hervey Armington married, on December 25, 1825, Ardelia Allin, born April 21, 1803, daughter of Captain Pearce Samuel and Hannah (Baker) Allin (See Allin IV). Their children were: Samuel Allin married Sarah Sweet, both deceased; Hannah Bethiah died unmarried; Horace Ward, died unmarried; Rebecca Baker, died unmarried; Emily Louise, died unmarried; Juliana Trowbridge, deceased; Jerauld Tibbits, mentioned below; Emma Foster, residing in Providence, at the old family residence, at No. 108 William street; Hervey Blanchard, married Esther Paine, both deceased.

(VI) Jerauld Tibbits Armington, son of Dr. Hervey and Ardelia (Allin) Armington, was born in Providence, R. I., September 14, 1842. He received his education in the private academy of John Austin, a prominent educator in Providence at the time, leaving school at an early age. From earliest childhood he had had a fondness for horses, and found his first employment in the thing he loved so well—driving an express wagon for a large company in Providence. In 1862, at the age of about twenty years, young Armington heard the call of the West, and with a company of friends set out on the long and arduous journey across the plains. The journey was made by prairie schooner, and the ultimate destination of the party was Denver, Col. Here Mr. Armington worked for a period of about three months at the end of which time he saved enough money to buy an "outfit," and team of horses, and with these he started in a small way in the business which he later developed to such large proportions. Starting as a contractor, he soon made his way into the field of railroad building. After a period, in which he met with much success in his business, Mr. Armington admitted to partnership with him Mr. Peter Seims, a man of considerable business talent and practical experience. The name of the firm became Armington & Seims; under which style the business was conducted until the retirement of Mr. Armington from business life. The firm was given the contracts for portions of the largest railroads in that section of the West, and became one of the most important of its kind in the immediate vicinity. Mr. Armington was also keenly interested in mining, and conducted large mining operations in the



The American Historical Society

Ardelia Allin Amington

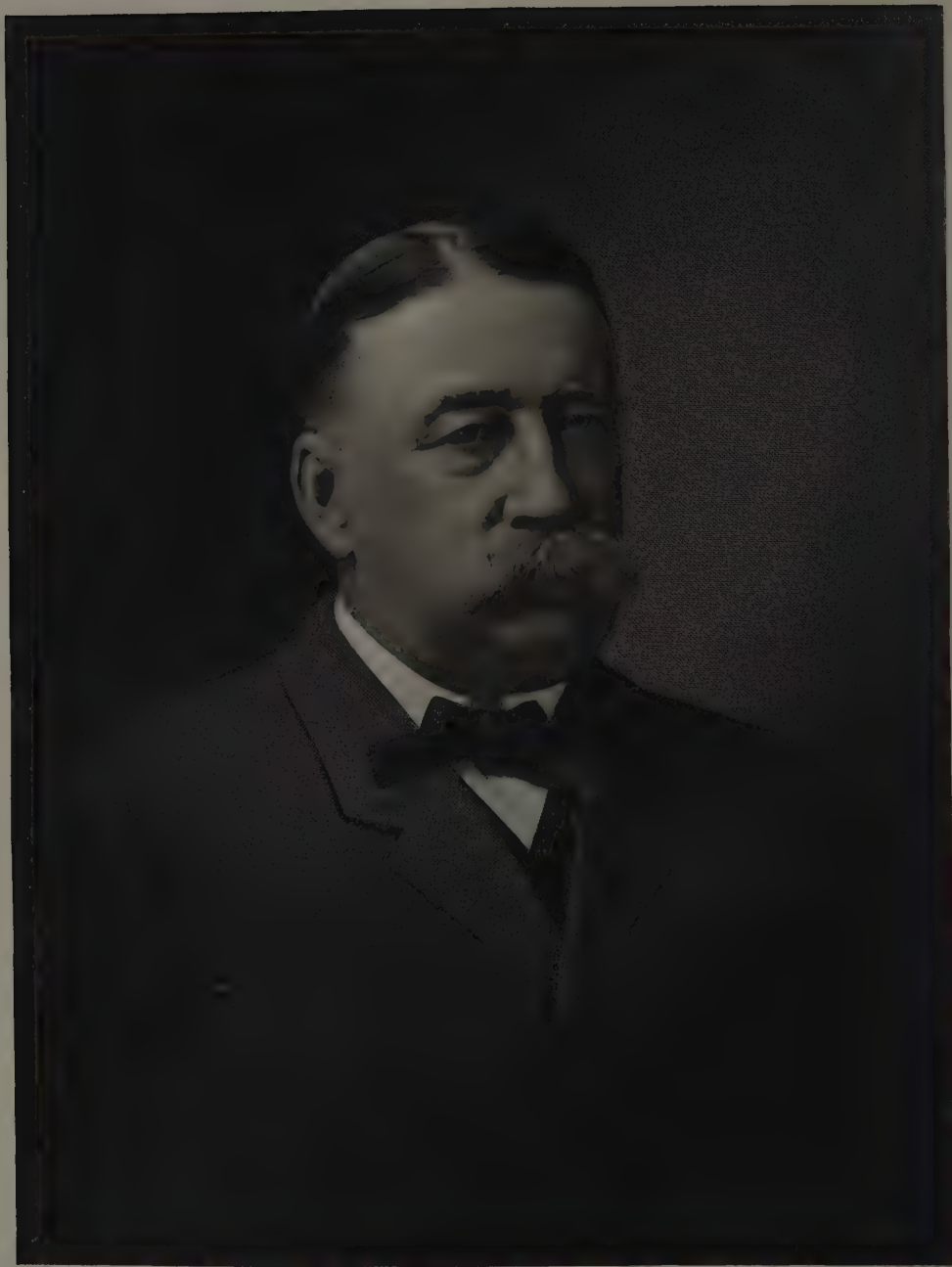




ARMINGTON



Allin



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Box 100 of Volume 2, Box 11

J. H. Huntington

neighborhood of Denver and Great Falls, Mont., whither he removed later. He owned extensive property interests in the latter place, and conducted several large ranches. He spent the greater part of his life and his stay in the West in the State of Montana. He was one of the founders of the town of Great Falls, Mont., and one of its most prominent public men and business officials. A leader in almost every phase of the community life, he was also one of its best beloved friends. The Indians, in that country where the strongest antagonism and resentment against the "whites" was almost universal, loved and honored him, and were his friends. They called him the Medicine Man, because of his knowledge of the medical profession, gained in his early years from his father. Through his knowledge of medicine he was able to relieve much suffering among the ignorant Indians, and they regarded him as a staunch friend. He was also their champion among the whites. His gifts for charitable purposes, though unostentatious, were extensive, and large portions of his land in various parts of the country were given to men who had failed in prospecting or in business and were reduced to the point of necessity. His political affiliations were with the Republican party, and in appreciation of his services to the town he was elected with an overwhelming majority a member of the first Senate of the State of Montana, which incumbency he accepted for the purpose of accomplishing needed reforms on behalf of the people. After the expiration of his first term, however, he refused to accept office again, though strongly urged to do so.

Mr. Armington was well known in the fraternal life of the town, and was a member of the Great Falls Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Montana. He also belonged to the Montana Pioneer Society. He was a gentleman of the old school, kindly, courteous, honorable, and well loved by the people to whom he gave the greater part of his life. He was popularly known as "Senator" or "Doctor" Armington, and occupied a very prominent and influential place in the hearts and lives of the people of Great Falls. Mr. Armington was the owner of the township of Armington, near Great Falls. The last years of his life were spent with his sisters in Providence, where he died on December 10, 1916.

(The Allin Line).

For a period of more than two and a half centuries the family of Allin has held a position of prominence in New England. During this time the name has been spelled variously Allin, Allen, Allyn, frequently according to the preference of the men who bore it, and oftentimes as a distinguishing mark, when there was more than one family of the name in a community. Faulty spelling in early records is responsible for much difficulty in tracing ancestry in the family. In the early years of the Colonial period we find many immigrants of the name in New England, the heads of families, and to-day the family is represented in every State in the Union. The Rhode Island family of Allin has been established there since the year 1683, and in successive generations has played an active part in the building of the little Colony and the growth of the Commonwealth. The name is found with great frequency in the rolls of soldiers serving in the wars of our country, and sev-

eral of them have achieved fame and distinction on the field of battle. The late Mrs. Armington, wife of Dr. Hervey Armington, was a descendant of one of the ancient Colonial families of Allin, tracing in a direct line to one of the early progenitors. She was a daughter of Pearce S. Allin, of Seekonk, R. I., and a great-granddaughter of John Allin, of Portsmouth, R. I., where the family was established in the year 1683.

The arms of the Allin family is as follows:

Arms—Gules three swords barwise argent points to the sinister, hilt and pommels or, between four mullets, two in chief and two in base of the third.

Crest—On a Bible a hand couped close holding a sword erect.

(I) John Allin, of Portsmouth, R. I., where he was a prominent citizen, married Susan Goddard Wall, widow of William Wall. They were the parents of one child, James, mentioned below.

(II) James Allin, son of John Allin, was born in Portsmouth, and resided there all his life. He married Martha Pearce, daughter of Samuel and Esther (Wyley) Pearce, a member of a long established Rhode Island family. Their children were: Daniel, who removed to Pomfret, Conn.; Cyrus, of Brownsville, N. Y.; John Pearce, of Westmoreland, N. Y.; Pearce Samuel, mentioned below; Cynthia, of Amsterdam, N. Y.; Matthew, of Canajoharie, N. Y.; Caleb, of Brownsville, N. Y.; Thomas, of Amsterdam, N. Y.; James, of Amsterdam, N. Y.; Martha, of Johnstown, N. Y.; Susan, of Amsterdam, N. Y.; Henry, of Amsterdam, N. Y.; Juliana, of Amsterdam, N. Y.

(III) Captain Pearce Samuel Allin, son of James and Martha (Pearce) Allin, of Portsmouth, R. I., was born in that town and grew to manhood there. He later removed to Seekonk, R. I., where he resided for the remainder of his life. He married Hannah Baker, and they were the parents of the following children: Martha, Samuel Pearce, Louisa, Louisa (2), Ardelia, mentioned below; Jeremiah, Joseph, William.

(IV) Ardelia Allin, daughter of Captain Pearce Samuel and Hannah (Baker) Allin, was born April 21, 1803. She married, December 25, 1825, Dr. Hervey Armington. (See Armington V).

(The Chaffee Line).

From the nickname "le chauve," signifying literally the bald, came the surname Chaffee, undergoing numerous changes of form before it assumed that to which the family in England and America to-day adheres. Towards the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries the form of Chaffee was well established in England, with the result that with only slight variation the name is uniformly spelled in American registers. The family in America dates from 1635, and is traced to one Thomas Chaffe, immigrant ancestor and founder, large land owner and prominent member of the early settlements at Hingham, and Hull, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. His progeny has been prominent in New England for many generations, and the family has contributed many men whose names are notable in the history of New England life and affairs.

The arms of the Chaffee family is as follows:

Arms—Azure a fesse lozengy argent.

(I) Thomas Chaffe, immigrant ancestor and founder, immigrated from England to America in 1635, in which

year he settled in Hingham, Mass., where he received a grant of land. The first mention of him in the early records of Hingham occur in that year, when the town gave to John Tucker land adjoining his land. Although his name was not in the list of property owners in 1635, this record proves that he was a property owner, but the entry of it was not given until 1637. Under the same date there is another entry showing that the town gave him about two acres of salt marsh, and July 17, 1637, two acres of land on Batchellor street (now Main street) for a house. This small amount proves that he was unmarried at the time, as the amount of land for a house was given with regard to the size of the family. In October, 1637, he was given a lot of ten acres abutting on Thomas Turner's land on the north and Ralph Smith's land on the south. The next record of him is dated April 9, 1642, in Nantasket, later called Hull, where he was admitted with several others as a planter, and given two acres between the two hills next Pedcock's Island. There were to be at least thirty-two lots, and the planters were to take them in order; they were to have four acres of planting land and two acres of meadow land also. On May 29, 1644, the name was changed to Hull, and in July, a church was formed there. In both Hingham and Hull, Thomas Chaffe was a fisherman and farmer. The name of his wife is not known. He probably married in Hull, as no mention of him or his family is found in the notes of Rev. Peter Hobart, of Hingham. The town records of Hull, before 1657, have been lost. It is probable that his wife's name was Dorothy, as her sons both had daughters named Dorothy, and it was the custom to name children for their grandparents. The next mention of him in the records is a deed, February 4, 1650, in which he gives land over to Thomas Gill, of Hingham, and he and his son Joseph must have made a trip from Swansea, where they were living, in order to sign it. The last mention of him was in 1657, when a list of his lands was given. Between 1657 and on May 30, 1660, he had removed from Hull and settled in Rehoboth, then in Plymouth Colony. A deed has been found, dated May 30, 1660, in which he sells to Thomas Loring, Sr., of Hull, his house, orchard and two home lots containing four acres; a lot of meadow by "Streights River;" two lots at Sagamore Hill, and two at Strawberry Hill; and also all his rights and privileges in all the island except Pedcock's Island. In this deed he calls himself "some time of Hull in the county of Suffolke," but does not say where he was living then. However, in the proprietor's records of Rehoboth, he was one of the proprietors at least as early as December 25, 1660, and the records also contain a description of the boundaries of land belonging to him. A few months after the sale of his property in Hull he made his first recorded purchase of land in Rehoboth, of Stephen Paine, Sr., February 9, 1660. On April 11, 1664, he then of Wannamoissett, sold to Captain Thomas Willett and James Brown one of the two lots he received in the division of home lots. When Swansea was set off from Rehoboth in 1668, his home in Wannamoissett became a part of the town newly created. He very likely owned land in Rehoboth, as in a deed in 1675 he calls himself of Rehoboth. In 1669 he sold to Joseph Carpenter property in New Meadow Neck. During King Philip's War he and

his family, as well as near neighbors, doubtless lived in "Chaffe's Garrison," a stone building near his house and during that time he bought more land of Francis Stevens in Rehoboth. On December 28, 1676, there is a record of an agreement in regard to "lands purchased of Asamequin and Wamsitto his sonne." The last mention of him in his life is March 16, 1679-80, in an agreement concerning the Paine Lots and also "pasturing neck." He made his will, July 25, 1680, and in it mentions his two sons, Nathaniel and Joseph. It was proved March 6, 1683, and an inventory of his estate taken May 15, of the same year. Thomas Chaffe was prominent and highly respected in the towns in which he resided. His children were: Nathaniel, mentioned below; Joseph, probably born between 1639 and 1646 in Hull.

(II) Nathaniel Chaffee, son of Thomas Chaffe, was born between the years 1638 and 1642, probably at Nantasket or Hull, Mass., and died in Rehoboth, September, 1720. Between 1657 and 1660 he settled in that part of Rehoboth which later became Swansea. On May 19, 1670, he was chosen constable, and from that time onward occupied a prominent place in local affairs. He was a large land owner, inheriting some from his father, and increasing his holding considerably by purchase. He bought sixty acres of land from Obediah Brown in Rehoboth, and later two parcels of land of twelve and a half and ten acres each from John Martin, of Attleboro. That he was highly valued as a citizen is evident from the fact that after his removal from Rehoboth he was invited to return to the town, and as an inducement was offered more land. Four months later he returned. Nathaniel Chaffee was a blacksmith, and from the nature of his work, and the dependence of early settlements on the work of the blacksmith, he held a prominent place in the life of the early settlement. The blacksmith in those days made practically all farm implements, household utensils, arms, bells, etc. Nathaniel Chaffee became a freeman in 1681, on March 26, of which year he was elected constable. On March 22, 1693, he was chosen tythingman. He received numerous grants of land. During King Philip's war he contributed £3, 16s. 6d. to the war fund. He married, in Swansea, Mass., August 19, 1669, Experience Bliss, daughter of Jonathan and Miriam (Harmon) Bliss, and they were the parents of eleven children, the first three of which were born in Swansea, the others in Rehoboth. Children: Dorothy; Thomas, born Oct. 19, 1672; Rachel; Nathaniel, Jan., 1675-76; Jonathan, mentioned below; David, Aug. 22, 1680; Experience, March 24, 1682; Mehitable, Oct. 30, 1687; Daniel, Oct. 30, 1687; Noah, Jan. 19, 1690; Noah, Dec. 17, 1792.

(III) Jonathan Chaffee, son of Nathaniel and Experience (Bliss) Chaffee, was born in the town of Rehoboth, Mass., April 7, 1678. On February 10, 1701-02, he received from his father four and a half acres of land near "Broken Cross." He subsequently became very prominent in the life and affairs of Rehoboth, and took active part in civic life. On March 19, 1704, he was chosen to the office of field driver. On November 21, 1715, he and one hundred and ten others agreed to pay for building a new meeting house. In 1718 he purchased one hundred acres of land from Joseph Russ for £8 in Ashford, Conn. On December 11, of that year, he was a member of a jury of trials. In 1819 he

bought of Jeremiah Allen one hundred additional acres in Ashford. He was a large landowner and a considerably wealthy man, an influential citizen, and a highly respected member of the community. On March 28, 1720, he became tythingman, and from that time until his death held public office continuously. Jonathan Chaffee married in Rehoboth, Mass., November 23, 1703, Hannah Carpenter, daughter of William and Miriam (Searles) Carpenter, who was born April 10, 1684. In 1767 she was the executrix of her husband's estate. He died December 31, 1766, leaving a will dated May 5, 1754. He is buried in the old burying ground formerly in Rehoboth, but now in the village of Rumford, R. I., where his grave is marked by a stone bearing the inscription:

Jonathan Chaffee
Departed this life
December 31, 1766,
in the 89th year of
his age.

Children of Jonathan and Hannah (Carpenter) Chaffee, born in Rehoboth: Jonathan, born June 25, 1704; Nathaniel, Oct. 20, 1705; Hannah, mentioned below; Dan, Feb. 26, 1710; Miriam, Aug. 22, 1712; Susanna, Sept. 22, 1714; Ephraim, Jan. 25, 1716; William, 1717; Susanna, June 10, 1720; Deliverance, Sept. 4, 1721; Josiah, May 2, 1723; Susanna, Aug. 28, 1728.

(IV) Hannah Chaffee, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Carpenter) Chaffee, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., October 3, 1707, and died there February 22, 1799. She married in Rehoboth, May 27, 1729, Joseph (2) Armington. (See Armington II).

Hannah (Carpenter) Chaffee, mother of Hannah (Chaffee) Armington, wife of Joseph (2) Armington, was a daughter of William and Miriam (Searles) Carpenter, as above stated, and granddaughter of William Carpenter, the founder of this family, which is one of the most notable of early American families. Her lineage is contained in the following article.

(The Carpenter Line).

Arms—Argent a greyhound passant and chief sable.
Crest—A greyhound's head erased per fesse sable and argent.
Motto—Celeritas, virtus, fidelitas.

These arms are found on the tombstone of Daniel Carpenter, of Rehoboth, who was born in 1669. This family is of ancient English origin, and of great antiquity in Herefordshire and other parts of England. The American branch of the family is descended from the English family of Carpenter of which the Earl of Tyrconnel was a member. In 1761 the Earldom of Tyrconnel in Ireland was given to a third George Carpenter, and this branch became extinct in 1863. The line of Lord George Carpenter was the same as that of the American immigrant of the family, William Carpenter, founder of the largest branch of the Carpenter family of America. Three other families of the name were established here in the early part of the Colonial period, one by another William Carpenter, of Providence, R. I., another in Philadelphia, and a fourth family in Connecticut by Daniel Carpenter, who died in Farmington, in 1651.

The pedigree of the English house, extending from 1303 to 1605, and covering ten generations, up to the American immigrant, follows:

(I) John Carpenter, the first of the name found in English records, was born about 1303, and was a member of Parliament in 1323.

(II) Richard Carpenter, son of John Carpenter, was born about 1335. He married Christiana —, and they were buried in the Church of St. Martin, Outwich, Bishopsgate street, London. He was a goldsmith.

(III) John (2) Carpenter, son of Richard and Christiana Carpenter, was a brother of the noted town clerk of London, whose bequest founded the City of London School.

(IV) John (3) Carpenter, son of John (2) Carpenter, married and had a son William, mentioned below.

(V) William Carpenter, son of John (3) Carpenter, was born about 1440, and died in 1520. He resided in the parish of Dilwyne, Herefordshire, and is called William of Homme.

(VI) James Carpenter, son of William Carpenter, died in 1537.

(VII) John (4) Carpenter, son of James Carpenter, died in 1540.

(VIII) William (2) Carpenter, son of John (4) Carpenter, was born about 1540. His children were: James, inherited the estate of his father; Alexander, born about 1560, and his youngest child is thought to have been the William of Cobham to whom the arms were confirmed in 1663; William, mentioned below; Richard, probably settled in Amesbury, Mass., and was the progenitor of the Providence branch of the family in America.

(IX) William (3) Carpenter, son of William (2) Carpenter, was born in England, in 1576. He sailed from Southampton, England, with his wife Abigail, and his son William, in the ship "Bevis" and landed in May, 1638. He returned to England in the same vessel, and it is thought he came merely to assist his son in making a home for himself and his family. He resided in London.

(X) William (4) Carpenter, immigrant ancestor and founder of the family in America, was a son of William (3) and Abigail Carpenter, and was born in England in 1605, and died in Rehoboth, Mass. He was admitted a freeman of Weymouth, May 13, 1640; was representative from Weymouth, 1641-42; and from Rehoboth, in 1645. He was constable in 1641, and was chosen proprietors' clerk of Weymouth in 1643. He drew lot No. 18 in the division of lands in Rehoboth, June 30, 1644, was admitted an inhabitant of the town, March 28, 1645, and the following June was made a freeman. It was through his influence that the grant of Seekonk, otherwise known as Rehoboth, was made by the General Court then at Plymouth. This was the tract of land selected by Roger Williams for a settlement, when he was driven out of the Massachusetts Colony. In 1647 William Carpenter was made one of the directors of the town, and again held that office in 1655. The legal business of the town and colony was transacted principally by him. He paid £8, 17s., 3d. toward defraying the expense of King Philip's war, and was one of a committee to lay out a road from Rehoboth to Dedham. About 1642 he received a commission as captain from the Governor of Massachusetts, and was called upon to act for the protection and ownership of the Pawtuxet lands. The records show him to have been a yeoman, and his estate was valued at £254, 10s. Governor Brad-

ford, who married his cousin Alice, favored William Carpenter in all his measures in the Plymouth Court, and in all their dealings they were close friends. William Carpenter married, in England, Abigail —, who was provided for by his will of April 21, 1659. She died February 22, 1687. Children: John, born in England, about 1628; William, mentioned below; Joseph, born about 1633; Hannah, born in Weymouth, Mass., April 3, 1640; Abiah, born April 9, 1643; Abigail, born April 9, 1643, twin of Abiah; Samuel, born in 1644.

(XI) William (5) Carpenter, son of William (4) and Abigail Carpenter, was born in England about 1631. He married (first) in 1651, Priscilla Bennett; she died on October 20, 1663; he married (second) Miriam Searles, who survived him and died May 1, 1722, aged (according to her gravestone) ninety-three years. He died January 26, 1703, in Rehoboth. William Carpenter was elected town clerk of Rehoboth, May 13, 1668, and with the exception of one year held the office until his death. He was deputy to the General Court of Plymouth in 1658 and 1668. In the latter year he was also chosen deacon of the church. In 1670 he was one of a committee to settle the bounds between the town of Taunton and the north purchase, and the clerk of the community of the north purchase in 1682. He was also one of the purchasers of the latter place and drew his lot in the meadow, May 26, 1668. At a meeting of the purchasers, February 18, 1695, it was voted that there should be a division of fifty acres to each shareholder, and William Carpenter was chosen surveyor. He was a man of superior ability, accurate in all his business transactions, and a reliable counsellor in the colony. He was also noted for his fine penmanship, a rare accomplishment in early New England. His house stood on the left side of the road leading from the East Providence meeting house to Rehoboth. His estate was valued at £215 5s. 4d. He was a prosperous farmer, and notable figure in the Massachusetts Colony in his day. Children of first marriage: John, born Oct. 19, 1652; William, June 20, 1659; Priscilla, born July 24, 1661; Benjamin, Oct. 20, 1663, the day of his mother's death. Children of second marriage: Josiah, born Dec. 18, 1665; Nathaniel, May 12, 1667; Daniel, Oct. 8, 1669; Noah, March 28, 1672; Miriam, Oct. 16, 1674; Obadiah, March 12, 1677-78; Ephraim, died young; Ephraim, April 25, 1683-84; Hannah, mentioned below; Abigail, April 15, 1687.

(XII) Hannah Carpenter, daughter of William (5) and Miriam (Searles) Carpenter, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., April 10, 1684-85. She married, in Rehoboth, November 23, 1703, Jonathan Chaffee. (See Chaffee III). They were the parents of Hannah Chaffee, who became the wife of Joseph (2) Armington. (See Armington II).

(The Walker Line).

Arms—Argent on a chevron between three crescents sable as many dragons' heads or.

Crest—A demi-dragon's head vert, issuing out of flames proper and crowned or.

(I) The "Widow Walker," who is regarded as the founder in New England of the Walker family hereunder consideration, was the mother of both James and Philip Walker, and the head of a family which has since become a notable one in New England. She was one of the first purchasers and proprietors of the town of

Rehoboth or Seacunk (now Seekonk), and was one of the company who first settled that place. Her name is on the list of those who in 1643 gave in the value of their estates for a pro rata division of lands. Hers was fifty pounds. In the division made June 30, 1644, she was given a share and received allotments in several divisions of later date. She was given a share and lots were assigned to her in the drawing for the Great Plain, and on the eighteenth of twelfth month, 1646, she took part in the drawing for land in the Great Meadow. Her name then disappears, and no trace of her is found save the fact of her being associated with that brave adventurous company which went out from Weymouth into the wilderness. This band was known for its religious enthusiasm, and the educated and saintly Rev. Samuel Newman was its leader. No record of the coming of Widow Walker to America is in existence, and it is probable that becoming a widow in England, she emigrated with her younger son Philip, after the coming of her two elder children, James and Sarah. James and Sarah Walker are thought to have been passengers on the ship "Elizabeth," which sailed from London, April 15, 1634, as their names and ages, fifteen and seventeen years, respectively, appear among those who signed the certificate of conformity. On the same ship were Richard Walker, aged twenty-four years, and William Walker, aged fifteen. This is the first and only time the name appears on any ship's list of passengers before 1655. The ship "Elizabeth" landed at Nantasket, or Hingham, Mass., and William, one of the passengers, went to Salem. The Richard Walker named was a son of Richard Walker, of Saugus, or Lynn, the father having preceded him. Sarah Walker married John Tisdall, of Duxbury, and James Walker married Elizabeth Phillips. These three Walkers, evidently cousins, distributed as follows: James and Sarah settled in Taunton, with John Browne, their uncle and guardian; William in Eastham, and Richard in Lynn with his father.

(II) Philip Walker, son of the Widow Walker, was born in England, and is first of mention in Colonial records in Massachusetts in a deed bearing his signature, dated, Rehoboth, 1653. He was one of the grand jury there, May 17, 1655, and took the oath of fidelity, June 1, 1658. His name appears in the first division of the Rehoboth North Purchase, June 22, 1658, and again on May 26, 1668. He became a prominent figure in the local affairs of early Rehoboth, and held many positions of trust and importance. In 1657 he became surveyor, and in the following year held the office of constable. He was on the grand inquest in 1668 and 1678; selectman between 1666 and 1675; and deputy to the General Court at Plymouth, in 1669. He was also a deacon of the church, and on November 2, 1663, was one of a committee appointed to build or buy a parsonage. In King Philip's War he contributed twenty-six pounds to the war fund, the largest sum with two exceptions in the town. He was a prosperous weaver, and his estate was appraised at £681, one of the largest in Rehoboth. He was buried August 21, 1679. Philip Walker married, about 1654, Jane Metcalf, daughter of Michael Metcalf, of Dedham. (See Metcalf II). She survived him, and married (second) June 2, 1684, John Polley, of Roxbury. She lived in the latter place until her death in 1702. Children: Samuel, born Feb., 1655; Sarah, Feb.

16, 1657; Philip, mentioned below; Elizabeth, twin of Philip, born in March, 1661, drowned Aug. 7, 1664; Mary, born in May, 1663; Experience, in 1664-65, buried Nov. 10, 1674; Elizabeth, April 1, 1666; Michael, March 1, 1667, buried Feb., 1677; Ebenezer, 1676; Martha.

(III) Philip (2) Walker, son of Philip (1) and Jane (Metcalf) Walker, was born in March, 1661, died February 17, 1740, buried in Seekonk Cemetery. His estate was large, and he was one of the wealthiest men of his day in Rehoboth. He married (first) December 31, 1687, Mary Bowen, born October 5, 1666, daughter of Richard and Esther (Sutton) Bowen; she was buried May 22, 1694. He married (second) Sarah Bowen, daughter of William Bowen, born in 1671, died February 6, 1739, in Rehoboth. Children of first marriage: Esther, born Oct. 31, 1688; James, mentioned below; Philip, Aug. 13, 1693. Children of second marriage: Sarah, born Jan. 8, 1696; Mary, March 19, 1700; Jane, March 21, 1702; Nathaniel, Jan. 31, 1704; Daniel, Oct. 10, 1706; Stephen, Aug. 7, 1709.

(IV) James Walker, son of Philip (2) and Mary (Bowen) Walker, was born September 3, 1690, and died November 28, 1747. He was a lifelong resident of Rehoboth, where he married Elizabeth —, who died December 29, 1748-49. They renewed the covenant, October 3, 1735. James Walker's estate was inventoried at £818; that of his father, Philip (2) Walker, at £1750. Among the children of James Walker, six in number, was Daniel, mentioned below.

(V) Daniel Walker, son of James and Elizabeth Walker, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., June 12, 1726. Early in life he removed to Cumberland, R. I. In 1767 his father gave him two hundred acres of land in Ashford, Conn., and later gave him land in Willington, Conn. He married (first) August 1, 1746, Hannah Barstow, who died February 8, 1747. He married (second) February 23, 1748, Sible Smith, daughter of Daniel and Ruth (Ormsbee) Smith. Daniel and Hannah (Barstow) Walker were the parents of a daughter, Esther, mentioned below.

(VI) Esther Walker, daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Barstow) Walker, married, April 19, 1760, Joseph (3) Armington. (See Armington III).

(The Bliss Line).

Arms—Sable a bend vaire, between two fleurs-de-lis or.

Crest—A hand holding a bundle of arrows.

Motto—Semper sursum.

The surname Bliss had its origin in two distinct and separate sources. The ancient Norman-French house of Blois was represented in the train of William the Norman, and the founding of the Blois or Bliss family in England dated from the Norman Conquest. The French name of Blois was modified gradually by the Saxons to Bloys, Blyse, Blysse, and Blisse; the American branch eliminated the final "e." The English family, which tradition connects inseparably with the South of England, was of the landed gentry, owning extensive estates, and was entitled to bear arms. Descendants of the Norman French, they were at first Roman Catholics, and remained so until the Protestant Reformation, when many branches broke away from the church of Rome; at a still later date, however, many severed their connection with the Established Church to become Puritans

and were involved in the contentions between Charles I. and Parliament.

(1) Thomas Bliss, the progenitor of the family in England, and the first of the direct line of whom we have authentic information, lived in Belstone parish, Devonshire, England. Very little is known of him except that he was a wealthy landowner, that he belonged to the class stigmatized as Puritans on account of the purity and simplicity of their forms of worship, that he was persecuted by the civil and religious authorities under the direction of Archbishop Laud, and that he was maltreated, impoverished and imprisoned and finally ruined in health, as well as financially, by the many indignities and hardships forced on him by the intolerant church party in power. He is supposed to have been born about 1550 or 1560. The date of his death was 1635 or about that year. When the Parliament of 1628 assembled, Puritans or Roundheads, as the Cavaliers called them, accompanied the members of London. Two of the sons of Thomas Bliss, Jonathan and Thomas, rode from Devonshire on iron grey horses, and remained for some time in the city—long enough at least for the King's officers and spies to learn their names and conditions, and whence they came; and from that time forth, with others who had gone to London on the same errand, they were marked for destruction. They soon were fined a thousand pounds for non-conformity and thrown into prison, where they remained several weeks. Even old Mr. Bliss, their father, was dragged through the streets with the greatest indignity. On other occasions the officers of the high commission seized all their horses and sheep except one poor ewe that in its fright ran into the house and took refuge under the bed. At another time the Blisses, with twelve other Puritans, were led through the market place at Okehampton with ropes around their necks, and heavily fined, and Jonathan and his father were thrown into prison, where the sufferings of the son eventually caused his death. At another time, the king's officers seized the cattle of the Bliss family and most of their household goods, some of the articles of furniture being highly valued for their beauty and age, since they had been in the family for centuries. The family was finally so reduced in circumstances that it was unable to secure the release of both Jonathan and his father, so the younger man had to remain in prison, and at Exeter he suffered thirty-five lashes with a three-cord whip which tore his back cruelly. Before Jonathan was released the estate had to be disposed of, and the father and mother went to live with their daughter who had married a man of the Established Church, Sir John Calcliffe. The remnant of the estate was divided among the three sons, who were advised to go to America to escape persecution. Thomas and George feared to wait for Jonathan, who was still very ill, and they left England in the fall of 1635 with their families. Thomas Bliss, son of Jonathan Bliss, and grandson of Thomas Bliss, remained with his father, who finally died, and the son then came to join his uncles in Massachusetts, settling near Thomas. At various times their sister sent from England boxes of shoes, clothing and articles which could not be procured in the colonies, and her letters, long preserved but now lost, were the chief source of information concerning the Devonshire family.

Children of Thomas Bliss, the progenitor: Jonathan, mentioned below; Thomas, born at Belstone, Devonshire, England, about 1585; Elizabeth, married Sir John Calcliffe, of Belstone; George, born in 1591, settled at Lynn and Sandwich, Mass., and Newport, R. I.; Mary, or Polly.

(II) Jonathan Bliss, son of Thomas Bliss, was born at Belstone parish, Devonshire, England, about 1580, and died in England, in 1635-36. On account of his non-conformist views he was persecuted and suffered heavy fines, eventually dying at an early age of a fever contracted in prison. Four children are said to have died in infancy, and two grew to maturity: Thomas, mentioned below; Mary.

(III) Thomas (2) Bliss, son of Jonathan Bliss, was born in Belstone parish, Devonshire, England, and on the death of his father in 1636 went to Boston, Mass., and from there to Braintree, Mass. He next went to Hartford, Conn., finally returning to the Massachusetts Bay Colony and settling in Weymouth, whence in 1643 he joined the pioneer settlement at Rehoboth. He was made a freeman at Cambridge on May 18, 1642, and in Plymouth Colony on January 4, 1645. In June, 1645, he drew land at the Great Plain, Seekonk; in 1646 was fence-viewer; surveyor of highways in 1647. He died at Rehoboth in June, 1649, and is buried in the graveyard at Seekonk, now a part of the town of Rumford, R. I. His will was proved June 8, 1649. He married Ide —, and they were the parents of the following children: Jonathan, mentioned below; daughter, married Thomas Williams; Mary, married Nathaniel Harmon, of Braintree, Mass.; Nathaniel.

(IV) Jonathan (2) Bliss, son of Thomas (2) and Ide Bliss, was born in England, about 1625. In 1655 he was made a freeman of Plymouth Colony. He was "way warden" at the town meeting in Rehoboth, May 24, 1652, and May 17, 1655, served as a member of the grand jury. He was made a freeman in Rehoboth, February 22, 1658, and drew land June 22, 1658. He was one of the eighty who made what is known as the North Purchase of Rehoboth. He married, 1648-49, Miriam Harmon, who was probably a sister of Nathaniel Harmon, of Braintree, who married Mary Bliss. He died in 1687. The inventory of his estate was sworn to May 24, 1687; the magistrate was the famous colonial governor, Sir Edmund Andros. Among the children of Jonathan and Miriam (Harmon) Bliss was Experience, who became the wife of Nathaniel Chaffee, August 19, 1669, in Swansea, Mass., and was the mother of eleven children. (See Chaffee II).

(The Metcalf Line).

The authority Bardsley says on the subject of the name: "I feel assured that the name is local, and that it is a modification of Medcroft or Medcraft, of which an instance still remains in the London Directory. Metcalf and Turnbull were great Yorkshire names. I have seen them side by side in Yorkshire records of five hundred years ago." Horace Smith still keeps them in company.

Mr. Metcalf ran off on meeting a cow,
With pale Mr. Turnbull behind him.

Arms—Argent on a fesse vert between three calves, passant sable, a leopard's face between two annulets or. Crest—A demi-sea calf purled or.

Since the year 1637 the Metcalf family has been intimately connected with the life of New England, and in the period of over two and a half centuries since its establishment on this continent has been a well-known and prominent one in American life and affairs. The ancestry of the English family of which the American branch is an off-shoot has been traced for five generations prior to the emigration of the progenitor of the American line to New England.

(I) Brian Metcalf, of Bere Park, as early as 1458-59, was mentioned in the Middleham Roll of 1465-66. In 1484 he received a grant of an annuity out of the lordship of Middleham, and died about 1501. The fact that James Metcalf, of Nappa, was one of the administrators of the will of Humphrey Metcalf, son of Brian, connects the two, but we have no evidence that James and Brian were not father and son, nor brothers. Humphrey, son of Brian, is mentioned below.

(II) Humphrey Metcalf, son of Brian Metcalf, was born probably before 1460, at Bere Park, Yorkshire, England, and died in 1507, intestate. As evidenced by the land records of the period, he had one son Roger.

(III) Roger Metcalf, son of Humphrey Metcalf, was born before 1500, and died before 1542. He married Elizabeth —. He had a son Leonard, as is shown by the land records and other evidence.

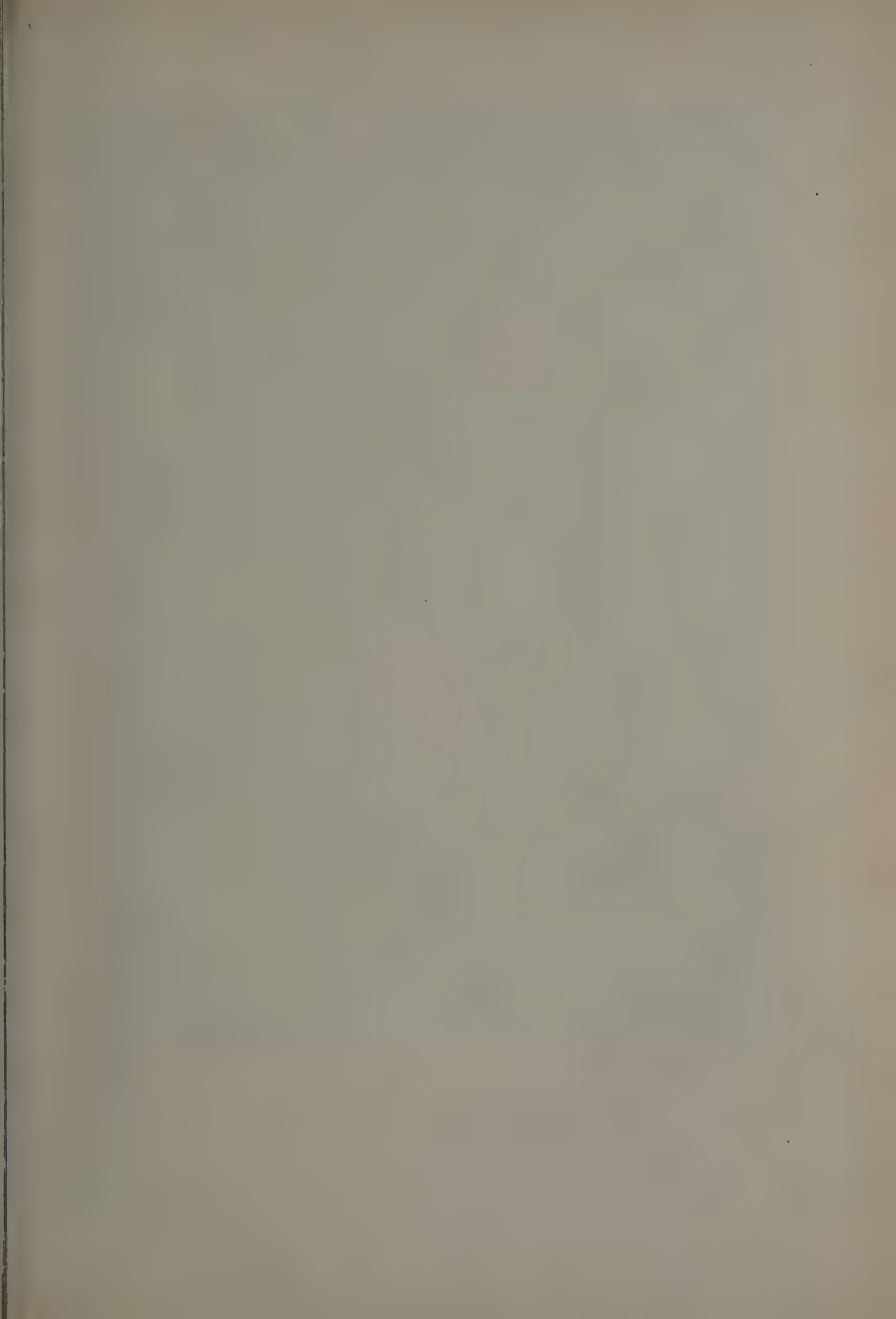
(IV) Leonard Metcalf, probably the son of Roger Metcalf, was born as early as 1530, for in 1544 Henry VII granted to Leonard Metcalf the estate at Bere Park in consideration of £147, etc., and to William Metcalf, who was probably a brother, yeoman of London, and to the heirs of John Bannister, who very likely married a sister. In 1569 Leonard Metcalf took part in the rising of the North, and was convicted of treason, sentenced to death, and his estate forfeited. At the last moment he was respited, and on September 1, 1751, was pardoned. Two years later he paid a fine and received a lease of his lands, formerly lands of Roger Metcalf. He had sons, John, Christopher, Brian and Roger. There is no evidence that he had a son Leonard or a grandson of that name.

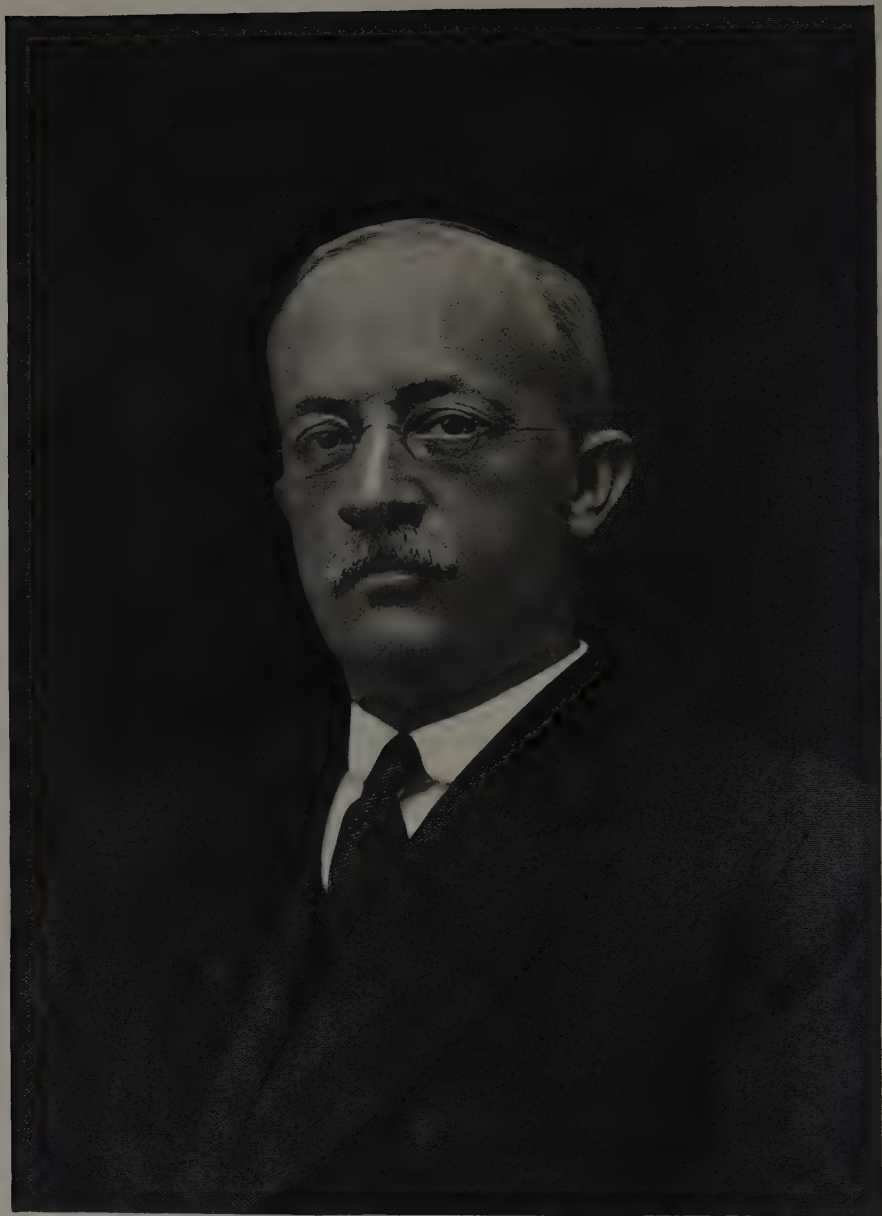
(V) Rev. Leonard Metcalf, thought by the compilers, Walter C. Metcalf and Gilbert Metcalf, of the extensive Metcalf Genealogy (1891-98), to have been a nephew of Leonard Metcalf, and perhaps the son of William Metcalf, and must have been born as early as 1545. In 1580 and afterward he was the rector of the parish of Tatterford, County Norfolk, and was succeeded by Richard Metcalf. In the parish records is found the date of the birth of the American immigrant. The children of Leonard Metcalf were: Michael, baptized September 3, 1585, died young; Michael, mentioned below.

Note—The preceding generations, and their relations to one another, are held by the compilers of the Metcalf genealogy not beyond dispute. The best of circumstantial evidence points toward the facts as they are given, but absolute proof is lacking on some points.

The American Metcalfs.

(I) Michael Metcalf, immigrant ancestor and progenitor of the family in America, was born in Tatterford, County Norfolk, England, and was baptized there on June 17, 1587. He followed the occupation of dornic weaver and tapestry maker, and it is said that he em-





HON. GEORGE H. UTTER

played one hundred men at Norwich, England. Religious persecution and intolerance made living in the mother country unbearable, and in 1637, in company with his wife and nine children and one servant, Michael Metcalf immigrated to America. He married, in England, on October 13, 1616, Sarah Ellwyn, born June 17, 1598, in Hingham, England, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Ellwyn. Upon arriving in America he settled in Dedham, Mass., where he was admitted a freeman of the colony, on June 14, 1637. He joined the church there two years later.

From the fact that Michael Metcalf brought with him to America a servant, and from the position which he later held in the colony, it is probable that he was a man of means. He was elected a selectman in Dedham in 1641. His wife Sarah died November 30, 1644, and he married (second) Mary Pidge, a widow of Roxbury. He died in Dedham, on December 24, 1664. English records confirm the statement of Michael Metcalf that he was forced to leave England by reason of religious persecution. Before leaving England and while absent from Norwich trying to avoid persecution, he wrote a long letter "to all true professors of Christ's Gospel within the City of Norwich." After coming to America he wrote the following, which is printed with the other in the "Metcalf Genealogy" of 1898:

I was persecuted in the land of my fathers' sepulchres for not bowing at the name of Jesus and observing the ceremonies inforced upon me at the instance of Bishop Wren, of Norwich, and his Chancellor Dr. Corbett, whose violent measures troubled me in the Bishop's Court, and returned me to the High Commissioner's Court.

Suffering many times for the cause of religion I was forced to flee from my wife and children, for the sake of liberty of my conscience, to go into New England; taking ship for the voyage at London, September 17, 1636, and being by tempests tossed up and down the seas until the Christmas following; then veering about to Plymouth, in County Norfolk, whence I finally shipped myself and family to come to New England; sailed April 25, 1637, and arrived three days before Midsummer with my wife, nine children, and a servant, Thomas Comberbach, aged sixteen years old.

Michael Metcalf and his family were passengers on the ship "John and Dorothy." His children were: Michael, born Nov. 13, 1617, died young; Mary (or Marcy), Feb. 14, 1619; Michael, Aug. 29, 1620; John, Sept. 5, 1622; Sarah, Sept. 10, 1624; Elizabeth, Oct. 4, 1626; Martha, March 27, 1628; Thomas, Dec. 27, 1629; Ann, also called Joanne, March 1, 1631, died young; Jane, mentioned below; Rebekah, April 5, 1635.

(II) Jane Metcalf, daughter of Michael and Sarah (Ellwyn) Metcalf, was born in England, March 24, 1632, and in 1637 accompanied her parents to the New England Colonies. She married (first) about 1654, Philip Walker, of Rehoboth. (See Walker II). She married (second) June 2, 1684, John Polley, of Roxbury, and lived in the latter place until her death in 1702.

HON. GEORGE H. UTTER—The progress of today makes the history of tomorrow, and because of the important and helpful part he took in shaping the events of vital importance to Rhode Island, the Hon. George H. Utter left an indelible impress upon the history of the State. Distinguished as a journalist, he was equally widely known and honored by reason of the many progressive public movements which he instituted and

aided, and which constituted tangible evidence of his devotion to the State's welfare.

Hon. George H. Utter was born July 24, 1854, at Plainfield, N. J., a son of George B. and Mary Starr (Maxson) Utter. Through his mother, who was a daughter of John Maxson, he is a direct descendant of Newport's first settler, and of Jesse Starr, of Newport, who participated in the Revolutionary War. On this branch the line is unbroken to Elder William Brewster, the famous divine who founded Hartford, Conn., and came to this country on the "Mayflower." George H. Utter accompanied his parents to Rhode Island as a child and received his education at the private schools of Westerly, in this State, and at the preparatory department of Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y. He studied for two years at the latter institution, and then entered the Westerly High School for a similar period, and was there prepared for college. Mr. Utter then matriculated at Amherst College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1877. Before entering college he had served an apprenticeship to a printer and learned that trade, so that after completing his education he became associated with his father and uncle in the publication of the Narragansett "Weekly." He later became a member of the firm, and in 1892, at the death of his father, became sole proprietor of that paper. He continued to be actively engaged for a number of years in newspaper work, and was the founder and publisher of the Westerly "Daily Sun," which has still a large circulation in this State. During his management of these periodicals, Mr. Utter was an earnest advocate of reform in many different departments of the community's life and soon became well known and highly esteemed by his fellow citizens generally. While still a young man, he became connected with the public life of the town, his first position being that of member of the Westerly School Board. In 1883, however, he was appointed by Governor Bourn as a member of his staff, and served on that body until 1885. From that time on his rise in politics was rapid, and he served consecutively as a member of the General Assembly, speaker of the House, member of the State Senate, State secretary, and lieutenant-governor. In the year 1904 he became the nominee of the Republican party for the highest office in the State, and upon the presentation of his name for this candidacy, was referred to by Congressman Adin B. Capron, in the following terms:

As Jonathan would have delighted to have presented the name of David to the people of Israel, so do I approach the pleasant duty which this opportunity offers. The people of Rhode Island critically demand of the Republican party that the candidate it presents for the office of Governor and commander-in-chief, shall be without fear and without reproach. Less than our best will not satisfy, and, except upon the rare occasions when for a moment we have wandered away after strange gods, our nominees have had hearty approval at the polls during the entire life of our Grand Old Party. With our annually recurring elections, it has not been usually possible for our chief executive, except in times of war, to perform the duties of his office in a way to especially call forth marked approbation, voiced by all classes and especially by the bone and sinew of our citizenship, the workers and wage earners, as is the case with the man whose name will presently fall from my lips. * * * For many years he served the cause of right and righteousness, as it was given him to know the right in the House of Representatives, where he reached out a kindly hand to me, a featherless fledgling from a country town. I came to love him as it is not often given men to inspire love in men, because of his unswerving hon-

esty, his quick perception of the right, and his unflinching, cheerful and hearty courage in pursuing the right.

Mr. Utter was successfully elected to the governorship of the State, and served in that high capacity in the years 1905 and 1906. His administration won the unqualified approval of political friend and foe alike and he became one of the most highly honored figures in the life of the Commonwealth. In 1910 he was elected representative from the Second District of Rhode Island to the National Congress, and died in office.

George H. Utter married, May 19, 1880, Elizabeth L. Brown, of Allston, Mass., a daughter of Cyrus H. Brown, of that place, and they were the parents of four children, as follows: George Benjamin, born April 11, 1881; Henry Edwin, mentioned at length below; Mary Starr, born Feb. 21, 1890; and Wilfred Brown, born Sept. 13, 1894. George H. Utter died Nov. 6, 1912.

HENRY EDWIN UTTER, M. D.—Among the well known of the younger physicians of Providence, R. I., Henry Edwin Utter, the well known specialist in pediatrics, is a prominent figure and, in spite of the comparatively short time in which he has practiced here, has already made a place for himself among the leaders of his profession.

Henry Edwin Utter, second son of Hon. George H. and Elizabeth L. (Brown) Utter, was born at Westerly, R. I., April 9, 1883. As a child he attended the public schools of that place and afterwards was sent by his parents to the Riverview Academy, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Here he took the regular classical preparatory course, and was graduated in 1902. He then matriculated at Amherst College, where he proved himself a most industrious and apt student, and was graduated with the class of 1906, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Dr. Utter had decided to make the profession of medicine his career, and with this end in view, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in connection with Columbia University, of New York. He was graduated therefrom with the class of 1910, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then became an interne at the Boston Floating Hospital, and after occupying that post for the summer of 1910 took a similar one with the Rhode Island Hospital, at Providence, where he remained through the year 1912. He then returned to New York City, where he became associated with the Babies' Hospital, remaining until 1914, when he began his private practice in Providence. During his association with the last named hospital, Dr. Utter had become keenly interested in pediatrics, or the diseases of children, and since that time has specialized in this branch of his profession. He has established a reputation, and enjoys a very large and successful practice, and is regarded as an authority on pediatrics. In addition to his private practice Dr. Utter at the present time holds the position of physician-in-charge of the Providence City Hospital, pediatric department; attending physician of the pediatric department of the Memorial Hospital at Pawtucket; assistant attending physician of the pediatric department, Rhode Island Hospital; consulting physician of the Providence Lying-In Hospital, and medical director of the North Providence schools.

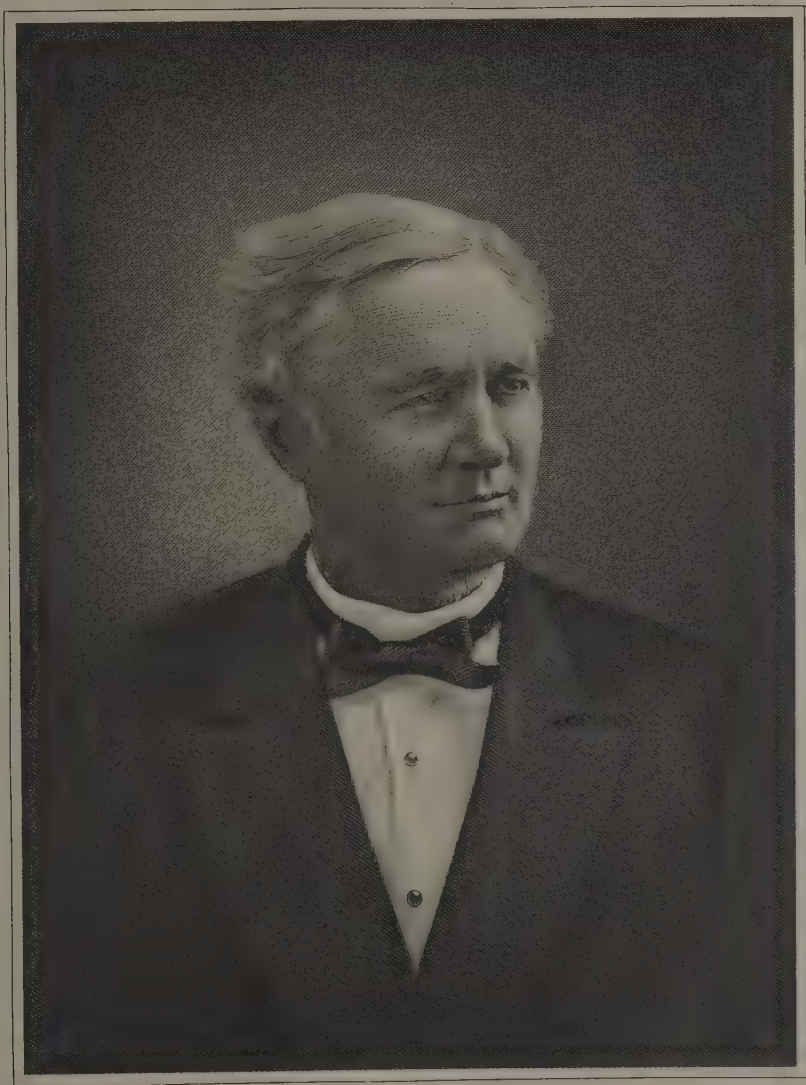
Dr. Henry Edwin Utter was united in marriage, June 23, 1915, with Josephine Siggins, a daughter of Orion and Alice (Hall) Siggins. The death of Mrs. Utter occurred May 18, 1918.

DR. WILLIAM GROSVENOR was born in Killingly, Conn., April 30, 1810. He was the son of Robert and Mary Beggs Grosvenor, and a descendant in the fifth generation through Robert, Joshua, and Colonel Thomas, from John and Esther Grosvenor, who came from Cheshire, England, in 1680, and settled in Roxbury, Mass., where three more children were born to them. In 1686, John Grosvenor, with John Chandler, Samuel Ruggles, Benjamin Smith, Joseph Griffin and Samuel Ruggles, Jr., purchased 15,000 acres of wilderness land in the Wabagansett country from Major Fitch. This tract included the territory afterwards occupied by the towns of Killingly, Pomfret, Woodstock and Thompson, and was given by Uncas, Sachem of the Mohegans, to his son Oneco, who sold it to Major Fitch. John Grosvenor died at Roxbury, September 26, 1691, and in 1692 his widow traveled with the rest of the owners of "The Wilderness Tract" to Connecticut, accompanied by all her children with the exception of the eldest, who remained in Massachusetts.

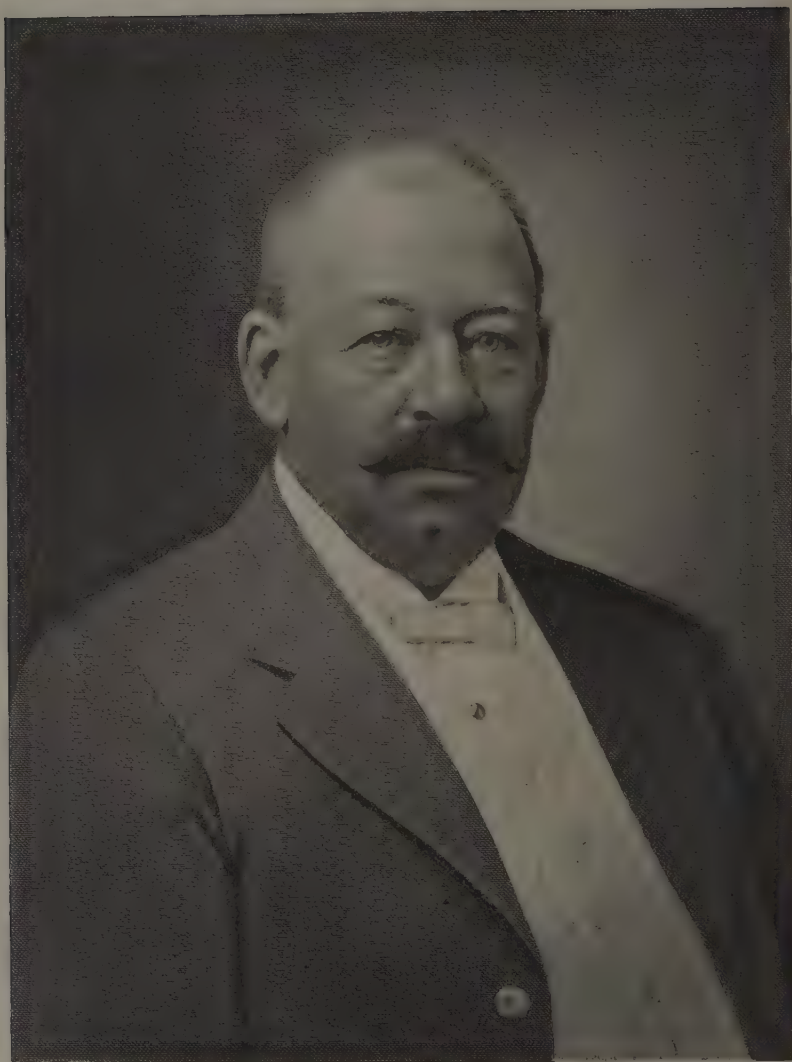
William Grosvenor, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the Providence schools, and then pursued the study of medicine at the Jefferson Medical College and the Pennsylvania Hospital, with the object of succeeding his father, who was a distinguished physician. Having taken his degree, he returned to Killingly, where for several years he was associated with his father in the practice of medicine and surgery.

August 22, 1836, Dr. Grosvenor married Rosa Anne Mason, daughter of Gen. James B. and Alice (Brown) Mason, daughter of Hon. John Brown, of Providence, and removed to that city, where he began the practice of medicine. His taste for a mercantile life, however, led him to enter the commercial world as a wholesale dealer in drugs and dyestuffs. He carried on this business successfully for five years, and during this period was brought in contact with cotton manufacturers. He thereby acquired a knowledge of textiles, and until 1860 was engaged in calico printing. In 1848 he was appointed agent of the Masonville Mills, on the retirement of his wife's uncle, Amasa Mason, and from that date became the controlling spirit of the company. He infused it with new life, and started it on a career of continuous prosperity. Meanwhile he kept strengthening his position by purchasing shares of stock at every opportunity. In five more years he was so large an owner that he had it in his power to consummate important changes, for which his sagacity had led him to make due preparation. In 1857 the stone and brick mills of the company were united by the construction of a middle section, forming what was for years operated and called Mill No. 3, but which in 1916 was used for storage purposes only.

In 1862, notwithstanding the serious cloud of depression which affected the business of the country, owing to reverses suffered by the Northern arms, Dr. Grosvenor began the construction of Mill No. 4, furnishing the larger part of the capital himself. The new mill proved profitable, and he further enlarged the capacity



Mr. Goswami



Wm Grover

of the manufactory in 1864 by the purchase of the Fisherville property, and of another large water privilege lower down the stream, which was named "Grosvenor." The different interests being now consolidated under one management, Dr. Grosvenor began to lay the foundations of the present Mill No. 2, and the huge structure was finished and equipped with machinery in 1872. Meanwhile, in 1868, the amalgamated plant was renamed Grosvenor-Dale Company, Dr. William Grosvenor then owning three-fourths of the stock, William Grosvenor, Jr., one-eighth, James B. M. Grosvenor, one-sixteenth, and Lucius Briggs, superintendent, one-sixteenth. In 1883, Mr. Briggs resigned, and the entire property passed into the hands of the Grosvenor family.

Dr. Grosvenor was a man of tremendous ability, genial and courteous in his manners, and highly esteemed throughout New England as a man of integrity and enterprise. He was a member of the State Senate during the Civil War, and was also chairman of the finance committee. He was very largely influential in securing prompt and effective legislation, which gave to Rhode Island a prominent place as one of the first States to respond to President Lincoln's call for troops.

For forty years, he personally conserved the financial interests of the Grosvenor-Dale Company, and aided his eldest son, William (2) (see sketch, *ibid.*), upon whom rested the responsibility and the attention to detail in the general management of the steadily growing manufacturing interests.

Dr. William Grosvenor died August 17, 1888, his wife having pre-deceased him in 1872. He had seven children: William, see below; James Brown Mason, the founder of the house of Grosvenor in New York, who was the chief agent for the sale of the goods of the Grosvenor-Dale Company; Amasa Mason, who died in infancy; Alice, who became the wife of Dr. John J. Mason, of New York; Robert, a graduate of Norwich University in the class of 1868, and until his death, July 19, 1879, was associated with his brother William in the home office of the Grosvenor-Dale Company; Eliza Howe, who died in infancy; and Rosa Anne.

WILLIAM GROSVENOR, eldest son of Dr. William Grosvenor and Rosa Anne Mason Grosvenor, was born in Providence, R. I., August 4, 1838. On his father's side he was a descendant of John Grosvenor, who came from England in 1640 and settled in Massachusetts; while through his mother he was a descendant of John Brown, of Revolutionary fame, who led the expedition which ended in the burning of the British ship of war "Gaspee." William Grosvenor went to a Providence day school and then to Brown University, where he was graduated in the class of 1860. At both school and college he did well with his studies. He early won a reputation for being a hard and conscientious worker, and the great trait of his character which stood out very prominently was that of "perseverance" and ability to ultimately achieve his purpose.

In 1861 he entered the Grosvenor-Dale Company, at the head of which was his father, and in 1883, when the company was incorporated, he was elected treasurer and served in this capacity until 1905, when he also became president. From 1883 until his death in

1906, he was the controlling factor in the company. His policy was always progressive along the most modern lines. Backed from the first by the strong financial condition of the company, he always bought for it the most up-to-date machinery, regardless of the cost. He believed that the best was the cheapest in the end, and thus the equipment of the Grosvenor-Dale Company plant was ever kept up to a high standard. William Grosvenor was a distinct force in his community, and was widely known as a man of sound business judgment and remarkable ability. He was a director of several large corporations, and was a trustee under his father's will for his sister, Rosa Anne Grosvenor.

In 1882, Mr. Grosvenor married Rose Dimond Phinney. They had seven children, three sons and four daughters: Alice Mason, wife of Dudley Davis, Harvard '05, of New York; Caroline Rose, wife of Gilbert Maurice Congdon, Yale '09, of Providence; William, Harvard '09, president of the Grosvenor-Dale Company, of Providence; Rose, wife of George Peabody Gardner, Jr., Harvard '10, of Boston; Robert, married Aerielle Frost, of Chicago, May 23, 1918; he died October 27, 1918; Anita Deidamia, wife of Richard Curtis, Harvard '16, of Boston; Theodore Phinney, Harvard '20. His wife and these children all survived him when he died, June 20, 1906. During the last few years of his life, Mr. Grosvenor spent a great deal of his time in taking care of the immediate interests of his family, to all of whom he was most devoted.

JOHN W. COGGESHALL—Coggeshall is an early English surname of local origin, and denotes residence in the parish of St. Albans, in the town of Coggeshall.

Arms—Argent a cross between four escallops sable. Crest—A stag lodged sable, attired or.

The Coggeshall family, whose history is wrapped inseparably with that of Rhode Island, from the very earliest times, is one of the most distinguished in the annals of the colony and in its later history. The progenitor of the Coggeshalls in America, John Coggeshall, was the first president of the struggling little Colony of Rhode Island, a man of great prominence and public influence. The family has been honorably connected with the several wars of the country since its establishment here, and has borne well its part in the making of the Nation. Its sons have held high places in the councils of the State. The late Hon. James Haydon Coggeshall, one of the most prominent public men of his day, was a direct descendant in the seventh generation of the founder, John Coggeshall.

(I) John Coggeshall, progenitor of the family in America, and first president of the Colony of Rhode Island, was a member of an ancient and honorable English family, whose lineage has been traced to the early part of the twelfth century, to one Thomas de Coggeshall, the owner of vast estates in Essex and Suffolk, England, in 1135-54. He was born in Essex, England, about 1591, and died at Newport, R. I., November 27, 1647. He emigrated from England to the New World in the ship "Lyon," arriving at the port of Boston, Mass., in 1632, with his wife Mary, and three children, John, Joshua, and Anne, on September 16, 1632. His name and that of his wife are on the original records of the church of Roxbury, of which John Eliot was pastor.

He was admitted a freeman of Roxbury, November 6, 1632, and two years later, in 1634, removed to Boston, where he became a merchant. John Coggeshall became one of the leading citizens of Boston, and in the year of his arrival there was elected a member of the Board of Selectmen and a deacon of the church. His name also heads the list of deputies to the General Court of Massachusetts from Boston, May 14, 1634, and he served, with three interruptions, until November 2, 1637. He was one of the staunchest supporters and defenders of Anne Hutchinson; and upon her banishment was expelled from the Court, and from the State of Massachusetts, in company with eighteen other men, who were also identified with her. These eighteen men, and a company including William Coddington, John Clarke, the Hutchinson family, and others, settled on the island of Aquidneck, by the advice of Roger Williams, who had already settled in Providence. The land was purchased from the Narragansett sachems, and the form of government there established was one of the first in New England which separated the civic from the religious issues. The colony grew with great rapidity and to accommodate newcomers and the overflow, the town of Newport, R. I., was established. On the return of Roger Williams from England with a charter, they organized a government, in September, 1644. In May, 1647, John Coggeshall was elected president of Rhode Island, with Roger Williams as assistant for Providence, William Coddington for Newport, and Randall Holden for Warwick. While in this office, he was the founder or was largely influential in founding two cities, two states and two separate and independent governments. He died in office, November 27, 1647, at the age of fifty-six years, and is buried on his estate in Newport. He married, in England, Mary Surgis, born in 1604; died November 8, 1684, at the age of eighty.

(II) Joshua Coggeshall, son of John and Mary Coggeshall, was born in England, in 1623, and accompanied his parents to America in 1632. He removed to Portsmouth, R. I., after the death of his father. Here he purchased a farm on the west side of the island, where he resided until his death. A large part of this original purchase still remains in the hands of lineal descendants. Joshua Coggeshall became a man of prominence in Portsmouth, and served in public office on several occasions. He was a deputy to the General Court of Rhode Island in the years 1664, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1670, 1671, 1672, and was several times assistant. He married (first) December 22, 1652, Joan West, who died April 24, 1676, at the age of forty-one years, and he married (second) June 21, 1677, Rebecca Russell, a Quakeress of London, England. Mr. Coggeshall joined the ranks of the Quakers in 1660, and on a visit to Plymouth Colony, Mass., shortly afterward, was seized, deprived of his horse and thrown into jail, because of his religious convictions. He died May 1, 1688.

(III) Josiah Coggeshall, son of Joshua and Joan (West) Coggeshall, was born in November, 1662.

(IV) Josiah (2) Coggeshall, son of Josiah (1) Coggeshall, was the father of four children: John, mentioned below; James, Mary, Catherine.

(V) Major John Coggeshall, son of Josiah (2) Coggeshall, was born October 5, 1757, in Rhode Island.

About the year 1770 he removed to New Bedford, Mass., where he purchased a farm. He served with distinction during the Revolution, and was prominently identified with the military affairs of New Bedford. He was a member of the train band in 1773, and upon the outbreak of hostilities in the Revolution joined the American army. He served for three months in 1774 as a corporal in Captain Kempton's company, Colonel Danielson's regiment, from Dartmouth, Mass., enlisting in May of that year. He also served in 1778 and 1780, and is said to have participated at the battle of Bunker Hill, at the battle of Dorchester Heights, and was a member of the first regiment to march into Boston after the evacuation of the city by the British troops. He held the rank of major in the American army. Major Coggeshall died July 19, 1830, at New Bedford, Mass., at the age of seventy-two years, and was buried on the Coggeshall farm there. He married Abigail Haydon.

(VI) John (2) Coggeshall, son of Major John (1) and Abigail (Haydon) Coggeshall, was born in New Bedford, Mass., September 10, 1777. He was one of the famous merchants and ship owners of New Bedford, his vessels plying to and from all foreign ports. He was one of the wealthiest men of his day, and his beautiful mansion was the scene of many notable gatherings in the early days of New Bedford. He married Elizabeth Brown, of Providence, R. I. His death occurred June 23, 1853.

(VII) Captain Samuel B. Coggeshall, son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Brown) Coggeshall, was born September 11, 1808, became a famous mariner of New Bedford and sailed the seas as captain before he attained the age of twenty-one. He distinguished himself in the Civil War and was appointed by Gideon Welles, July 18, 1861, as acting master of United States Steamship "Richmond." He married Ellen Chipman Welles, on September 27, 1853. She was born in Genesee, N. Y., April 2, 1835, and died April 3, 1912. Captain Coggeshall died February 19, 1885.

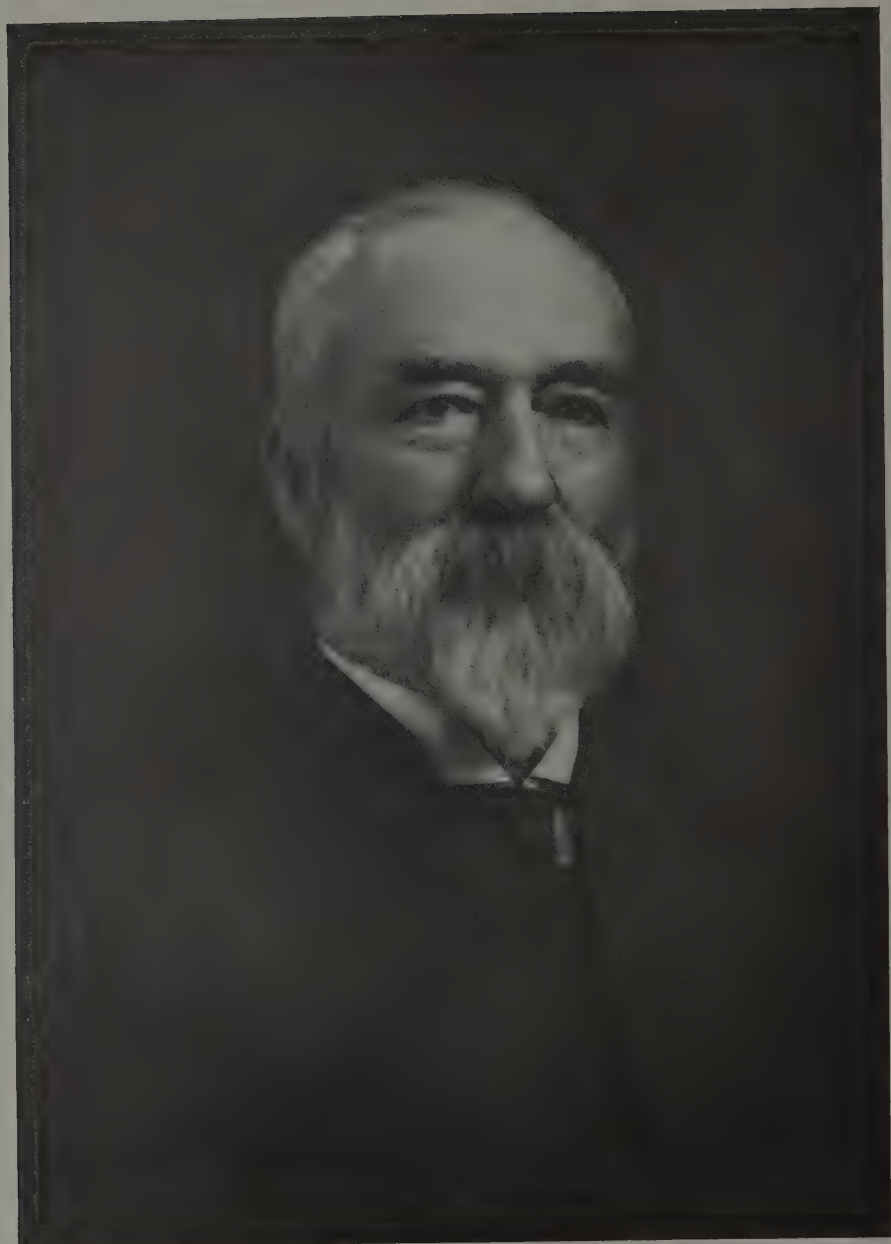
(VIII) John (3) Coggeshall, son of Captain Samuel B. and Ellen Chipman (Welles) Coggeshall, was born in New Bedford, Mass., July 22, 1854. He married Maria Amelia Wood on September 24, 1874. John Coggeshall was for many years prominently identified in the newspaper world with the "San Francisco Chronicle," for more than ten years, was confidential man for Elias J. (Lucky) Baldwin, representing his hotel interests in California. Mr. Coggeshall is one of the few survivors of a fleet of sixteen whaling vessels which were crushed in the ice in the Arctic Ocean in 1876, all but two of these vessels being lost. These two vessels brought the survivors to San Francisco, where Mr. Coggeshall made his home for thirty-two years. He has given up all active work and is living in retirement in Providence.

(IX) John Welles Coggeshall, prominent in the textile industry in Rhode Island, and agent of the great Riverside Mills in Providence, is a son of John (3) and Maria Amelia (Wood) Coggeshall. He was born in New Bedford, Mass., May 16, 1875. He attended the public and New Bedford High schools and later the famous Phillips Andover Academy at Andover, Mass. He later returned to New Bedford, where he spent



The American Historian

John H. Coggeshall



J. H. B. Bndlong

another year in high school and one year in a business college. Upon completing his studies, he accepted a position in the Washington Mill at Lawrence, in order to learn all branches of woolen manufacture. He remained with that concern for fifteen years, during which time he rose to the position of assistant agent. He had established for himself a reputation, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the mill business and was offered the position of agent with the Riverside Mills, which he at once accepted. Since that time Mr. Coggeshall has continued to hold this responsible position and has contributed considerable to the present prosperity of the concern by his capable handling of its affairs. Besides his connection with the Riverside Mill, Mr. Coggeshall is associated with a number of other large and important industrial interests hereabouts, and is himself the sole owner of the Tillotson Humidifier Company of Providence, which is engaged in the manufacture of mill specialties. He is also founder and owner of the Middlebrook Wool Combing Company of East Boston. He is treasurer and director of the Atlantic Mining Company of Oxbow, Gila county, Arizona, with valuable gold ore deposits. In politics Mr. Coggeshall is a Republican, but the demands made upon his time by his various business interests prevent him from taking an active part in public affairs. He is a very prominent member of the Masonic order, having gained his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry, and is affiliated with Grecian Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Lawrence, Mass; Mount Sinai Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Lawrence Council, Royal and Select Masters; Bethany Commandery, Knights Templar; Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston, Mass., and the Consistory, of Boston. He is a member of the Boston Athletic Club, of Boston, and the Turk's Head Club, of Providence. What he would describe as his hobby is his fine collection of violins, which is said to be one of the best of its kind in the United States. Various famous artists, who have seen and played these instruments, claim it to be the best and finest individual collection in existence, many being the product of the famous makers of the Old World. Through the expert knowledge of Julius D. Horvath this wonderful collection of instruments was made possible. Mr. Horvath is a native of Budapest, Hungary, born 1860, and has devoted the past thirty-five years in the study and restoration of rare violins, and claims to have re-discovered the lost art of Italian violin tone. His theory is the importance of the varnish used and the chain-like process in the intricate application of the same. He has examined hundreds of high grade and rare makes of violins and is accepted to-day by the public as one of the foremost experts on violins, relative to construction, tone and value. He has been very active in creating the fine collection of violins of various wealthy people in America.

Mr. Coggeshall is a lover of fine music and of good books, his library containing several thousand volumes of rare and modern editions. He is also very fond of fast horses and owns a large number of these animals. In addition to his city home Mr. Coggeshall is the owner of a delightful place known as "Puritan Farm" at North Scituate, the old residence standing there having been built in 1794 by Captain Rhodes, of Revolutionary

fame. Mr. Coggeshall has remodeled the exterior of this interesting old building so that it now presents a most pretentious appearance. Although modern in every respect it still retains the old Colonial appearance. This property contains one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farm land which he has developed in such a way that it is now unquestionably one of the show places of Rhode Island. Here Mr. Coggeshall breeds fast horses and at the present time is the owner of the fleetest racer in the State, holding the title and cup for 1918. Mr. Coggeshall is of exceedingly affable and genial disposition, and a devotee of the pleasures of life in which he finds his various recreations.

John Welles Coggeshall was united in marriage, November 18, 1896, at Lawrence, Mass., with Madeline Allen, of Harmony, N. J., a daughter of John and Maria (Holden) Allen. Mr. Allen was born at Harmony, N. J., and was once agent of the Assabet Mills of Maynard, Mass., at which place he died September, 1907. His wife was born at German Valley, N. J., and died October 22, 1910, at Providence, R. I. To Mr. and Mrs. Coggeshall the following children have been born: John, Nov. 10, 1897, a graduate of the high school at Providence, after which he studied for a year at Brown University, and is now attending the Belasco School of Acting in New York City; William Wood, born Jan. 15, 1902, and is now a student at the Cranston High School; Otis Welles, born Dec. 14, 1902, and also a student at the Cranston High School.

Mr. Coggeshall has been an energetic and consistent worker, and in the various industries which he has founded and developed is reflected the genius and ability of a family which has figured prominently for many generations throughout the New England States.

JOHN CLARKE BUDLONG, M. D.—MARTIN S. BUDLONG, M. D.—Among the old and distinguished families of Rhode Island that of Budlong occupies an enviable place, its members having for many generations occupied high positions of regard in the community, and filled many important public and private capacities. It was founded in Rhode Island by one Francis Budlong, of Warwick, R. I., of whom we have a record as early as March 19, 1669, when he was married to Rebecca (Lippitt) Howard, the widow of Joseph Howard, and a daughter of John Lippitt, of that place. It was by a very narrow margin that this Francis Budlong left any descendants at all, as he and his family, with the exception of his son John, were all massacred by Indians at the outbreak of the tribes on the west side of Narragansett bay, which had joined King Philip in his effort to destroy the white settlements and exterminate their inhabitants. The son, John Budlong, was carried off by the savages, being then but three or four years of age, but was subsequently rescued by a relative of his mother, of the name of Lippitt. The old Budlong home was situated in old Warwick, R. I., at a place which is known as Horse Neck.

(II) John Budlong, son of Francis and Rebecca (Lippitt) Budlong, was born at his father's home in 1672. His perilous adventure with the Indians, his capture and subsequent escape, have already been mentioned. Upon his return to the settlement, his uncle, Moses Lippitt, made him a member of his family, and he grew up in

the community and eventually became a prominent member thereof. In the year 1692 he became the owner of twenty-five acres of land on Cowesett bay and to this he later added in various ways until he was the owner of a tract of several hundred acres, in which was included Brush Neck. It was in this region that he built himself a house, where he afterwards dwelt until the time of his death, October 4, 1744, and which is still owned by the family. He married Isabel Potter, whose birth occurred October 17, 1664, a daughter of John and Ruth (Fisher) Potter. Her death occurred in 1731, and they had six children.

(III) Moses Budlong was born in 1708, and married (first) July 4, 1734, Hannah Staples, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Staples. His death occurred in 1789; he was the father of four children.

(IV) Samuel Budlong was born in Warwick, R. I., in 1736, and died in 1816. He married, September 28, 1758, Katherine Rhodes, a daughter of Captain John Rhodes, Jr. Samuel Budlong, of Warwick, was a private in Captain Rice's company, Colonel John Waterman's regiment, from December, 1776, to January, 1777. In 1781 the town of Warwick voted to pay one shilling a day in cash to those of that town producing a certificate of service from their commanding officer; such payments were made to Samuel Budlong and Samuel Budlong, Jr.

(V) Samuel (2) Budlong, son of Samuel (1) and Katherine (Rhodes) Budlong, was born November 2, 1763, at Warwick, R. I. His lot was cast in troublous times, as the war for American independence broke out while he was a young man and he at once hastened to offer his services in the cause of his country. He enlisted as a drummer boy when but sixteen years of age, and later became a private in the company of Captain Allen Johnston, in Colonel Thomas Tillinghast's regiment of Rhode Island militia. After his death his widow drew a pension for his service. He married, April 3, 1791, Waitey Salisbury, born December 19, 1771, and died October 14, 1857, a daughter of Nathan Salisbury, of Cranston. They were the parents of several children, among whom was Samuel Budlong, who is mentioned below.

(VI) Samuel (3) Budlong, son of Samuel (2) and Waitey (Salisbury) Budlong, was born November 19, 1809, at Warwick, R. I., but made his home at Cranston, in that State, where for many years he followed the occupation of farming. He was a man of fine character, and although rather retiring than otherwise, and one who consistently refused to enter public life, was highly respected by the whole community. His death occurred October 25, 1875, while yet a comparatively young man. He married, January 23, 1829, Rachel Martin, a daughter of Ephraim and Rebecca (Salisbury) Martin. Their married life lasted only eleven years, Mrs. Budlong dying in 1840, at the age of thirty-six years. Mrs. Budlong was a descendant in the sixth generation from Richard Martin, who with his son John and probably other members of the family, accompanied the Rev. John Myles, when the latter, with his congregation, came from Wales about 1665 and settled in that part of Rehoboth which later became Swansea. Her father, Ephraim Martin, was a soldier in the Revolution, as was also her grandfather, Hezekiah, who reached the

rank of lieutenant during the war. He was for a time sergeant in the company of Captain Stephen Bullock of Colonel Thomas Carpenter's regiment, which on the alarm of December 8, 1776, marched to Bristol, R. I. The children of Samuel (3) and Rachel (Martin) Budlong the following children were born: 1. Martin S., who for many years carried on a successful printing business in Providence, where he married Elizabeth Arnold. 2. Olive S., who became the wife of Dr. Isaac W. Sawin. 3. Samuel N., a merchant of Providence, who resided in that city for many years, but later moved to Scituate, R. I. 4. John Clarke, of further mention. 5. Rachel, who married (first) Benjamin Smith, and (second) George A. Smith, of Smithfield, R. I.

(VII) John Clarke Budlong, son of Samuel (3) and Rachel (Martin) Budlong, was born August 28, 1836, at Cranston, R. I. His youth was spent in a manner typical of the farmer's boys of that time and region, and his time was divided between the wholesome tasks of farm life and study in the local district schools. The latter, however, was cut short almost as soon as it began, as Dr. Budlong was left an orphan at a very early age and was obliged, when only nine years old, to support himself. Usually precocious and industrious, he gave his whole attention to the tasks which were set him and rapidly made himself of value to his employers. His work for a time was on a farm, where he performed such tasks as his youth permitted, and so great was his ambition that he attempted at the same time to supplement his all too brief education and managed to gain a few months' schooling from time to time in the winter. This did not, however, satisfy him, as he possessed the strongest ambition to properly educate himself and accordingly, by dint of the greatest economy and hard work, he laid by a sufficient sum of money to enable him to enter school by the time he had reached the age of fifteen years. For a time he attended the Elmwood Grammar School and later the Centredale Grammar School, where he applied himself with the utmost energy to his studies and laid for himself an excellent education in general subjects as a foundation for his later professional work. He later attended the Fruit Hill Classical Institute, where he studied under that notable educator, Stanton Belden, and was graduated as valedictorian of his class. During this whole time Dr. Budlong had paid for his own tuition and defrayed every expense connected therewith. Much of that which he earned at that period was gained as a school teacher, he having taught in some of the local institutions of North Providence, first at Fruit Hill and later in the Woodville and Centredale districts, each change of location being accompanied by an increase in salary. After his course at the Fruit Hill school, he entered the Smithfield Seminary, which has since become known as the Lapham Institute, at North Scituate, R. I., and here he prepared himself for the study of medicine, taking a special course, with this end in view. He completed his studies in this institution in 1855, but did not directly enter college, placing himself on the contrary under the tuition of Dr. I. W. Sawin, of Centredale, R. I., a man who enjoyed an enviable reputation in that region. After two years' study under these auspicious surroundings Dr. Budlong entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1857, but was obliged temporarily to

ive up his studies there and return home. This institution was later merged into the Hahnemann Medical College of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Budlong there resumed his studies in 1862. He was graduated with the class of 1863, taking the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He had, during the winters of 1857, 1858 and 1863, attended clinics at the Pennsylvania Hospital and the Philadelphia Alms House, and during this same time took a private course in surgical anatomy and operative surgery under Dr. Agnew, at the University of Pennsylvania. He received a certificate of proficiency in both these branches, and after his graduation, was offered a position as assistant in charge of the college dispensary. This offer he accepted and, indeed, it was his intention to settle permanently in Philadelphia and had actually opened an office in that city when the outbreak of the Civil War caused him to modify all his plans and return to his native State. This move was actuated by his desire to offer his services to the cause of the Union as a representative of his native region, and upon reaching home, he at once enlisted. On July 9, 1863, he was appointed assistant surgeon in charge of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry, which was then being organized, and on November 29, 1863, was promoted to the rank of surgeon. He sailed with his regiment for New Orleans in December, 1863, and took part with it in the Red river campaign, during which time he saw much active service. His personal courage and great knowledge of his subject made him invaluable to the army, and he was rapidly advanced, holding consecutively the offices of brigade and division surgeon. He was also for a time placed in charge of the General Hospital, and continued to remain with the army, arranging and systematizing various matters in connection with the medical bureau until December, 1865, when he received his honorable discharge. He then returned to Rhode Island, where he entered into a partnership with his brother-in-law, Dr. Sawin, under whom he had previously studied, and the two conducted a successful practice at Centredale for about two years. At that time Dr. Sawin withdrew from active practice, leaving Dr. Budlong in full charge of his affairs, the latter continuing in practice at Centredale until the year 1883, when, in the month of February, he removed to the city of Providence. Here he speedily established himself on a firm basis and from that time on, enjoyed a very high degree of popularity in the city and was regarded as one of the leaders of his profession by his colleagues and the community at large.

In addition to his private practice Dr. Budlong became active in connection with the State militia and joined the Pawtucket Horse Guards, and was chosen surgeon of that body. Some time afterward he was promoted to the office of brigade surgeon of the Second Brigade, and in the year 1875 was appointed surgeon-general of Rhode Island, succeeding Dr. Howard King in this responsible office. Dr. Budlong was the first homœopathic physician in the world to be elected to the office of surgeon-general, a distinction which did credit to his remarkable ability as a surgeon and popularity as a man. He continued in this office for a period of nineteen years, and finally, retired in 1894, with the rank of brigadier-general. Dr. Budlong was associated with the American Institute of Homœopathy; the National

Homœopathic Medical Society, and served for a time as vice-president of this organization. He was also a member of the Rhode Island Homœopathic Medical Society, and served it for one year as treasurer and for two as president. He was sent as representative of his State to the World's Homœopathic Medical Congress, held at Philadelphia during the Centennial, in 1876. He was also an honorary member of the New York State and Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical societies. Dr. Budlong was a very prominent Free Mason, and was a member of What Cheer Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Calvary Commandery, Knights Templar, of Providence; Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and Rhode Island Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, and had attained the thirty-third degree in Free Masonry. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and an associate member of the Military Service Institution of the United States. Among other important organizations with which Dr. Budlong was affiliated should be mentioned the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, and several clubs, including the Central, University and Squantum, of Providence. He was also president of the board of examining surgeons for pensions at Providence.

Dr. Budlong was a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and was, indeed, so prominent in its affairs that he was frequently urged to accept its nomination for public office. This, however, he declined to do, feeling that the duties of his various military and semi-official posts were quite sufficient to account for all his attention and energy, and that he would but diminish his usefulness by dissipating his efforts still further. He did, indeed, for a time, while resident in the town of Johnston, serve as chairman of the school committee there, but he declined the candidacy for representative from that town, although this was offered him but shortly after he had attained his majority. He was the choice of both parties for Senator from that town, but in spite of very unusual pressure being brought to bear upon him by his many associates and his fellow citizens generally, refused to accept the nomination. Two other exceptions to his rule against running for public office are to be found shortly after his becoming a resident of Providence, when he represented the Fourth Ward of the city, first as a member of the Common Council and later as alderman. He declined, however, in 1906, the Republican nomination for mayor of Providence. In his religious belief, Dr. Budlong was an Episcopalian and for many years was very active in advancing the cause of the Protestant Episcopal church in the community.

John Clarke Budlong was united in marriage, June 7, 1866, with Martha Alexander Williamson, a native of Philadelphia, and a daughter of Professor Walter and Matilda (Massey) Williamson of that city. Professor Williamson was for many years associated with the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he had enjoyed a distinguished career and afterwards became emeritus professor of that institution. The Williamson family is a very old one in the State of Pennsylvania, its progenitors being among the first settlers

there and the recipients of a portion of the original grant of lands in Delaware county, a property which is still in possession of their descendants. Dr. and Mrs. Budlong were the parents of the following children: 1. Walter Williamson, born Jan. 15, 1868, married Alice Thompson, and died Sept. 11, 1902. Of this union one son, Walter Williamson, Jr., was born. Walter Williamson Budlong received his education at the Jencks Mowry Private School on Academy avenue, Providence, and later at the Classical High School of that city. Upon completing his studies at the latter institution, he entered the employ of Taylor, Symonds & Company, where he learned the dry goods business and then later went to the Boston Store, with which he continued associated for a period of ten years. In this concern he had charge of the glove department, and the future promised a brilliant career for him when his untimely death took place.

Walter Williamson Budlong inherited a strong taste for military matters from his father, and was for a number of years a very popular officer in the National Guard of Rhode Island. He rose to the rank of captain and was placed in command of a machine gun battery to succeed Major William Ely. This battery had for years, under the command of the latter officer and Captain Henry Walcott, been placed at the head of the brigade by the annual inspectors, and Captain Budlong fully maintained its high standing. He joined the battery as a private on July 20, 1891, and on September 6, in the following year, was advanced to corporal. On June 20, 1894, he was appointed sergeant, and three years later, on June 7, 1897, was elected second lieutenant of the battery. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, this battery was the first militia company to offer its services to Governor Dyer, and Lieutenant Budlong was among those who signed the agreement to serve in Cuba if the government so desired. The battery was then organized as Light Battery B, First Rhode Island United States Volunteer Artillery, and Lieutenant Budlong received his commission as second lieutenant in the national service and served in this capacity until the battery was mustered out in the following October. The year after the war the battery was reorganized and upon that occasion, Lieutenant Budlong was elected its captain on June 10, 1899. Two years later he resigned from active service. 2. Martin Salisbury, born Sept. 19, 1869, and was educated at the Jencks Mowry Private School and the Providence High School, where he prepared himself for college. He then matriculated at Brown University, and was graduated from this institution with the class of 1890, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1892 he received from his *alma mater* the honorary degree of Master of Arts, an honor which he prizes greatly. Desiring to follow in the footsteps of his distinguished father, he entered Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, from which he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He supplemented these theoretical studies with the practical experience gained as interne at the Hahnemann Hospital at Philadelphia, where he remained for two years and then returned to his native State and engaged in general practice at Providence. He associated himself with his father, and met with a very high degree of success, and is now regarded as one of the most able physicians of

the community. He married, March 4, 1905, Affie M. Bradford, of Brockton, Mass. Mrs. Budlong is active in the social life of Providence, and is vice-president of the Elmwood Woman's Club, and a member of the Rhode Island Woman's Club. 3. John Clarke, Jr., born July 17, 1871, and now engaged in the insurance business at Providence. He married Fannie Evans, a daughter of Henry R. Evans, of Providence. 4. Warren Sawin, born April 16, 1873, and died at the age of twenty-two years. 5. Matthew Williamson, born June 27, 1875, and died while a student at Brown University. 6. Alonzo Alexander. 7. Martha Matilda. 8. William Gerard. The three last named died in childhood.

Dr. John C. Budlong was one of those vivid, striking personalities that impress powerfully all those about them and, because we identify them so distinctly in our minds with virile, active life, assume a sort of immortality in consciousness. This is borne witness to in a remarkable manner, in his particular case, by the feelings of his friends as expressed by them. He was very fond of the society of young folks, entered into their plans and proposals with remarkable spontaneity, and rejoiced if he could render them assistance, and we have it on the testimony of those who knew him best that he never seemed to grow old himself. In spite of the many cares under which he labored in connection with his public duties and private interests, he never carried them about with him and never obtruded them upon the notice of others, either abroad among his associates or in the bosom of his family at home. To the very end of his life he retained the buoyancy of youth, the outward expression of an inward spiritual good cheer which never deserted him. Among his associates, especially those who were fortunate enough to have been intimate with him, the feeling still remains that his spirit is still present, often expressed in such phrases as "he never died" or "something comes up every day to make us think him still with us." He was one of those natures that have no small taint of meanness such as so often blights the strongest; he had that virtue of simplicity which sinks personal pettiness in wholesome admiration, the simplicity of hero worship. A fine example of this was to be found in his relations with his army associates between whom and himself there existed the staunchest admiration and friendship. In the midst of all the many tasks with which his broad and willing shoulders were burdened, Dr. Budlong's feelings and affections all drove him to his home and the intercourse of his own family for rest and relaxation. Here he experienced more real happiness than he could extract out of any other form of occupation, and every hour of which he felt free to dispose to his own pleasure was thus spent among those he loved best. Thus did he round out his life, and, to his splendid record of public service, good citizenship and business success, he added that highest praise of a true and worthy manhood.

GEORGE WHIPPLE HUBBARD—The name Hubbard is an exceedingly ancient one and dates, according to the best authorities, from the time when surnames first came into use in England. It is probable that it is derived, like so many other family names, from an earlier given name, which, through the habit



Martin S. Budlong, M. D.

of calling the children and grandchildren of a well-known man by his name, had some prefix or affix, designating the "son of." There are some indeed who hold that in the case of Hubbard the origin is to be found in the old Danish name Hubba, which was borne by one of the famous old sea kings, who invaded and conquered a section of Britain. The given names, Hubert and Herbert, are supposed to have had a similar derivation, while of all the many forms in which the derived patronymics have been found, Hubbard and Hobart are the most familiar to us to-day. In the old English records, however, there have been found as many as fifty different spellings and even in Colonial times in this country the varieties were numerous. In England the name has occupied a high position and several of the branches of the family have borne coats-of-arms. The arms of the Hubbard family of this review are as follows:

Arms—Quarterly argent and sable, on a bend gules three lions passant or.
Crest—A lion's head erased or.

The Hubbard family in the United States was founded here by a number of different immigrants bearing the name, and at least two of these were George Hubbards, who came to this country at not widely separated dates and settled in different parts of New England. From one of these, George Hubbard, of Watertown, Mass., and several places in Connecticut, the line with which we are concerned in this sketch is descended. This George Hubbard appears to have been a native of one of the southern counties of England, probably Essex or Surrey, whence he emigrated to the New World in 1633. Upon reaching the New England Colonies he settled for a time at Watertown, Mass., whence he removed to Wethersfield, Conn., and still later to Milford. From Milford he removed to Guilford, Conn., some time prior to 1650, and there he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1683. George Hubbard married Mary Bishop, a daughter of John and Ann Bishop, and he removed with her husband to Guilford, where her death occurred in 1675. They were the parents of the following children, two of whom were born in England: Mary, John, Sarah, Hannah, Elizabeth, Abigail, William, and Daniel.

(II) John Hubbard, oldest son and second child of George and Mary (Bishop) Hubbard, was born in England some time about the year 1630, and was undoubtedly a small child when brought to the New England Colonies by his parents. About 1647 he married Mary Merriam, a daughter of William and Sarah Merriam, of Concord, Mass. John Hubbard and his wife made their home at Hadley, Mass., and at Hatfield, where his death eventually occurred in 1702. His widow survived until 1713. They were the parents of nine children, the first five of which were born at Hadley. His children were as follows: Mary, John, Hannah, Jonathan, mentioned below; Daniel, Mercy, Isaac, Mary, and Sarah.

(III) Jonathan Hubbard, son of John and Mary (Merriam) Hubbard, was born at Concord, Mass., January 3, 1658-59. On January 15, 1681, he married Hannah Rice, and resided at Concord, where he died July 17, 1728. The children born to him and his wife were as follows: Mary, Jonathan, Hannah, Samuel,

Joseph, Elizabeth, John, Daniel, Thomas, Abigail and Ebenezer.

(IV) Daniel Hubbard, son of Jonathan and Hannah (Rice) Hubbard, was born at Concord, November 20, 1694, died at Worcester, Mass., April 28, 1724. He married, December 5, 1717, Dorothy Dakin. Children: Dorothy, Beulah, Martha, Rebecca, Daniel, Lucy, Elizabeth, Zurviah and Jonas.

(V) Daniel (2) Hubbard, son of Daniel (1) and Dorothy (Dakin) Hubbard, was born at Holden, Mass., January 18, 1725-26, died at Leicester, Mass., April 18, 1805. He married Elizabeth Lynde. He was the father of the following children: Jonathan, Daniel, Elizabeth, John, mentioned below; Benjamin, Molly, and Esther.

(VI) John Hubbard, son of Daniel (2) and Elizabeth (Lynde) Hubbard, was born March 14, 1760-61, at Leicester, Mass. He removed to Batavia, N. Y., at an early date, and there died in 1850. He married (first) Martha (or Patty) Tyler. The Christian name of his second wife was Agnes, and his third wife was Patience Wheeler. He was the father of seven children, the last five of whom were born at Batavia: John, Daniel, mentioned below; Julia, Rebecca, Darwin, Jabez, and Peter.

(VII) Daniel (3) Hubbard, son of John Hubbard, was born at Batavia, N. Y., about the year 1784. Here he lived during the major portion of his life, but in 1830 removed to North Providence, R. I., and settled on a farm in that township which has since become a part of the city of Pawtucket. Here he died in the month of March, 1840. He married, at Holden, Mass., April 23, 1806, Tamison Wheaton, and they were the parents of the following children: Jonathan D., Daniel T., Abigail W., John M., Gains W., Martha T., Benjamin M., mentioned below; James D., John W., Mary T., and Alma G.

(VIII) Benjamin Merrill Hubbard, son of Daniel (3) and Tamison (Wheaton) Hubbard, was born February 25, 1818, at Leicester, Mass. He was a lad of twelve years of age when his father came to North Providence, R. I., and after a somewhat meager schooling he learned in the latter place the trade of shoe-making, but the youth was possessed of an unusual degree of mechanical skill and was exceedingly ambitious, so that after following his trade for a short time he secured a position with the old American Butt Company, with which he remained in the capacity of superintendent and general manager until the final dissolution of the concern. He thereupon engaged in a brokerage business on his own account, and for a time had his son, George Whipple Hubbard, as a partner in this enterprise. The business was conducted under the name of B. M. Hubbard & Company, and so continued until his death, March 5, 1882. Benjamin Merrill Hubbard was a very active figure in the life of the community in those days, and was affiliated with a large number of different clubs and fraternal organizations. He was particularly prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a member of Hope Lodge and Moshassuck Encampment of that order. In his religion Mr. Hubbard was a Methodist and attended Trinity Church, Providence, R. I. It was this Mr. Hubbard, who in the year 1855 built the celebrated

"Octagon House," at No. 397 Knight street, one of the earliest, if not the earliest, example of this type of house built in the city. He continued to reside in this house until his death.

Benjamin M. Hubbard was united in marriage with Sophia Annis. Mrs. Hubbard, who survived her husband, continued to live in Providence until January 10, 1905, when she died at the venerable age of ninety-seven years, eleven months and eleven days. They were the parents of the following children: James Whipple, who died at the age of four years; Candace T., who became the wife of Marsden J. Perry, of Providence; Martha T., who became the wife of Wanton S. Webb; George Whipple, mentioned below; and Ella Sophia, who died in infancy.

(IX) George Whipple Hubbard, son of Benjamin Merrill and Sophia (Annis) Hubbard, was born September 18, 1846, in the city of Providence, R. I., and made that place his home and the scene of all his various activities. It was there that he received the elementary portion of his education, attending the local public schools for this purpose, and he later attended the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Providence, where he took a commercial course. After completing his studies in the latter institution, he secured a position as clerk with the firm of E. M. Aldrich & Company of which a cousin of his, Charles A. Hubbard, was a member. For a time thereafter he was employed as representative of the "Morning Star," and the "Evening Press." After spending a number of years in this line, he entered into partnership with his father who, as has already been stated, opened a real estate and money brokerage business. After the death of the elder man, George W. Hubbard continued the business alone under the same firm name until his own death, December 13, 1893.

Mr. Hubbard did not confine his activities to his business, however, but was prominently identified with many departments of the community's life. He was affiliated with a large number of social and fraternal organizations, among which should be mentioned Hope Lodge, and Moshassuck Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Honor. In his religious belief Mr. Hubbard was a Universalist and attended the Church of the Mediator in Providence. Since his death his property has been managed by Mrs. Hubbard, who has shown an unusual degree of business talent in handling the valuable estate in such a manner that it is constantly increasing in value.

On March 16, 1875, George Whipple Hubbard was united in marriage at Providence, R. I., with S. Augusta Simmons, a native of Westport, Mass., a daughter of Henry L. and Susan M. (Dyer) Simmons. To them the following children were born: Sophia, born June 11, 1876, who became the wife of Curtis A. Miner, of New Haven, Conn., and has one son, Marshall Hubbard; Cora Augusta, born Feb. 13, 1882, married Carl B. Howland; George Whipple, Jr., born Oct. 24, 1884, attended the public schools of Providence, the Cheshire Academy at Cheshire, Conn., and later Trinity College at Hartford, in the State; now resides in New Haven, Conn., engaged in coal business.

There is no doubt that the career of Mr. Hubbard successful as it had already been, would have known a still more brilliant future had not death so abruptly cut it short. One of the chief factors in his success was undoubtedly his remarkable power of making friends, but this power in turn depended upon some of the most fundamental virtues for its existence. That he should first attract those who came in casual association was doubtless due to the attractive exterior, the ready wit and simple candor, but the transformation of these acquaintances into faithful friends was possible only to the profound trust which all men felt in him, the perfect sincerity of his nature and the honest disinterestedness of his intentions. The certainty of their confidence in him is nowhere better illustrated than in the common appeal that was made to him to settle disputes and quarrels. His popularity was very wide-spread, and the news of his death was felt as a loss in all parts of the State, but the strongest affection was felt for him in his own home district and it was there that he gave most generously of his friendship and service. His generosity was proverbial, and yet his benefactions were so unostentatious that but few were aware of their extent. It was truly said of him that the world was better for such men as Mr. Hubbard having lived in it. His death has left a gap in the life of his community which, despite the years that have elapsed, is still unfilled.

TIMOTHY V. WHOLEY—As president and general manager of the Wholey Boiler Works, Mr. Wholey has reached a high position in the iron and steel business with which he has been connected since 1896. The Wholey Boiler Works is located at No. 95 Whipple street, Providence, occupying 65,000 square feet with buildings 325 x 200 covering the entire area. The buildings and machinery are modern, private railway tracks enter the buildings, and one hundred men are kept constantly employed in the manufacture of steam boilers and tanks.

Timothy V. Wholey was born in Lawrence, Mass., December 4, 1874, son of Dennis and Ellen M. Wholey. He was educated in the public schools of Lowell, Mass., finishing with graduation from high school in 1893. He spent one year at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., then for two years was a student at Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md. In 1896 he completed his studies, then began learning the boilermaker's trade, and from that year he has been constantly connected with the iron and steel business, manufacturing steam boilers and tanks, now president and general manager of the Wholey Boiler Works. Independent in his political action, Mr. Wholey has never desired nor held public office. He is a member of St. Raymond's Church, Roman Catholic, Providence, and of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Wholey married, in Lowell, Mass., October 17, 1899, Elizabeth V. Skiffington, daughter of M. J. Skiffington, of Lowell. Children: Harold, Mary E., Edgar J., Joseph S., Robert D., Arthur T., Raymond G., George P., Ralph F., and Aileen M. The family home is at Pawtucket.



T. V. Wholey



Gregory D. Walcott.

GREGORY DEXTER WALCOTT—The Walcott family is of ancient English origin. The spelling still varies in this family, most of the Salem branch spelling the name Walcott, most of the Connecticut family using Wolcott. The late Governor Roger Wolcott was a descendant of the Connecticut branch, the immigrant ancestor of which was Henry Wolcott (Woolcott or Woolcoot), who was born at or near Tolland, Somersetshire, England, about 1578, and came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in the first company. He removed in 1636-37 to Windsor, Connecticut, where he became a prominent citizen.

(I) John Walcott, the immigrant ancestor of the family from which Gregory Dexter Walcott is descended, was born in England, doubtless at Glaston, whence he came to America in 1634 or earlier. He was a planter or yeoman, and was at Watertown, Massachusetts, March 4, 1634-35, when he was admitted a freeman of the colony. In the year following he was a householder at Cambridge, Massachusetts, but he shortly afterwards became a resident of Salem, Massachusetts. His life in this colony, however, was brief as he died at Salem, before July 17, 1638. He married (first) in England, Mary, surname unknown, and (second) Winifred, surname unknown, in this country. He was fined in Salem in 1636 "for refusing to bring his children to the ordinance and neglecting family duties." This was the Puritan way of punishing him for following Roger Williams. His brother William also received a grant of land at Salem in 1637, but was finally excommunicated from the Salem Church at the instigation of Hugh Peters, at the same time and for the same reason as Roger Williams, and, we are told, removed to Providence, Rhode Island, with him. John Walcott had five children, of whom Jonathan was the fourth child and second son.

(II) Captain Jonathan Walcott was born about 1638, in Salem or vicinity; married (first) January 26, 1664, or 1665, Mary, a daughter of John Sibley, who died December 28, 1683. He married (second), April 23, 1685, Deliverance, born September 9, 1656, a daughter of Thomas Putnam. She died after 1723. Jonathan Walcott was admitted a freeman, April 18, 1690, was elected captain of a military company in 1690, and was on the list of taxpayers of Danvers, Massachusetts, in 1692.

(III) Mary Walcott, daughter of Captain Jonathan Walcott, became famous for the part she took in witchcraft persecutions. When she was only seventeen years old, she figured as prosecuting witness in no less than sixteen cases. Captain Jonathan Walcott himself figured as the complainant in several cases, and appears to have been honestly carried away by the influence of the frenzy. Rev. Mr. Parrish, who was active in bringing the victims of the delusion to punishment, was finally accused of conniving with Abigail Williams, Mary Walcott and others. Mary was a witness against the venerable Giles Corey, who was pressed to death under a pile of stones by the authority of the law after being condemned for witchcraft. Captain Jonathan Walcott died at Salem, December 16, 1699.

(III) William Walcott, a son of Captain Jonathan Walcott by his second marriage, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, March 2, 1691. He married, at Salem, August 6, 1712, Mary, a daughter of George and Hannah Felt. She was born October 13, 1687, and died

before 1763. William Walcott died at Attleborough, Massachusetts (now Arnold Mills, Rhode Island), November 3, 1777.

(IV) Benjamin Walcott, a son of William and Mary (Felt) Walcott, was born at Attleborough, Massachusetts, October 16, 1729. His marriage intentions to Mary, daughter of John and Margaret Foster, were published March 3, 1753. His wife was born November 19, 1729, and died March 9, 1820. Benjamin Walcott's death occurred at what is now Arnold Mills, Rhode Island, July 20, 1781.

(V) Ebenezer Walcott, a son of Benjamin and Mary (Foster) Walcott, was born at Cumberland, Rhode Island, June 1, 1765. He married, at Attleborough, Massachusetts, March 20, 1788, Mary, the daughter of Simon Titus. She was born December 2, 1767, and died October 22, 1816. Her husband's death preceded that date, taking place September 20, 1806.

(VI) Lodowick Walcott, the son of Ebenezer and Mary (Titus) Walcott, was born at Attleborough, Massachusetts, September 27, 1795. He married, at Smithfield, Rhode Island, June 21, 1825, Mary Dexter. He was engaged in cotton manufacturing at Ashton, Rhode Island. In the panic of 1837 he met with reverses that led to his failure, and, while attempting to retrieve his fortunes, contracted a severe cold which resulted in his death at Smithfield, Rhode Island, February 22, 1840.

Mrs. Mary (Dexter) Walcott was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Gregory Dexter, who came to Rhode Island as early as 1643 or 1644, and of his friend, Roger Williams. This latter line of descent was through Meribah Williams, who was a granddaughter of Roger Williams' son Joseph, and whose daughter, Ann Brown, through her marriage with Eleazer Whipple, became the mother of Betsey Whipple, who married Christopher Dexter. From this union there was born eight children, of whom Mary Dexter, the grandmother of the subject of this sketch, was one. Of this line of ancestry nothing further need be said, since the careers of Roger Williams and of many bearing that name are so well-known. The posterity of Rev. Gregory Dexter were also conspicuous in the early Colonial history of Providence, and through successive generations they have been dwellers of Rhode Island from the time of his settlement there to the present period. He was a man of fine intellect, and many of his descendants have left their impress upon the communities in which they have lived. Some of them have been public benefactors. Dexter Asylum of Providence, a noble institution for the unfortunate poor of that city, and the Dexter Training Grounds there, are monuments to the name of their founder and donor, the late Ebenezer Knight Dexter. The achievements of the eminent sculptor and painter, the late Henry Dexter, whose statue of General Warren at Bunker Hill, associates the name with an historic event, reflects credit not only upon the family name but upon State and Nation. Not a few of these Rhode Island Dexters have adorned the professions and have become prominent and successful in the manufacturing world, and as a whole, they have been a respectable, industrious and thrifty people. By the marriage of Lodowick Walcott and Mary Dexter there were two sons, Charles Stuart and William Henry Walcott.

(VII) Charles Stuart Walcott was born at Smithfield, Rhode Island, July 13, 1826. In his early life he helped in farm work, and also as a mill hand at Ashton, Rhode Island. He shipped before the mast from a New England port for a voyage to San Francisco around Cape Horn. He became one of the "Forty-Niners" in California during the Gold Fever, but returned to the East after a brief residence in that locality. He then became a locomotive engineer on the old Providence & Worcester Railroad; also on the road from Providence to Warren, Rhode Island, establishing his residence in the latter place. Later he went to the Middle West, and was for a number of years an engineer on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad.

Returning East he volunteered in the Civil War, but was rejected on account of physical disabilities. He was for a while a stationary engineer for a large chemical plant in New York; also at A. T. Stewart & Company's (now John Wanamaker's) store. He was a member of the Episcopal church at Lonsdale, Rhode Island; a Whig in politics, but became a member of the Republican party on its organization.

He married, in New York City, July 3, 1867, Mary Catherine Leary, born at Glendale, Long Island, New York, May 5, 1850, and died at Germantown, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1913. The children by this marriage are: 1. Mary Dexter, born at Brooklyn, New York, May, 1868, wife of Edward M. Weeks. 2. Gregory Dexter, see below. 3. Charles Stuart Walcott died at Lincoln (formerly a part of Smithfield), Rhode Island, April 6, 1871.

(VIII) Gregory Dexter Walcott was born at Lincoln, Rhode Island August 29, 1869. His preparatory education was at the public schools of Lime Rock, Lonsdale and Moshassuck in his native State. After leaving school in the fall of 1883, he was employed for the most part in mercantile and manufacturing concerns. Amongst the former was a dry goods store operated by Sharpless Brothers in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. From 1884 to 1885 he was connected with the Providence Public Library, but during the following year he was engaged in farming in Lime Rock. He was for four years, from 1886 to 1890, with the Glasgow Knitting Mill at Woonsocket and Warren, Rhode Island, and Brandon, Vermont, with the exception of the fall of 1887 when he was with the Oakdale Manufacturing Company of Providence, Rhode Island. He was for several months in 1890 with the Cutler Manufacturing Company of Warren, Rhode Island.

In 1890 Dr. Walcott resumed his studies and became a student at the Worcester Academy at Worcester, Massachusetts, from which he graduated with highest honors in 1893 to enter Brown University, where he spent four years, receiving the degree of A. B. upon his graduation. He entered Columbia University and Union Theological Seminary of New York City, in 1897, and spent the next three years at these institutions, receiving the degree of A. M. from Columbia University in 1899; Ph. D. in 1904; and B. D. from the Union Theological Seminary in 1900. In 1900-01 he went abroad and matriculated at the Bonn and Berlin universities in Germany. Returning to this country he was assistant minister for a year at the Central Congregational Church at Providence, Rhode Island, and

part of the year of 1903 had charge of the Sayles Memorial Church at Saylesville, Rhode Island. During the academic year, 1903-1904, he was a graduate student at the Union Theological Seminary and Columbia University, taking the doctor's degree in June as stated above. In the fall of 1904 he became a member of the faculty of Blackburn College at Carlinville, Illinois, as Professor of Greek and Latin. He became Dean of the college and Professor of Greek and Philosophy in 1905, and remained there until 1907, when he was elected to the chair of Philosophy and Psychology at Hamline University, St. Paul, Minnesota. This new department, which he established, became rather popular, for while all the courses were elective, at times more than sixty per cent. of the eligible students of the university registered for the work. Dr. Walcott still retains his professorship in Hamline University, but was given in 1917-18 a year's leave of absence to teach psychology and lecture on ethics at Tsing Hua College, at Peking, China. This is a government institution supported by the Boxer Indemnity money refunded by the United States.

He is a member of the college fraternities, Delta Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa; also of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Western Philosophical Association, and the American Association of University Professors. He has been mentioned in "Who's Who in America" for three successive editions, and in 1916 his portrait was secured by the Minnesota Historical Society for their collection of the Prominent Twentieth Century Men of Minnesota.

A Republican in politics, he is a member of the Progressive branch of that party. In his religious affiliations he is a member of the Baptist church of Warren, Rhode Island. He is the author of "The Kantian and Lutheran Elements in Ritschl's Conception of God," 1904, and has contributed many reviews and articles in scientific, philosophical and other journals.

RT. REV. DENIS M. LOWNEY—While of high ecclesiastical station in the Providence diocese, it was as the head of St. Vincent de Paul Infant Asylum that Auxiliary Bishop Lowney first became widely known throughout Rhode Island. He was connected with that institution from its inception, and his devotion to the work of caring for the well-being of the thousands of little ones raised in the Asylum endeared him to the hearts of Catholics all over the diocese. The asylum was his most favored project, and he devoted himself unstintingly to its upbuilding and development, his efforts being largely responsible for its present condition.

Bishop Lowney was known throughout the diocese as one of the most charitable priests that ever labored here, and his willingness to dispossess himself of the comforts of life, in order that the needy might have them, brought him the admiration and love of his people early in his priesthood. His appointment to succeed Bishop Doran as Auxiliary Bishop of Providence was received with the utmost satisfaction throughout the diocese. The consecration ceremony in the Cathedral was regarded as in many respects one of the most notable functions in the history of the church of Rhode Island.

Denis M. Lowney was a son of Denis and Bridget Lowney, who were married in Ireland, came to the United States, and with their sons, Denis M., Patrick and Timothy, are residing at Fall River, Massachusetts. Denis M. Lowney was born in Ireland, June 1, 1863, and the same year was brought to Fall River, Massachusetts, by his parents. He began his education in Fall River parochial and public schools, and after exhausting their advantages passed courses of classical study in the College St. Laurent in Montreal, Canada, and Manhattan, New York City. Having completed his classical studies, he spent two years in the study of philosophy at Grand Seminary in Montreal, then began his studies in theology at the same institution, and on December 17, 1887, he was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic church.

Immediately after ordination, he was assigned as assistant to the rector of St. Mary's parish, Providence, there continuing until 1891, when he was called to the Cathedral by Bishop Harkins as assistant, and continued for three years, at the end of which period he was made chancellor of the Providence diocese. In January, 1903, he was installed rector of the Cathedral, a high duty he well performed until June 3, 1905, when he was installed permanent rector of St. Joseph's Church at Pawtucket, succeeding Rev. Henry Kinnermy.

Father Lowney's rise to eminent distinctions in the Providence diocese was rapid but well-justified. His learning, piety and devotion formed an irresistible force, and he was widely-recognized as a man of unusual mental ability and religious fervor. He was a vicar-general of the diocese, a member of the Bishop's Council, chairman of the board of examiners of the clergy, chairman of the school board, chairman of the board of trustees for Infirm Priests' Fund, diocesan director of the Eucharist League, and treasurer of the St. Vincent de Paul Infant Asylum. On July 13, 1917, he was appointed Auxiliary Bishop of the diocese of Providence by the Pope, and on October 23, following, he was consecrated to his high office in the Cathedral with full pomp and ceremony. In 1912 Bishop Lowney observed his silver jubilee commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. The manner of the celebration was most informal and simple, that being his especial request. At a mass of thanksgiving held in St. Joseph's, at Pawtucket, twenty-five children from St. Vincent de Paul Infant Asylum occupied the place of honor in the center aisle. On that same occasion Bishop Harkins presented the faithful pastor with a handsome gold chalice and paten, a testimonial of his many years of devoted service.

Bishop Lowney died at the Episcopal residence on Fenner street, August 13, 1918, after an illness of several weeks, his two brothers, and a nephew, a priest, being the only members of his family at his residence. He was buried with full ecclesiastical honors at the Cathedral in Providence, August 16, following, Bishop Beaven, of Springfield, Massachusetts, officiating.

PATRICK HENRY QUINN, son of Peter and Margaret (Callaghan) Quinn, was born in Phenix, town of Warwick, Rhode Island, December 16, 1869. He attended the Warwick public schools, completing the

grammar school course in 1881. In that year he entered the finishing room of the Clyde Print Works, and there spent the succeeding nine years. These were nine formative years of his life in which, denied the opportunity to complete an education, he studied books and men, developing those qualities of mind and heart that have always commanded the respect of even those who differ from him. It was during this period, when little more than a boy in years, that Mr. Quinn, through inherent talent as an organizer and leader, became a prominent figure in the National councils of the Knights of Labor, and was a trusted lieutenant of Terrence V. Powderly, chief executive and the brainiest leader of the strongest labor organization of its period. The training and experience gained in this position and the opportunity it gave to develop his natural ability was the foundation upon which was built the successful record he has compiled as a lawyer and a man of public importance. He came of legal age in 1891, and two years following were spent as bookkeeper and salesman with William R. Brown & Company, of Providence. He met and impressed his individuality upon Edward L. Gannon, of the law firm of Tanner & Gannon, during the summer of 1892. The acquaintance ripened into a friendship so close that Mr. Gannon felt impelled to advise and even urge upon the young man that he study law. With his usual energy, Mr. Quinn began the study of law under the preceptorship of his friend. He retained his place with Brown & Company during the three years which he spent in study under Tanner & Gannon, giving Brown & Company, his services Saturdays and odd hours and evenings, thus earning part of the cost of his legal preparation.

Mr. Quinn was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island in August, 1895, and to the United States Circuit Court, January 18, 1897. In the meantime Willard B. Tanner, senior member of the firm of Tanner & Gannon, had become attorney-general, and upon Mr. Quinn's admission to the bar the partnership of Gannon & Quinn was formed, continuing until the death of Mr. Gannon, March 15, 1896. Following Mr. Gannon's death Mr. Quinn practised alone at the same location for several years, after which he formed a partnership with Charles H. Kernan, which has continued to the present time. On January 1, 1918, Robert E. Quinn, a nephew of Colonel Quinn, was admitted to the firm, which is now located in the Turks Head building. He rapidly advanced in the law, and while he has devoted a great deal of his time to public affairs he has never neglected the interests of a client. It is this devotion which largely explains the fact that his clients are his friends, and that friendship continues after the relation of client and attorney has been dissolved. He is probably at his best as a jury lawyer, pleading and argument affording him opportunity to use his powers of oratory and forceful speech. He is fair in his treatment of his opponents, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of every member of the Rhode Island bar.

In politics he has always been a Democrat, and when only eleven years of age helped to organize a company of boys, and marched in the Hancock campaign of 1880. At the age of nineteen, in the Cleveland-Harrison campaign of 1888, he made speeches for Grover Cleveland;

he has since "stumped" the State in every campaign, both State and National. He was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention of 1893, and to every State Democratic Convention since that time excepting the one in 1914, at which he was named for governor. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which nominated W. J. Bryan, in Kansas City, 1900; to that which nominated A. B. Parker in St. Louis, 1904; to that which nominated W. J. Bryan in Denver, 1908; and in each instance was elected to the delegation unanimously. He was elected secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, in 1898, served five years in that capacity, and was then elected chairman for three years. He was chairman of the Warwick Democratic Town Committee for ten years. In 1899 he was elected judge of probate of Warwick, the first judge of probate the town elected, the Court of Probate formerly being the Town Council. That same year he was elected town solicitor, and in 1906 he was again elected as both judge of probate and town solicitor. Mr. Quinn won his title of colonel as senior aide-de-camp on Governor Garvin's staff, in 1903. In 1906 the citizens of Warwick, irrespective of party, united in presenting to Colonel Quinn a lifesize painting of himself, and in 1914 he was the standard bearer of the State Democracy for gubernatorial honor. In 1916 he attended as a delegate from Rhode Island the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis which nominated President Wilson. At this convention he was chosen as Rhode Island's member of the Democratic National Committee; was prominent in the movement to divide the town of Warwick, and was appointed by Governor Pothier one of the commission of five to make that division, whereby the town of West Warwick was created; and was elected first president of the Town Council of the new town of West Warwick.

Outside his profession Mr. Quinn has few business interests, one being the Phenix Lace Mills, which he serves as secretary and director, another the Warwick Lace Works, of which he is treasurer. He is a director of the Pawtuxet Valley Free Library Association; a past president of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Rhode Island; a founder and ex-president of the Catholic Club of Rhode Island; one of the founders of Providence College; past chief ranger of Court Warwick, Foresters of America; a past grand knight of Gibson Council, Knights of Columbus; member of the American Bar Association, and the Rhode Island State Bar Association; Robert Emmet Literary Association; Providence Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Warwick Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles; and Benjamin Franklin Lodge, Providence Fraternity. His clubs are the Catholic, Radical, Turks Head, Columbus, and Noonday.

Mr. Quinn married (first), November 12, 1897, Agnes G. Healey, of Providence, who died February 10, 1907. He married (second), July 22, 1909, Margaret M. Connors, of Providence. They have one son, Thomas Henry.

NATHAN WHITMAN LITTLEFIELD—Edmund Littlefield, the first of the line in this country, was born in Titchfield, near Southampton, England, in 1590. He did business there as a clothier, that is, he

gave out the material for weaving cloth to the owners of hand looms to be woven into cloth which he sold to the trade. He married, in 1617, Annis (sometimes written Annice and Annas) who bore to him eight children: Francis, born in 1619, Anthohy, Elizabeth, John, Thomas, Mary, Hannah and Francis, Jr. Francis, the eldest son, disappeared from his home when eleven years of age, and made his way to America. He was mourned as dead by his parents, and when sometime afterwards another son was born to them, they named him also Francis.

Edmund, accompanied by one son, presumably Anthony, sailed from Southampton for New England in 1637. He was in Boston in 1638, where he probably became acquainted with Rev. John Wheelwright, the first pastor of the First Church of Braintree, a tablet to whose memory may be seen on the walls of the First Church of Quincy, formerly Braintree.

Annis Littlefield, with the other six children and two servants, sailed from Southampton in 1638 on the ship "Bevis," and joined her husband. The family appears to have been in Woburn for a short time.

In 1639, the family, including Francis, Sr., who had been found, removed to Exeter, New Hampshire, where Edmund and Francis, Sr., became members of the combination, as it was called, and received allotments of land in that town—Edmund twenty-one acres and Francis, Sr., four acres. Rev. John Wheelwright, who had left Braintree because of disagreements with the authorities in religious matters (the Antinomian controversy was then raging) had become pastor of the church at Exeter. Edmund Littlefield was an active member of that church.

He became dissatisfied with conditions prevailing at Exeter, and in 1641 removed with his family into the then wilderness beyond the sounds of ecclesiastical strife and settled on the banks of the Webhannet river in the province of Maine, where he erected a saw mill and engaged in the lumber business. It is said that his mill was the first in that part of the country. Later, when other settlers arrived, he built a grist mill. The town which sprang up about his mills was early given the name of Wells. In 1643 he secured from Thomas Gorges a grant of land on which he had settled, and for a time he acted as agent of Gorges for the sale of land in that region claimed by Gorges under his grant. Rev. John Wheelwright came from Exeter with a part of his flock and settled at the same place. About the year 1643 a church was established there which is to-day the First Congregational Church of Wells, of which Mr. Littlefield was an active member during the rest of his life.

He was commissioner in Wells with Ezekiel Knight and Thomas Wheelwright in 1654-55. He was also one of a commission to fix the boundary between the towns of Wells and Porpoise. He died at Wells, December 11, 1661, at the age of seventy-one years.

His will and the inventory of his estate, which may be seen in the York county, Maine, records, shows that he had prospered in business and was a wealthy man for those times. In his will he very carefully provides for the care and support of his wife. Bourne, the historian of Wells and Kennebec, says of him that "he



Nathan W. Littlefield

was a man upon whose character no spot or blemish could be found."

(II) Francis, Sr., reference to whom has already been made, was with his father in Exeter, New Hampshire, and in Wells. For a time he resided at Dover, New Hampshire. He represented that town in the legislature of the province of New Hampshire in 1648. He later returned to Wells and was very prominent in the contention between Gorges and the Massachusetts Colony in which he and the other men of the family took side against Gorges. He represented Wells in 1665 and 1676, and York, in 1668, in the Massachusetts General Court. According to the Colonial records the General Court met occasionally at his house in 1662. He appears to have been a man of great energy and public spirit. He acquired large tracts of land in York county, and died in Wells in 1712, aged ninety-three.

He married in 164—, Jane, daughter of Ralph Hill, of Plymouth, Massachusetts. She died December 20, 1646, leaving a daughter who probably died very young. He married in 1648, his second wife, Rebecca —, by whom he had Daniel, Edmund, James, Sr., and Dependence.

Regarding Edmund, who is generally held to have been the second son of Francis, Sr., there is some question whether he may not have been a son of Anthony.

Anthony, the second son of Edmund, was born at Titchfield, in 1621. He lived at Wells all his life and married and had a son Edmund. Anthony died in 1662, a few months after his father's decease. It may be that his son Edmund, who was bound out to his uncle Francis at the time of his father's decease, came to be called the son of Francis.

(III) Edmund, son of Francis, Sr. (or perhaps Anthony), was born in Wells in 1650, married Elizabeth Mott and resided during the remainder of his life at Braintree, Massachusetts, where he died April 9, 1718. He was a farmer and in good circumstances. He was chosen to fill several offices of trust and appears to have had the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He had a large number of children, the second of whom was

(IV) Edmund, born in 1692. He married Bethia Waldo, December 6, 1711.

Bethia Waldo was a member of a family which has been eminent in New England history. She was the daughter of Daniel and Susanna (Adams) Waldo and was born at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, August 20, 1688. She was the granddaughter of Cornelius Waldo and Hannah (Cogeswell) Waldo of Ipswich, Massachusetts. They resided after their marriage at Pomfret, Connecticut, but their graves are at Chelmsford. The Cogeswells of Essex county, Massachusetts, are a well-known family. On her mother's side Bethia Waldo was the granddaughter of Captain Samuel Adams, son of Henry Adams, who came from Braintree, Essex county, England, and settled in Braintree, Massachusetts, and was the progenitor of the Adams family of Braintree which gave two presidents to the country, and of Rebecca (Graves) Adams, daughter of Rear Admiral Thomas Graves of the British navy who settled at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1638. In the female line Ralph Waldo

Emerson was a descendant of Cornelius Waldo. Edmund and Bethia (Waldo) Littlefield had several children, one of whom was

(V) Daniel Littlefield, born in Braintree, October 13, 1712. His father died May 27, 1717, at the early age of thirty-three, and his widow settled his estate. Her account with the estate contains several charges for maintenance of the son, Daniel. Daniel married December 8, 1732, Rebecca, daughter of Josiah and Martha (Howard) Williams of Taunton, Massachusetts, born December 25, 1715. She was a lineal descendant of Deacon Richard Williams who came from Wales and was one of the founders of Taunton, Massachusetts, and organizer, with John and Walter Dean, Hezekiah Hoare and others, of the Iron Works Company of Taunton. It is possible that Richard Williams may have been a relative of Roger Williams, who also came from Wales. On her mother's side she was a lineal descendant of John Howard, who lived in the family of Captain Miles Standish and became one of the founders of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and of Rev. James Keith. Both the Howard and Keith families have had a large place in the history of Plymouth Colony and of the nation. Major Jonathan Howard, son of John, through whom Rebecca Williams' line is traced, married Sarah Dean, a granddaughter of John Dean, of South Chard, parish of Chard, County of Somerset, England, who with his brother Walter came to Taunton in 1638 and, with Williams and others, as above stated, engaged in the iron business. John Dean's son John was the first child born in the Taunton colony.

Daniel Littlefield settled in the West Parish of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, where his children were born. He died at Braintree, April 6, 1800. He was a deacon of the First Church of Bridgewater and was noted for his benevolence and his championship of the cause of the poor and oppressed. He served in the French and Indian War in a Bridgewater Company.

Thirteen children were born to him, of whom the seventh was:

(VI) Seth, who was born March 19, 1746. He married February 11, 1771, Kezia, born May 9, 1750, daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah (Howard) Ames, daughter of Major Jonathan Howard, son of John Howard.

Ebenezer Ames was a descendant of William Ames of Braintree, whose brother John was an original proprietor of the town of Bridgewater. John Ames, son of William, received his uncle John's estate by will and settled in Bridgewater. Fisher Ames, the orator and statesman, was of this family, as were also the brothers Oakes and Oliver Ames of Easton, Massachusetts, of whom the first built the Union Pacific Railroad and the other was governor of the State of Massachusetts.

Seth Littlefield removed to North Easton, Massachusetts, after his marriage and purchased a farm near the Old Bay Road which, as one of the commissioners, he laid out. The farm has always remained in the family and is now owned and occupied by Mr. F. B. Littlefield, one of his descendants and a substantial citizen of that town. Seth Littlefield was deacon of the Congregational church in Easton. He died May 1, 1839. His wife died April 24, 1829. They were buried in the

Keith burying ground, so-called, on the Old Bay Road about one-half mile west and south of his home. The inscription on her tombstone reads: "Sacred to the memory of Kezia, wife of Mr. Seth Littlefield and daughter of Mr. Ebenezer Ames, who died April 24, 1829."

They had ten children, of whom the sixth was:

(VII) Seth, born January 12, 1781, married December 5, 1814, Sarah (Crane) Littlefield, daughter of Samuel and Experience (Thayer) Crane, of Bradford, New Hampshire.

Both Seth Littlefield (VI) and Samuel Crane were soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

Sarah Crane was a descendant of Henry Crane of Milton, Massachusetts, the progenitor of the Crane family of Massachusetts, of which Ex-Governor and U. S. Senator Crane is a member. She was a teacher in the Massachusetts schools. On her mother's side she was a descendant of Thomas Thayer, one of the founders of Braintree, and the progenitor of the Thayer family of Massachusetts (of which General Sylvanus Thayer was a member), noted for their public spirit and generous gifts to public uses. She was also a descendant of John Bass, of Braintree, and Ruth (Alden) Bass, daughter of the Pilgrim, John Alden.

Seth Littlefield removed to Grantham, New Hampshire, in February, 1815, and bought a large tract of land on the Sugar River with a cottage house and a small saw mill thereon. Here his children were born: Daniel, August 21, 1815; Susan, December 14, 1816; Rufus Ames, December 2, 1818; Seth, March 8, 1821; Sarah, August 14, 1822; Phebe, December 18, 1826; George Whitefield and Kezia Ames, July 6, 1829.

As the sons grew up to sturdy manhood he purchased lands adjoining his farm and cleared up large areas from the primeval forest. He also built a large barn and a dwelling house which is to-day one of the finest residences in the Sugar River Valley. He was a man of great energy and business ability, making many trips to Boston to market the products of his farm. He was for many years a deacon of the Croydon (New Hampshire) Congregational Church and an earnest, devoted Christian who brought up his children "in the fear and admonition of the Lord." He died October 18, 1871.

Mrs. Littlefield inherited the energy of her mother, Experience Thayer, who was indeed a helpmeet to her husband, Samuel Crane, whose health had been broken by long service in the army. She was well educated and inspired her children with a strong desire for education. All the children attended Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire, and became teachers. Daniel graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of 1843.

(VIII) Rufus Ames Littlefield was named after his granduncle Rufus Ames, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Howard) Ames. He prepared for college but did not enter. The East Bridgewater (Massachusetts) Academy in 1842 had for its principal, Daniel Littlefield, assistant principal, Rufus Amos Littlefield, principal of the young ladies' department, Susan Littlefield, and Seth Littlefield was a pupil. Hon. Benjamin W. Harris, Hon. James Sidney Allen, Hon. Jesse M. Keith and

other men afterwards prominent in public life were students in the Academy at that time.

Rufus Ames Littlefield taught schools in Plymouth county for many years, and was long held in grateful remembrance by his pupils. At the celebration of the golden wedding of himself and his wife on June 10, 1895, several of his old pupils came from considerable distances to show their respect and affection for their former teacher. He was a man of commanding presence and powerful physique, and was capable intellectually as well as physically of playing a much larger part on the stage of life than fell to him. A certain distrust of his own abilities held him back where men of much smaller caliber but far greater self-confidence rushed on to greater achievement. He was absolutely faithful to his convictions of duty and greatly devoted to his family. He was a member of the school committee of East Bridgewater for several years and a justice of the peace appointed by the governor of Massachusetts for seven years. He took a great interest in religious education and the services of the church, and for many years was deacon of the Union Congregational Church of East and West Bridgewater and a superintendent of the Sunday school. He was also an ardent advocate of temperance, and with his father-in-law, Nathan Whitman, was an active worker in the enforcement of the laws for the suppression of the illegal sale of liquors in East Bridgewater and vicinity.

He married, June 10, 1845, Abigail Russell, daughter of Deacon Nathan Whitman and Semantha (Keith) Whitman, of East Bridgewater. Through her father Mrs. Littlefield's descent has been proved from John Alden, William and Alice Mullens and Priscilla Mullens, Stephen, Elizabeth and Damaris Hopkins, James Chilton and his wife, and Mary (Chilton) Winslow, Francis Cooke and Francis Eaton, all "Mayflower" passengers. On the authority of Mitchell's History of Bridgewater (which has been questioned, but not disproved) her descent is claimed from Captain Miles Standish through his son Ensign Josiah Standish, whose daughter Mary married James Cary and had a daughter Mercy, who married David Thurston, whose daughter Abigail married Jesse Byram, who was the great-great-grandfather of Abigail Russell Whitman. She was also descended from several other Plymouth settlers who arrived after the Pilgrims—John Winslow, Giles Rickard, Moses Simmons, Robert Latham, Experience Mitchell, Elder Gain Robinson, Edward Holman, George Partridge, William Haskins, and others.

She also derived descent from a large number of the first settlers of Bridgewater, in addition to those mentioned above; on her mother's side—Rev. James Keith, Arthur Harris (ancestor of Hon. Benjamin W. Harris and Hon. Robert O. Harris), Deacon Samuel Edson, Elder William Brett and Deacon John Willis; on her father's side—John Whitman, Captain Nicholas Byram, John Fobes, Francis Godfrey, John Cary, Thomas Haywood, Thomas Snell and others.

She was also through the Keith line descended from Edmund Quincy, of Braintree, who came from England with Rev. John Cotton in 1633, and was the founder of the Quincy family of Massachusetts; and from Joanna Hoar, sister of Rev. Leonard Hoar, president of Harvard University, who became the wife of Edmund

Quincy, son of Edmund and Judith Quincy; and also from Rev. Thomas Sheppard, a professor in and benefactor of Harvard University, whose daughter Ann married Daniel Quincy, son of Edmund Quincy 2d, and had a daughter Ann, who married Colonel John Holman, father of Captain John Holman, and had a daughter Sarah who married James Keith, great-grandfather of Abigail Russell (Whitman) Littlefield; and also from John Winslow, brother of Edmund Winslow, who married Mary Chilton and settled in Boston; from Abraham Shaw of Dedham, progenitor of the Shaw family of Massachusetts; from John Hayden, who settled in Dorchester in 1634; from Thomas Green and Rebecca his wife who came from England and settled in Malden, Massachusetts; from John Vinton, a Huguenot, who settled in Weymouth, where his first child was born in 1648; from Thomas White; from Deacon John Rogers, of Weymouth; and from William Read, also of Weymouth, whose daughter Ruth married John Whitman, all of whom were first settlers; and from John Field, companion of Roger Williams, whose son John settled in Bridgewater in 1645, and had a son, Captain John Field, who married Elizabeth Ames and had a daughter Susannah, who married Joseph Keith and had a daughter Susanna, who married William Vinton and had a daughter Abigail, who married Thomas Russell and had a daughter Abigail, who married Deacon William Keith, the grandfather of Abigail Russell Littlefield. John Field was a lineal descendant from Sir Hubertus de la Field, who followed William the Conqueror to England in 1066, and after the battle of Hastings received a grant of land in England.

John Whitman, of Weymouth and Bridgewater, Massachusetts, was the first of a line which has given to the State of Massachusetts and the nation many men who were eminent in professional, business and public life. Among them were Ezekiel Whitman, member of Congress, and for many years Chief Justice of the Superior Court and Supreme Court of the State of Maine; William E. Russell, twice governor of Massachusetts; Dr. Marcus Whitman, who saved the territory of Oregon to the United States; and Hon. Kilborn Whitman, of Abington, from whom the town of Whitman, Massachusetts, was named. Among the descendants of John Whitman were many men and women of high scholarly attainments as the records of Harvard and Brown Universities show.

Abigail Russell (Whitman) Littlefield, born in Boston, March 27, 1827, was educated in the schools of East Bridgewater and Charlestown (Massachusetts) Female Seminary. She was a proficient scholar, especially in mathematics, and greatly assisted in the education of her children.

Her amiability and simple unaffected piety and genuine sympathy for all persons in any trouble endeared her to a large circle of friends. Although her cares as the head of a large family were many, she found time to prepare for and teach a ladies' Bible class in the Union Congregational Sunday school for many years. She had a rare gift in the interpretation of the Scriptures and the application of their teachings to the affairs of daily life. Her devotion to her family knew no bounds, and her children will ever rise up and call her blessed.

There were born to Rufus Ames Littlefield and Abigail R. Littlefield the following children: Nathan Whitman, born May 21, 1846; George Henry, born September 18, 1848; Rufus Ames, born December 17, 1850; Daniel Eugene, born February 8, 1853 and died April 5, 1876; Frank Russell, born April 13, 1855 and died August 15, 1869; Abby Whitman, died in infancy; Agnes Keith, born July 18, 1858; Baalis Sanford, born January 21, 1862, died February 11, 1916; Charles Gilbert, born January 26, 1864; and Abby Frances, born January 26, 1864, died February 6, 1883.

(IX) Nathan Whitman Littlefield received his education in the public schools of East Bridgewater and under the private tuition of Rev. Baalis Sanford, B. U., 1823, who was for many years a minister and chairman of the school committee, with whom he read Latin and Greek. His father tutored him in mathematics. The greater part of his preparation for college was made out of school while he was engaged in other occupations. Yet he found time after work to read considerably more Latin and Greek than was required for admission to college. For a short time he studied at Bridgewater Academy, of which Horace M. Willard, B. U., 1864, was principal, and at Phillips Academy, Andover, under that prince of teachers, Samuel H. Taylor, LL. D., Dartmouth College, 1832, whom he has always regarded as the greatest teacher of preparatory Latin and Greek whom he has ever known. Graduating from that academy in 1865, he at once entered Dartmouth College. When the results of his entrance examinations were presented to Dr. Smith, then president of the college, he remarked: "Without irreverence I may say that I am glad to be able to minister an abundant entrance unto you."

He was also prominent in athletics and was chosen captain of his class when a freshman and held the place during the entire course. He was also class president for several years. Bissel Gymnasium was erected at Dartmouth in 1866 and much attention was given to athletics by the faculty and the students. Regular exercise in the gymnasium was made a part of the college course. After a course in physical culture at a school taught by Professor P. G. Welsh, of Yale and Dartmouth, he was made an assistant instructor to Professor Welsh during his junior and senior years.

He was made a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and had the pleasure as head of the Pi Chapter of inducting General William Tecumseh Sherman, who was present as the guest of the college at the celebration of its centennial anniversary, into honorary membership in that fraternity. In passing it may be said that General Sherman was received by the students of the college with such genuine manifestations of admiration and regard that the aged hero's heart greatly warmed toward his young countrymen. He went about among them during his few days' visit on terms of pleasant familiarity. He seemed to be living over the days of his own school life, so jovial and happy did he appear.

Although young Littlefield, like many of his college mates in those days, was thrown upon his own resources to meet the expenses of his education and much of his time was taken up in work to enable him to meet those expenses, he won some honors. At the Junior Exhibition of his class he gave the Greek oration,

the parts being assigned by the faculty on the basis of scholarship and the Greek oration being ranked as the highest honor. At the Senior Exhibition of the two open literary societies of the college, which was the most important literary function of the college course, he was selected by his society as its representative in the debate, the leading part on such occasions. The subject debated seems quite modern. It was: "Are majorities the safest rulers?" The selection of that subject indicates the trend of the student mind. Singularly enough he also gave an address during his freshman year before his literary society on the subject, "The True Grandeur of Nations," not knowing at that time that Charles Sumner had given an address on the same subject.

The faculty sent many students whose preparation was deficient or who failed in their examinations to Mr. Littlefield to be tutored. At one time there were fourteen undergraduates under his tuition.

1869, the year of his graduation, was also the centennial of the college, an event of unusual interest in its history, and was celebrated with an elaborate program of addresses by distinguished alumni of the college. The exercises, which occupied several days, were held in a great tent on the campus and multitudes of old graduates and friends of the college of more or less distinction attended. At the graduating exercises of the class a most unexpected and gratifying honor was given to the valedictorian of the class as he came forward to pronounce his address. Apparently without any prearrangement, the entire class arose and vigorously applauded their classmate.

For several years after graduation Mr. Littlefield taught in high schools in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He was sub-master in the Charlestown, Massachusetts, high school, and for three years principal of the Newport, Rhode Island, high school. From that place he was called to Westerly as superintendent of the village schools and principal of the high school. The report of the superintendent of schools of Newport for the year 1872-73 contains these words: "Mr. Littlefield is a man of sound and liberal scholarship and an efficient teacher and earnest worker. His amiable disposition and rare virtues have endeared him to his pupils and associates, and I am sure that we share in their regrets that the school must lose his labors and influence." At Westerly he was equally successful as a teacher and superintendent, and very reluctantly resigned his position there though offered a large increase of salary, in order to prepare himself for his chosen profession.

In October, 1874, he entered the Law School of Boston University, and completed the three years' course in two years, graduating in 1876. In May, 1876, he was admitted to the Boston bar, but immediately went to Providence and entered the office of James Tillinghast, Esq., where he pursued the study of local statutes and court procedure during the six months required by Rhode Island law, and was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in January, 1877, and in due course was admitted to practice before the United States courts.

He soon took a leading place among the lawyers of the State. His success has been won, not by superficial

and showy qualities, but by thorough, careful and conscientious preparation of his cases and by the energy and resourcefulness with which he has prosecuted them.

In all matters pertaining to the improvement of the law and the elevation of professional and judicial standards he has been a fearless leader. On the reorganization of the judicial system of the State in 1904-05, made necessary by a constitutional amendment, he was appointed a member of the commission which revised the laws relating to the constitution and jurisdiction of the courts, and reported the system of law known as the Court and Practice Act. When again an amendment to the constitution of the State was adopted in 1909, providing for the election of members of the house of representatives by districts, he was appointed a member-at-large of the commission which divided the State into representative districts, and was one of the sub-committee of three to whom was committed the preparation of the statutes necessary to carry into effect the radical changes in the method of electing assemblymen resulting from that amendment.

Mr. Littlefield's practice has been exclusively on the civil side of the court and mostly in equity and probate causes and in matters pertaining to real estate, although he has had a wide experience in jury trials. From the beginning of his career he has been engaged in some of the most important litigation which has come before the Rhode Island courts, both in regard to the legal principles involved and the pecuniary interests at stake.

When Roger Williams Park was enlarged about 1890, he was counsel for the owners of the greater part of Cunliff's Pond and the surrounding land which was taken by the City of Providence by the exercise of the right of eminent domain. The titles to various parts of that property were very defective and many conflicting claims arose. There probably has never been a single case involving so many difficult questions of law and fact before a Rhode Island court as grew out of the litigation over the titles of the heirs of Joseph G. Johnson in a large part of the land taken by the city. All the questions litigated were decided in favor of the Johnson heirs, his clients.

When the Union Trust Company, of Providence, closed its doors in 1907, the lawyers representing most of the depositors in that institution chose Mr. Littlefield to represent them on the depositors' committee which was raised to assist in evolving a plan for the reorganization of that institution. He was made secretary of the committee, and also was retained, with Cyrus M. Van Slyck, Esq., and Frank L. Hinckley, Esq., as counsel for the depositors to represent them in all court proceedings and in formulating a plan of reorganization. Coöperating with Rathbone Gardner, Esq., counsel for the receivers, a plan was evolved which was put into execution and successfully carried out. The plan and its execution were absolutely unique in the financial history of the country and has been pronounced by eminent authorities a most remarkable piece of work. Its success, however, was quite as much due to the splendid co-operation of the legal profession and business men of the city and State as to any merit of the plan itself, however great that may have been.

Mr. Littlefield was senior member of the law firm of Littlefield & Barrows from 1899 until Mr. Barrows was unanimously elected by the General Assembly a Justice of the Superior Court in 1913.

As the first referee in bankruptcy appointed in this State under the U. S. Bankruptcy Act of 1898, Mr. Littlefield had much to do with the interpretation of the law in its early stages. Some of the cases in which he wrote opinions which are reported in the American Bankruptcy Reports, were and still are leading cases on the questions decided. He has been continuously re-appointed referee since his first appointment, in conjunction with Mr. Barrows since 1900, until Mr. Barrows' elevation to the bench, and is now serving his eighth term in that office.

In politics he is a Progressive Democrat, having joined that party during Mr. Cleveland's administration. He was a candidate of that party for governor of the State in the year 1900, and has twice since that time declined a renomination for that office, owing to his business engagements. He was a member of the Rhode Island Senate from the city of Pawtucket, 1894-1898, and drafted the first caucus law which was passed by either house of the General Assembly.

Mr. Littlefield has always taken a deep interest in all questions relating to the educational, moral and religious life of the communities in which he has resided.

He was elected a member of the Pawtucket School Committee for two terms, 1897-1901 and 1905-1908, having been elected first by the Democratic party and second by the Republican as a non-partisan candidate. He was chairman of the committee, 1898-1901.

His services have been much in demand as a lecturer and orator on historical, political and other subjects, and he has delivered many addresses before various societies, such as the Rhode Island Historical Society, the Old Colony Historical Society, the Providence Art Club, the Old Bridgewater Historical Society and the Bridgewater Normal School. He delivered on June 13, 1906, the oration at the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the town of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and the Phi Beta Kappa address at Dartmouth College in 1910.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College in 1909, on which occasion the following words were addressed to the recipient: "Nathan Whitman Littlefield, student as well as practitioner of the law, gifted in public speech, subordinating personal interests to the public weal, upon you, as one who has carried the high ideal of his college life into his later career, I confer the honorary degree of Master of Arts."

Mr. Littlefield is a member of the Pawtucket Congregational Church and has been a superintendent of the Sunday school for two terms of several years each, and was made a life member of the Congregational Sunday School Society by the Sunday school of the Central Falls Congregational Church, where he taught a Bible class for several years. He is vice-president of the Rhode Island Congregational Conference and president of the Rhode Island Home Missionary Society, and was the legal member of the committee of the Conference which prepared the constitution and effected the incorporation of the Conference in 1912.

In the campaign of the Men and Religion Forward Movement of 1911-12, he was chairman of the Committee on Auxiliary Cities and chairman of the Committee of the Whole which carried on the work in the cities of Pawtucket and Central Falls, and gave much time and thought to the promotion of that cause.

He is a vice-president of the National Anti-Saloon League, and president of the Rhode Island Anti-Saloon League and has represented that society in several contests before the Supreme Court of the State involving the interpretation of statutes relating to the suppression of intemperance, and has delivered numerous addresses before conventions and the churches on the work of the League and the cause of temperance.

He is a member and officer of the National Bar Association; a member and vice-president of the Rhode Island Bar Association; a member of the National Municipal League; the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes; the National Security League; the Rhode Island Historical Society; the Old Colony Historical Society; honorary member and trustee of the Old Bridgewater Historical Society; member and former governor of the Rhode Island Chapter of Mayflower Descendants; assistant-general of the National Society of Mayflower Descendants; president of the National Pilgrim Society; and president of the Society of the Founders of Providence Plantations. He has always been a lover of out-of-door sports and is an enthusiastic yachtsman and golfer.

On August 13, 1873, Mr. Littlefield married Arletta V. Redman, daughter of Hon. Erastus Redman, of Ellsworth, Maine, who was for many years postmaster of that city and collector of the port. She died at Providence, Rhode Island, October 18, 1878, and on December 1, 1886, he married Mary Wheaton Ellis, daughter of Asher Ellis, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and has two sons: Nathan Whitman, Jr., born April 20, 1877, Brown University, 1899; and Alden Llewellyn, born December 19, 1889, was a student at Dartmouth College, class of 1914. Mrs. Littlefield is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and regent of the Flintlock and Powderhorn Chapter, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, having joined through her ancestor, Deacon Asa Wane, of Dedham, Massachusetts. She was also vice-chairman of the Pawtucket Woman's Liberty Loan Committee. She is a lineal descendant of Rev. John Ellis, one of the early pastors of the ancient Newman Congregational Church of East Providence, Rhode Island, formerly Rehoboth, Massachusetts. She is also a member of the Pawtucket Congregational Church, and takes an active part in the church work, being a member of various church societies.

REV. HENRY IRVING CUSHMAN, S. T. D.—

For thirty-five years, 1875-1910, the honored pastor of the First Universalist Church of Providence, Rhode Island, Dr. Cushman was instrumental in promoting the great growth and expansion of that church during the period mentioned, his great gifts of oratory, and his devotion to the cause he loved combined with a charming personality to create a well-beloved and successful pastor. He is now approaching man's allotted years, but there is no diminution of his splendid powers, and he serves Tufts College as Professor of

Homiletics and East Providence Universalist Church as stated supply with all the zeal and devotion of a beginner. He is a son of Hartwell Coleman and Mary Ann (Earl) Cushman, of Orford, New Hampshire, his parents both of ancient and honorable New England family.

Henry Irving Cushman was born in Orford, New Hampshire, July 29, 1844. He completed a course of graded and high school study at Chelsea, Massachusetts, then entered Dartmouth College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1865, A. M., class of 1868. He was ordained a minister of the Universalist church in 1867, and during that year and the next served the Second Church of Cambridge, Massachusetts, as its pastor. From 1868 to 1875 he served the Second Universalist Church of Boston as associate pastor, and in 1875 was called to the First Universalist Church of Providence, as its pastor, a happy, harmonious, faithful relation which existed until 1910. In 1887 Tufts College conferred the honorary degree, S. T. D., and since 1910 he has returned so far as possible some at least of the honors and benefits received, serving Crane Theological School, Tufts College, as Professor of Homiletics. After severing pastoral relation with the First Church in 1910, Dr. Cushman accepted that position and has held it until the present. He did not, however, withdraw from all ministerial work, but has for the past eight years served the Universalist church of East Providence as stated supply. He is an ex-president of the board of trustees of Dean Academy, of the Rhode Island Universalist Convention, and is an official of many charitable societies of Providence. His Greek letter fraternities are Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Delta Phi.

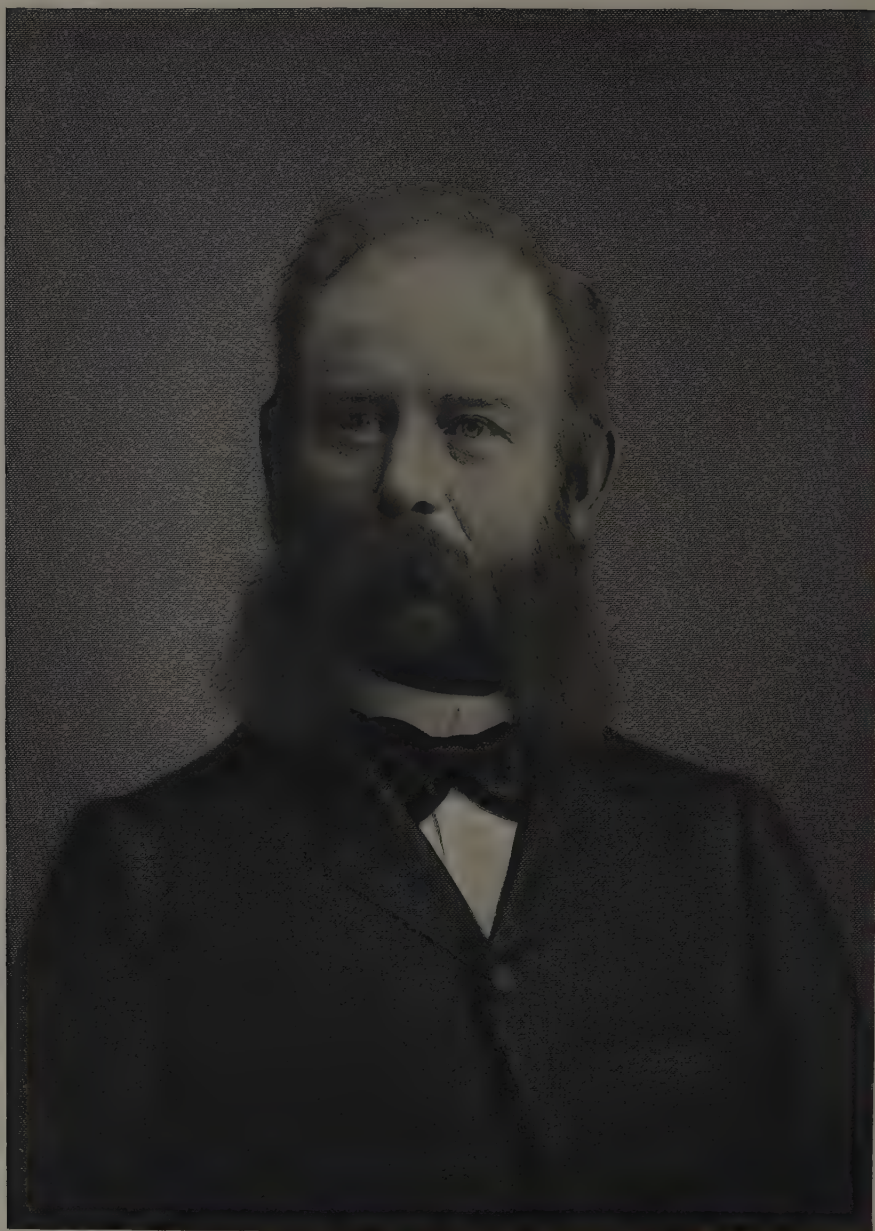
Dr. Cushman married (first), in Chicago, Illinois, April 13, 1868, Emily Eliza Gilman, who died March 14, 1895, the mother of six children: Alice, deceased; Ruth Gilman, married William G. Anthony; Robert C., of Brookline, Massachusetts; Marcus Gilman, deceased; Earl Baldwin, deceased; and Albert Henry. Dr. Cushman married (second), in Providence, July 27, 1904, Lucy Daniels Carpenter, born December 14, 1861, who succeeded her honored father, Charles Earl Carpenter, of Providence, as superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Universalist Church. From youth she has been active in church work, as was her father, and is still deeply interested in the welfare of the East Providence Church over which her husband is stated supply. She is a member of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs, and an ex-president and State secretary of the General Federation, also is president of the East Providence Needlework Guild. Charles Earl Carpenter, father of Mrs. Cushman, was a son of Earl Carpenter, son of Nathaniel Carpenter, son of Benjamin (2) Carpenter, son of Benjamin (1) Carpenter, son of William Carpenter, of Amesbury, Wiltshire, England, who arrived in New England, June 24, 1638, and soon afterward settled in Rhode Island, a contemporary of Roger Williams, and one of the original members of the First Baptist Church in America. Rhode Island was the home of each head of a generation in this branch, Mrs. Cushman of the seventh. Charles Earl Carpenter was born in Providence, June 22, 1824, and there died after a life of honored usefulness, June 28, 1898, one of the

best-known of the older men of Providence. The Cushman family reside in the old Carpenter home at No. 26 Pitman street, Providence.

HOWARD V. ALLEN, banker and business man and a prominent citizen of Warwick, Rhode Island, is a native of East Greenwich, born August 15, 1878. Mr. Allen is a member of an old and distinguished Rhode Island family, and is descended from William Allen, the founder of the family in this region. From William Allen the line runs through John, Thomas, Thomas (2), Judge John Allen, to Thomas Gould Allen, the great-grandfather of the Mr. Allen of this sketch.

Thomas Gould Allen, son of Judge John Allen, was born September 1, 1778, at North Kingstown, Rhode Island. He was a prominent man in the community, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all his fellow-citizens. He married Mary Hill, and they were the parents of nine children, as follows: Mary Ann, born April 21, 1802; Phebe Waterman, born October 7, 1803; Charlotte, born August 9, 1805; Sarah Greene, born August 19, 1807; Caroline, born September 19, 1809; Daniel Gould, mentioned below; Lydia May, born May 10, 1813; Thomas Gould, Jr., born November 21, 1815; and Harriett.

Daniel Gould Allen, son of Thomas Gould and Mary (Hill) Allen, was born December 28, 1810, at Kingstown, and died there January 16, 1895, when over eighty-four years of age. As a child he attended the local schools, and in 1831 went to Wilbraham, Massachusetts, where he was prepared for college. In 1833 he entered Wesleyan University, where he took the scientific course and was graduated with the class of 1839. Mr. Allen had already determined upon teaching as a career, and having completed his preparation for that important calling returned to Rhode Island, where he purchased the old Kent Academy and opened a school. This institution, under his masterly management, grew in popularity and soon became one of the well-known institutions of the place. Mr. Allen devoted himself unwearingly to his school for two years, and in 1841 sold it to the Providence conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1843 he was appointed its principal and continued to act in that capacity during that and the following year. Upon the close of the school's session in 1844, however, Mr. Allen retired from this profession and came to live on his farm at Kingstown, near East Greenwich, where he built the handsome old residence that still stands there. Mr. Allen was, in his youth, a Whig in politics, but upon the organization of the Republican party joined the latter and was very active in town, State and National affairs. He held a number of important public offices, was president of the town schools, moderator at town meetings, president of the Town Council, justice of the peace, and, in 1850 a member of the Rhode Island State Legislature. In his religious belief he was a Methodist, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at East Greenwich. He was greatly interested in local history, and his memory made him a valuable authority on such matters. In the latter years of his life he devoted his time to the writing of the "History of the Quinsett Country." Daniel Gould Allen married, November 26, 1840, Amanda Waterman Allen, daughter of Colonel



The American Historical Society

Dr. Bailey Smith, M.D.

Frank Bailey Smith, M.D.

Ray Green Allen. On November 26, 1890, they celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding. Mr. Allen died January 16, 1895, and his wife died in September, 1904. They were the parents of six children, as follows: William Waterman, born May 23, 1842, married A. Ella Reynolds, and is now deceased; Charles Henry, mentioned below; Thomas Gould, born February 1, 1847, and is a resident of East Greenwich; John Edwin, born November 15, 1848, of East Greenwich; Frank Waldron, born July 10, 1851, and now a resident of Dallas, Texas; Daniel Gould, Jr., born September 2, 1854, and now an agent of the Swift Packing Company at Passaic, New Jersey.

Charles Henry Allen, son of Daniel Gould and Amanda Waterman (Allen) Allen, was born July 1, 1844, at East Greenwich, Rhode Island. His education was obtained at the local public schools, and at Kent Academy at East Greenwich, of which his father had been the principal. Upon attaining his majority he went to Providence, where he secured employment in the works of the Gorham Company for the purpose of learning the silversmith's trade, and there remained for three years. He was then employed at Brown & Sharpe's Sewing Machine Factory, after which he spent ten years in association with his uncle, Thomas Gould Allen, in the grain, coal, and lumber business at East Greenwich, Rhode Island. He then returned to the Brown & Sharpe factory, where he remained for two years longer. In December, 1894, Mr. Allen retired from active business life and took up his residence on the home farm, but in September, 1918, he sold his farm and now resides in East Greenwich. He is a member of the Rhode Island Chapter of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Charles Henry Allen married, November 13, 1877, Nellie Louise Clapp, of Pomfret, Connecticut, and they were the parents of one child, Howard Vernon Allen, with whose career we are here especially concerned.

Howard Vernon Allen attended the East Greenwich Academy, and was graduated from its commercial department. After completing his school studies he entered the employ, in 1893, of the Commercial National Bank of Providence, his first position being that of clerk. Here he was successively promoted to higher posts until in 1900, when the Manufacturers' Trust Company of Providence bought out the East Greenwich National Bank and the East Greenwich Institution for Savings, and opened the East Greenwich branch of the Manufacturers' Trust Company, Mr. Allen accepted the position of assistant manager. Eight years after this, in 1908, he became manager when the Union Trust Company succeeded the Manufacturers' Trust Company in the control of the banking business of this section. Mr. Allen has also been interested in the real estate business and is a member of the firm known as the Allen Estate Agency, dealers in real estate. He is a member of the East Greenwich Chamber of Commerce, and serves as president of that body. Mr. Allen is a Republican in his political convictions, and has been town treasurer of the town of Warwick since November, 1912, continuously to the present time. He is a past president of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He also serves as president of the Visiting Nurses Anti-Tubercular So-

ciety of East Greenwich, as captain of the Varnum Continentals, a patriotic military organization of the place, and as captain of the Sixteenth Company of the Rhode Island State Guard. Mr. Allen has taken a very active and energetic part in war work, participating with great enthusiasm in Liberty Loan Drives, and as chairman in the Red Cross organization and United War Work campaign. He was the vice-chairman of the Warwick District in the Liberty Loan drives. He is a member and past master of King Solomon Lodge, No. 11, Free and Accepted Masons, East Greenwich, and he is a member and a vestryman of St. Luke's Episcopal Church of East Greenwich.

Mr. Allen married, December 16, 1903, Alice Whitford Butts, of Providence, a daughter of George F. Butts, and their children are: Vernon Sterns, born March 16, 1906, and Kenneth Gould, born October 18, 1912.

FRANK BAILEY SMITH, M. D.—In the year 1873 Dr. Smith began the practice of his profession in Coventry, Rhode Island, but five years later moved to Washington, Rhode Island, where he has ever since resided and practised.

Dr. Smith is a son of Benoni Smith, born July 13, 1819, and died June 19, 1859. He was one of the first men to begin the manufacture of cotton in the South, locating his mill at Columbus, Georgia, and later was a pioneer in paper manufacture at the same point, utilizing the water power which was so abundant at that point. A most prominent career was cut short by death.

Benoni Smith was a son of John and Jemima (Bartlett) Smith, the former a resident of North Killingly, Connecticut, where he was a school teacher and in later life a farmer. He was a son of Dr. Elisha Smith, of South Killingly, Conn., born 1748, died November 23, 1820. He married Prudence Adams, of Lexington, Massachusetts. Dr. Elisha Smith, according to tradition was a surgeon in the Revolutionary War service.

Benoni Smith married Mary Annie Bailey, born March 29, 1820, daughter of Silas and Anna (Hall) Bailey, and a granddaughter of Silas Bailey, an officer in the Revolutionary Army. Mrs. Smith died March 30, 1886. Benoni and Mary Annie (Bailey) Smith were the parents of five children: 1. Frank Bailey, of this review. 2. Carrie Louise, died in infancy. 3. Albert Marcus, born 1853, a farmer of Moosup, Connecticut. 4. Alfred Newton, born 1856, is a merchant of Danielson, Connecticut. 5. Mary Emma, born 1858, died in infancy.

Frank Bailey Smith was born in Columbus, Georgia, January 3, 1848. His education, begun in the public schools, was continued in the academy at Plainfield, Connecticut, there completing his college preparation. He studied medicine for three years with Dr. William A. Lewis, of Moosup, Connecticut, and one year with Dr. F. S. Abbott, a prominent surgeon of Norwich, Connecticut. He then entered the University of Vermont, medical department, at Burlington, Vermont, completing the course, and then entered the University of New York, medical department. He completed his studies, graduating with the class of 1873, receiving the degree of M. D. He then served a term in Charity Hospital, after which he located for practice in Coventry, Rhode

Island, where he remained five years, removing to Washington, R. I., in 1879. The years brought him the honors and rewards of his profession, and his clientele is an exceedingly large one. He was the principal factor in organizing the Kent County Medical Society, secured its charter, in 1908 was chosen its president, and has since continuously held some office, also serving the society as treasurer. He is a member and trustee of the Rhode Island Medical Society, and a member of the American Medical Association, and is enlisted in the Volunteer Medical Service Corps. Although his years are many, and for half a century he has been a student and a practitioner of medicine, he is as keenly alive to his responsibilities and duties as when, as a young physician, his career was in the making. He is modern in his methods of practice, keeps in close touch with all real advance in remedy or treatment, and as ardently preaches the gospel of prevention of disease by sanitary precaution and rational living as he strives to allay suffering and effect a cure. He has a host of friends, and in many families is not only the trusted physician, but the close friend, confidant and adviser. Old and young are his friends, and in return he gives loyal service, whether it be professional or dictated by the demands of friendship.

A sworn foe to the liquor traffic, he left the Republican party when convinced it was against the legal outlawing of that traffic and became a Prohibitionist, loyal and true. From that stand he has never retreated, and now, with victory at hand, he rejoices exultantly, for the way has been long and hard, as is the path of any man who dares to attack a public evil. Dr. Smith is a member of the National Geographical Society; the Rhode Island Historical Society; the Simplified Spelling Board; the Union Plainfield Baptist Church at Moosup, Connecticut; University of New York Alumni Association; the alumni of Plainfield Academy; Sons of the American Revolution; Order of United American Mechanics; Moosup Lodge, No. 113, Free and Accepted Masons; Constantine Lodge, No. 223, Knights of Malta, of Riverpoint; Anthony Lyceum Library Association and one of its board of managers; the Town and State Woman's Suffrage Association; the executive board of the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; the American Humane Association, and in all movements, reformatory or progressive, tending to better conditions, he is always ready to lend a hand, but has no taste for politics and has always declined all political honors or appointments.

Dr. Smith married, in 1879, Evangeline H., daughter of Dr. Allen Tillinghast, of Washington, Rhode Island (deceased). Mrs. Smith is a member of an ancient Rhode Island family, is cultured and refined, and is very active in the cause of temperance; for many years was secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Rhode Island; also superintendent of anti-narcotics, and at present is serving as treasurer of the former named.

THOMAS ALLEN JENCKES, L.L. D.—There are great moments in the lives of eminent men, moments when they rise to undreamed of heights and accomplish the unbelievable. Such a moment came to Thomas Allen Jenckes, one of the strong men of the

Rhode Island bar, 1840-75, when in a memorable speech in the case, *Hazard vs. Ives*, involving the right of the General Assembly to revise the judgments of the court so far as to order a new trial, Mr. Jenckes, a member of the Assembly, rose to such heights of eloquence and convincing speech that he carried the Assembly with him causing them to reverse its previous action. He won legal fame in Congress in drafting the general bankrupt law, the patent and copyright laws, and in advancing civil service reform, but no victory which he ever won was so spectacular as causing the Assembly to reverse itself. He finally confined his law business to a special line of practice, and became one of the most eminent patent lawyers, being counsel in some of the most important patent litigation in this country. He came from a family eminent in the manufacturing world, his American ancestor, a master mechanic and inventor from whom the mechanical strain descends apparently unweakened.

The American ancestor, Joseph Jenckes, was born in Wales of an ancestry traced to Athelstane, King of Wales, 925-94, and came from England to Lynn, Massachusetts, to establish iron works. He built a forge in 1647 and manufactured scythes of his own invention, a patent not being granted him until nine years later; invented mill improvements in made dies for the coinage of money in 1652; built a fire engine, an order from the selectmen of the city of Boston in 1654, that being the first fire engine ever built in America; and invented the present form of scythe in 1655. Joseph Jenckes, the founder, was succeeded by his son, Joseph (2) Jenckes, born in England, who worked with his father at Lynn, and became an iron master. Later he established an iron foundry at Pawtucket. His shops were destroyed by the Indians in King Philip's War, but were rebuilt. He married Esther Ballard, of Lynn, and had four sons, the line of descent to Thomas A. Jenckes, being through Major Nathaniel Jenckes, his son, Jonathan Jenckes, his son, Jonathan (2) Jenckes, his son, Jeremiah Jenckes, the Revolutionary soldier, his son, Thomas Bowen Jenckes, his son, Thomas Allen Jenckes, the honored subject of this review.

Jeremiah Jenckes, grandfather of Thomas A. Jenckes, was born at Smithfield, R. I., November 29, 1739. He was one of the remarkable men of his times. He was a physical giant, several inches over six feet in height, and splendidly proportioned. This was a trait also of his wife and three daughters, all of whom were about six feet tall. He was a lieutenant of Newport Volunteers, July 24, 1776, and in 1777 served in the Ticonderoga Expedition. In 1802 he was the largest individual taxpayer in Newport, was selectman, active in the church and the owner of considerable farm land. He married Lucy Whipple, of Cumberland, February 25, 1776, and died January 4, 1811.

Thomas Bowen Jenckes, father of Thomas A. Jenckes, was born October 8, 1786, and died August 19, 1819. He sold the farm bequeathed him by his father, and about 1815 began cotton manufacturing in Cumberland, Rhode Island. He married Abigail W. Allen, of Cumberland, born January 31, 1794, died November 20, 1863, surviving her husband forty-four years.

Thomas Allen Jenckes, only son of Thomas Bowen and Abigail W. (Allen) Jenckes, was born in Cumber-

land, Rhode Island, November 2, 1818, and died in Providence, November 4, 1875. After preparation in private schools he entered Brown University, finishing with graduation, class of 1838. He embraced the profession of law, studied under Samuel Y. Atwell, and in 1840 was admitted to the Rhode Island bar. He began practice in Providence in partnership with Edward H. Hazard and quickly rose in rank, was engaged as counsel in several important suits and eventually rose to unusual eminence as lawyer and statesman. He possessed great courage as well as ability, always retained complete self-control and was never known to lose his temper in debate or argument. In 1873 he received from Brown University the degree of LL. D.

The public service rendered by Thomas A. Jenckes as a legislator was of the highest order; elected to the State Legislature in 1845, he became a controlling spirit in that body and came prominently into the public eye. In 1862 he was elected to the office of representative and through re-elections served continuously in the thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth, and forty-first congresses, 1863-71. In Congress he was chairman of the committee on patents, serving also on judiciary. The general bankrupt law of 1867 was introduced and carried through to passage by Mr. Jenckes, who also secured the passage of the bill, making the appointment of cadets to West Point dependent upon competitive examination, not upon the favor of the congressman. For his advocacy of certain reforms, he won the title "Father of Civil Service Reform," a name he fully deserved. He began with reporting out of committee a bill establishing a department of the civil service and providing for competitive examination. This was followed by another on May 25, 1868, and both were accompanied with a great body of evidence upon the conditions and systems of the public service, together with ample information regarding the foreign systems, especially the reformed methods recently introduced in England. Public opinion, however, was not yet ripe for the reform; Congress and party managers were hostile; and after a brief struggle the bill was temporarily abandoned. But the seed was sown, discussion in the public press awoke general interest, and in the autumn of 1880 the Civil Service Reform Association of New York was revived and other associations with similar import organized all over the country. The National League was formed in 1881, and in 1883 the measure which Mr. Jenckes originated and to which he devoted himself so assiduously became a law. The advocacy of such a bill in 1868 required moral courage of the highest order, and this Mr. Jenckes possessed together with the intellectual vigor and ability to render him a powerful advocate of any cause which he espoused. After the expiration of his fourth term in Congress, March 4, 1871, he returned to the practice of law, but his course was nearly run, and four years later, November 4, 1875, he passed to his reward, aged fifty-seven, a great lawyer and an able statesman.

Mr. Jenckes married, in June, 1842, Mary Jane Fuller, born in 1822, died January 11, 1872, daughter of Zelotes Fuller, of Attleboro, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Jenckes were the parents of seven children: Mary Edith, married William Goddard, of Providence; Jeanie Rosalie, married John Russell Bartlett; Ida Cornelia,

died in 1863; Florence Madeline, married Joseph Bridgman; Agnes, died young; Eleanor, born April 20, 1854, died September, 1907; Thomas Allen, a member of the Rhode Island bar.

ADDISON PIERCE MUNROE—No list of successful business men and eminent citizens of Providence, Rhode Island, but would include the name of Addison Pierce Munroe, retired since August 1, 1909, from the wholesale and retail grocery business. He was then but in the prime of life, yet he had won fortune's favor as a merchant, and although not a member of the dominant party has served in both branches of the General Assembly, and is the father of some important legislation. Successful in business and politics, he is prominent in the patriotic orders, his ancestry tracing to the "Mayflower," and in its course entitles him to membership in all societies based upon early Colonial residence and Revolutionary service. Of these privileges he has availed himself, and is a member of the Rhode Island Society and of the National Society of Mayflower Descendants, holding official position in both.

The family in Scotland traces to remotest times and in America to William Munro, born in Scotland in 1625. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester by the forces of Cromwell, and on November 11, 1651, was banished to New England by the Protector, along with others. He settled at Lexington, Massachusetts. This branch traces to Thomas Munro, believed to have been a nephew of William Munro, he settling in Bristol, Rhode Island, where his son, John Munroe, was born May 14, 1701. He married Hannah Rosbotham, fifth in descent from Richard Warren, of the "Mayflower." The line continues through their son, Stephen Munroe; his son, Burden Munroe; his son, Philip Allen Munroe; his son, Addison Pierce Munroe.

Philip Allen Munroe was born in Swansea, Massachusetts, November 27, 1821, and died in East Providence, September 18, 1908. During his youth he was variously employed, but finally settled in Providence, where he became a grocer, retiring in 1876, leaving a business which extended to Providence, Rehoboth, Seekonk and Swansea. After retiring from mercantile life he devoted himself to the management of his private estate, including thirty houses and stores in East Providence and Providence. He was a fine business man, a Universalist in his religious faith, and an ardent Democrat. He married, at Thompson, Connecticut, December 29, 1844, Delana Pierce, born in Rehoboth, July 13, 1823, died at Barrington, Rhode Island, June 19, 1909, daughter of Isaac and Polly Pierce, of ancient New England family, Isaac Pierce, a soldier of the Revolution, tracing to Captain Michael Pierce. Philip Allen and Delana (Pierce) Munroe were the parents of a large family, this narrative dealing with the life and career of their youngest son and eighth child, Addison Pierce Munroe.

Addison Pierce Munroe was born in Providence, Rhode Island, January 2, 1862, and is yet a resident of his native city. He completed the course of Thayer street grammar school, then studied under a private tutor until entering business life as clerk in the store of his brothers, Lyman F. and Philip A. (2). He continued in their employ until 1885, then formed a

partnership with his brother Philip, they opening a grocery at No. 14 Cranston street. They prospered, enlarged that store, and opened another at No. 111 Washington street, Addison P. becoming manager of the new store. Munroe Brothers continued in trade for sixteen years, until 1901, then dissolved, Addison P. taking the Washington street store, Philip the Cranston street business. Addison P. Munroe continued a successful business on Washington street, dealing in both wholesale and retail quantities, until August 1, 1909, then retired, there not then being a single firm or merchant doing business on Washington street who was there when he opened his store on that street in 1885. Since 1909 he has devoted himself to his private business affairs.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Munroe early began his active interest in public affairs, serving as president of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Providence in 1899 and 1900. He represented Providence in the House of Representatives in 1903, being elected by over two thousand majority, although defeated the previous election by a small plurality. In the House he served on the committee on accounts and claims, and completed a record of usefulness. In 1910 he was elected State Senator from Providence, was reelected in 1911, and in 1912, at the first biennial election, was returned for a term of two years. He introduced some important bills during his legislative career, and took active part in the discussions in both House and Senate, and in the latter body was on the committees on judiciary and militia. He found favor with the independent voter, and at the contest at the polls in 1912 he received a majority of five thousand votes. At the Democratic State Convention of 1912, Senator Munroe was a candidate for Governor, but in the interest of harmony withdrew his name, although strongly supported. In 1913 he received the full party vote in both House and Senate for United States Senator, and is a recognized leader of the party in the State. In 1916 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor, but was defeated at the polls, the Republican party being successful in that election. He was appointed a member of the commission in charge of the new armory for the State cavalry demands, and has rendered other public service of note.

Through his descent from Richard Warren he gained membership in the Rhode Island Society of Mayflower Descendants, and has served the society as treasurer, deputy governor and governor. In 1912 he was elected deputy governor-general of the National Society of the same order; is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, and Rhode Island Historical Society.

Senator Munroe married, December 22, 1885, Annie Burnside Hopkins, born in Cranston, Rhode Island, August 12, 1861, daughter of Nelson and Emily Greene (Bateman) Hopkins. Mrs. Munroe is a member of the Society of Colonial Dames, tracing to seven Colonial ancestors, and a member of Gaspee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, by right of descent from Spencer Merrill. Mr. and Mrs. Munroe are the parents of two sons, Chester Pierce, a

salesman, who married Mary Doris Davenport, and Harold Bateman, a salesman, who married Esther Louise Whipple.

FRANK C. ANGELL—Angell is one of the oldest family names in Rhode Island, and dates back to the time when Roger Williams fled from the Massachusetts Colony and settled upon land he had previously purchased from the Indians, and which he, in gratitude to God's merciful providence to him in his distress, gave the name of Providence. At the time he came to Providence he was accompanied by Thomas Angell, Joshua Verin, John Smith, William Harris, and Francis Wickes.

Thomas Angell, the original or founder of the Angell family in Rhode Island, came from England in 1631, in the ship "Lion," when he was a lad of some twelve or thirteen years, and apparently in charge of Roger Williams, whose protegee he seems to have been. What part of England he came from, or who his parents were, we have little knowledge. He remained with Roger Williams while in Boston and accompanied him to Salem, and when Roger Williams fled from Salem on account of persecution he went with him, and a little later was one of the little party of five who accompanied him when they settled upon the banks of the Mooshausick river in 1636, and founded the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

When the first division of land was made among the Providence settlers, Thomas Angell received in common with the others a six-acre lot of land, although he was too young (being still a minor) to sign the civil agreement entered into by the other members of the pact, but which he signed afterwards. His lot, however, was number two on the division list, and included the land on which the First Baptist Church of Providence now stands, and a part of the section traversed by Angell street.

As the colony increased in number, and personal safety became more secure, the pioneers naturally pushed their way back into the country a few miles from the Providence settlement, and took up land from the commoning, as the public lands were called. Among those to so push out into the common land and take up holdings therein were Thomas Angell, John Smith, Epenetus Olney and Richard Pray, and these seem to have been the pioneers in the settlement of that portion of the Woonasquatucket valley, which afterwards became known as Centerdale, North Providence.

Thomas Angell married and had two sons, John and James, and five daughters, Amphilis, Mary, Deborah, Alice and Margaret. He died in 1695, but during his life he had taken up several tracts of land and one of these claims he gave to his grandson, James Angell, son of John Angell, who afterward sold it to his brother, John Angell, Jr., and upon his death the farm passed to his son Stephen. This farm was located on the west side of the Woonasquatucket river, and included the land near the present railroad station at Centerdale, extending along the west side of the river nearly to the Smithfield line as now laid

out. This farm contained about two hundred acres, and covered the present site of the village of Graniteville, as well as a portion of Centerdale. (Annals of Centerdale).

Stephen Angell, to whom the farm reverted, married Martha Olney, and they had nine sons and two daughters, their seventh son John, at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, hastened to join the American forces, and fought at the battle of Bunker Hill, and assisted in throwing up the embankment. He served during the war and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Second Regiment of Militia in the county of Providence. The second daughter of Stephen married her second cousin, Colonel Israel Angell, son of Oliver, who was the son of Hope, son of John, son of Thomas Angell. Colonel Israel Angell took active part in the War of the Revolution, and led his regiment in many of the important battles, receiving two gold medals in testimony of his bravery, one from General Washington and one from General Lafayette.

The sixth son of Stephen Angell was James Angell, who married Amy Day, daughter of Nathaniel Day, who had settled on a farm in North Providence, which he bought from John Whipple, January 6, 1737, who shortly before (March 15, 1736), had bought from John Smith, who took it up from the commons, as the public lands were called, about 1680. Upon the death of Nathaniel Day he gave it to his son-in-law, James Angell, who continued to till and improve the farm until his death, when he gave it to his youngest son, Nathaniel. In 1824 Nathaniel sold a portion of the land to his brother James. This purchase now constitutes the business portion of the village of Centerdale, North Providence.

Upon the death of James Angell the estate passed to his son, James Halsey Angell, and from him to his sons, George F. and Frank C. Angell, the last named having still in his possession a large part of the estate, including the homestead place, where he now resides. Thus we have the full line of descent from Thomas Angell, the original or founder of the Angell family in America, to Frank C. Angell, as follows: Thomas; his son John; his son John, Jr.; his son Stephen; his son James; his son James, Jr.; his son James Halsey; his son Frank C. Angell.

James Angell, of the fifth generation, son of James and Amy (Day) Angell, was born December 5, 1781, and died at the age of eighty-nine. He never had a sick day until the illness which caused his death. "As an evidence of his wonderful vitality it is stated that at the age of eighty-two years he would go into the field and do what would be considered a good day's work for a man of forty years; and in the haying season would take his scythe and mow with the rest of the men." When a young man he went to New York State, purchased a farm near Saratoga, and in 1808, with his wife and two children, made the journey thither in an oxcart. They remained there until 1811, when he, in the same manner in which he had gone, returned to Rhode Island, leasing the farm and tavern known then as the "Thayer Stand" on Fruit Hill, which he renamed Fruit Hill Tavern. In 1822 his lease expired, and in the spring of 1824 he began

the erection of a structure at Centerdale, which was soon noted as the most popular and hospitable tavern in the northern part of the State. The emblem selected by James Angell for his swinging signboard was the American Eagle, elaborately painted with the name "Center Hotel" at the top. It is still preserved as a souvenir of ye olden times. He presided over the hotel from 1824 until 1841, and gave it the reputation of a "model hostelry." He was very careful that no one drank to excess at the bar, no cards or gambling devices were ever allowed on the premises, and this policy was strictly adhered to by his sons who succeeded him, the tavern being under the management of James Angell and his sons for forty-five out of the first fifty years of the existence of the Centerdale Tavern. The hotel estate was then conveyed to his son, James Halsey Angell, who owned it until his death, July 1, 1890, when it passed to his oldest son, George F. Angell, when, upon his death, August 18, 1894, it passed to his widow, Sarah L. Angell, who was its owner until August 25, 1897, when, after one hundred and sixty years of Angell ownership, it was sold, and passed out of the Angell family.

James Halsey Angell, son of James and Selinda (Ray) Angell, was born at Centerdale, Rhode Island, May 10, 1822. He obtained a good public school education, and began his business life as an accountant in the Allendale mill, also was a clerk in the village store, which he afterwards conducted until 1848, when he sold his business and succeeded his brother Nathaniel as proprietor of the Centerdale Hotel which, at that time, was conducted as an old-time tavern stand. He conducted the hotel successfully until April 1, 1858, when he withdrew and moved to a farm which then belonged to his father, but upon his father's death in 1870 it passed to him. The farm is now included within the limits of the village of Centerdale. In 1854 "Halsey" Angell, as he was familiarly known, was appointed postmaster of Centerdale, an office he held for many years. He took active part in town affairs, held many offices of trust and responsibility, settled many estates, and was much sought for in counsel and as an arbitrator of the disputes or arguments which arose between the villagers. For thirty-three years he recorded the daily doings of the farm and village, not a day being missed. This record ceases only a few months before his death, and in all matters of historical import the diary is accepted as authority. When, in later years, his son prepared the volume herein frequently referred to—"Annals of Centerdale"—he found the old diary kept by his father a valuable aid.

Mr. Angell was made a Mason in Temple Lodge, No. 18, of Greenville, September 5, 1868, and in 1876 was one of the organizers of Roger Williams Lodge, No. 32, Free and Accepted Masons, of Centerdale, and when a charter was granted his name was engrossed thereon as a charter member. At the first meeting of Roger Williams Lodge he was elected treasurer, and held that office continuously until his death, fourteen years later. When the time came to pay the last token of respect, his Masonic brethren of Roger Williams Lodge paid him the tribute of the beautiful burial rite of the order.

Public-spirited and interested in all that pertained to the general good of his community, Mr. Angell found a worthy outlet for his activity in many ways, one of his interests being the Union Free Library, which he took an active part in founding, and for fifteen years, until his death, served as its treasurer. He was highly-esteemed wherever known, and in the village where his life of seventy years had been spent he was the most honored. During the hours of his funeral services all places of business in Centerdale were closed, this last mark of respect being gladly rendered by his friends of a lifetime. He was a man of fine appearance and charming personality, a loving husband and father, a good citizen, and a loyal friend.

Mr. Angell married, in 1842, Sarah Angell Capron, born June 23, 1824, died April 27, 1893, daughter of Edwin and Deborah (Angell) Capron. They were the parents of two sons, George F. and Frank C. Angell.

From such antecedents comes Frank C. Angell, of the eighth American generation, tracing directly in male line from Thomas Angell, the founder, and a friend of Roger Williams. He is the younger son of James Halsey and Sarah Angell (Capron) Angell, and like his father is a lifelong resident of the village of Centerdale, Rhode Island, to which he came a very small boy, his birthplace, however, being the village of Allendale, Rhode Island, where his father was then a merchant. He was born March 9, 1845, was educated in the public schools, and in youth learned the harness maker's trade. He became an expert workman, established a shop and store in Centerdale in May, 1877, but he soon was compelled to seek enlarged quarters. These he found in the building he erected in 1881, known as the Masonic Hall Building, the harness shop occupying nearly the entire lower floor of that building. With the increased room he was able to add new lines to his stock, and there conducted a successful harness business of over a quarter of a century in Centerdale. Since then he has been engaged in the real estate business.

In the summer of 1868 Frank C. Angell, Marcus M. Joslen and Alexander W. Harrington initiated the movement to establish a free public library in Centerdale, then a country village of less than two hundred people. After preliminary meetings an organization was effected, known as The Union Library Association, and on May 13, 1869, a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The first list of officers of this association, which has always been under the care of Frank C. Angell, who has served as librarian from the opening day in 1870 until the present (1918), with the exception of two years, 1871-72, is of interest now, as the first half century of its life is nearing a close:

John C. Budlong, President.
 Alexander W. Harrington, Vice-President.
 John Marsh, Vice-President.
 James C. Collins, Vice-President.
 Harrison J. Turner, Vice-President.
 George W. Remington, Treasurer.
 Frank C. Angell, Secretary.
 Alexander W. Harrington, Corresponding Secretary.
 Frank C. Angell, Librarian.
 John C. Budlong, Director.
 George T. Batchelder, Director.
 Benjamin Sweet, Director.
 Marcus M. Joslin, Director.
 Israel B. Phillips, Director.
 John Marsh, Director.
 George W. Remington, Director.

The Union Library Association was incorporated in 1870, the library building thrown open to the public, July 4, 1870, at high noon, three hundred and fifty volumes being on the shelves. On February 17, 1877, it was voted a free public library, under the act of the Rhode Island Legislature of April 15, 1875, and has so existed, prosperous and useful, its six thousand volumes and other privileges free to all. Mr. Angell's term of service as librarian covers a period of forty six years, his interest yet a deep and abiding one.

His connection with Roger Williams Lodge, No. 32, Free and Accepted Masons, is an equally remarkable one and constitutes a record. He has been secretary of that lodge (of which he and his father were charter members) for forty-three years, 1875-1918, and is the senior secretary of the Rhode Island Masonic body. He was made a Mason in Temple Lodge, No. 18, in 1874, and is a member of the Masonic Veterans Association, also Scituate Royal Arch Chapter, No. 8. For twenty years he has been senior warden of St. Albans Episcopal Church; is and has been for eighteen years town treasurer of the town of North Providence; has served as member of the Town Council; as a tax assessor, and in many ways his public spirit and loyalty to Centerdale have been manifested. He is the author of "The Annals of Centerdale," from which voluminous extracts have been made in compiling this review, and in matters historical is a local authority. He is a worthy representative in the twentieth century of this worthy family founded by Thomas Angell in the seventeenth century, this nearly three hundred year period finding Angell upon the land owned by the first of the name in every year without lapse or break of continuous ownership.

JOHN WESLEY HORTON—In the town of Hinsdale, in the State of New Hampshire, Mr. Horton obtained his first business training and spent his youth. He passed through varied experiences in different localities, finally in 1897 settling in Providence, Rhode Island, where the partnership was formed, now the Rhode Island Supply and Sprinkler Company, of which Mr. Horton is first vice-president and treasurer. His business really began at the age of fourteen when he rebelled against authority, "Walked Out" and found a job. He was not afraid of the world then and that same courageous spirit has been the keynote of his career. He has succeeded in his undertakings since leaving Hinsdale, his capital represented at that time by a minus mark. The company in Providence at first employed two hands, now sixty are required, and in like ratio Mr. Horton has developed to meet his responsibilities. Horton is an old New England name, ancestors of Mr. Horton serving in the War of the Revolution. Heirlooms owned by his father, which he well-remembers in the New Hampshire home, were an olden-time rifle and a sword, both of which a Horton carried in the fight for liberty.

His great-grandfather, Stafford Horton, settled in Guilford, Vermont, in the year 1800, but the next generation settled at Hinsdale, and there Hezekiah Frank Horton, grandson of Stafford Horton, spent his life a farmer. He was born in 1825, and during



John B. Horton

the Civil War recruited a company for the Union Army but was himself rejected on account of physical disability. Hezekiah F. Horton married Susan Elizabeth Cook, and they were the parents of John Wesley Horton, of Cranston, Rhode Island.

John Wesley Horton was born in Hinsdale, New Hampshire, January 19, 1864, and spent the first fourteen years of his life at the home farm, attending school in the winter months and assisting with farm work in summer. The last two years he attended Hinsdale High School, but became dissatisfied and walked out. He did not inform his father that he was not attending school, but left each day, working for a contractor for whom he lathed two new houses. He was found out, but his father appreciating the situation did not compel the lad to return to school. Later his father bought an interest in a Hinsdale hardware store for his son, the same store, by the way at which he had been working nights and mornings for some time, receiving \$12.00 monthly for his services, and paying eleven dollars for his room and board. The firm was Stebbins & Horton, and for two years Mr. Horton continued therein, then secured a position as a traveling salesman for a prominent firm of Utica, New York, putting a man in his place at his Hinsdale hardware store. After one year with the Utica firm he returned to Hinsdale, sold his interest in the business, paid his father the money he had loaned him and paid other debts, this leaving him \$20. A bank failure quickly accounted for that twenty, and he returned to his position in Utica broke. He continued in the employ of the Utica firm fourteen years, ending in December, 1897, that being the date of the founding of the business with which he is now connected.

A partnership known as Mills, Horton & Reed was founded in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1897, which was the beginning, the partners continuing as a firm until about 1900, then incorporated as the Rhode Island Supply & Engineering Company. The business prospered and in 1915 was leased to the Rhode Island Supply and Sprinkler Company, Mr. Horton, first vice-president and treasurer. Branches are maintained in Boston, Massachusetts, and Hartford, Connecticut, the plant and main offices of the company at Providence. Mr. Horton is also vice-president of the Warwick Lace Works, a corporation in which he is financially interested.

A Republican in politics and an active worker, he consented in 1909 to allow his name to be presented for the office of mayor of Cranston, the city of his residence. He consented much against his will, but once in the race made a strong canvass and reduced a normal adverse majority of six hundred to two hundred and twenty-five. In 1911 he was again the Republican candidate, but lost the verdict of the polls by three votes. In 1913 he was again a candidate and was returned victor by six hundred votes. In 1916 he was reelected and for the first time in the history of Cranston every political office in the city is filled by a Republican. He has given the city a clean, efficient administration, has kept all pre-election promises, and is a most popular chief executive. In religious faith he prefers the Methodist

Episcopal church; his parents were members of that church and bestowed upon their son the name honored above all others in Methodism.

In Masonry, Mr. Horton is a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 9, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Providence Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; St. John's Commandry, Knights Templar, of Providence; Palestine Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Providence, and Rhode Island Consistory. He is a member of the Edgewood Casino, Alerta and Providence clubs, is on the transportation committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and is helpful in all municipal affairs.

Mr. Horton married, June 17, 1897, Grace Medore Fales, of Hinsdale, and they are the parents of a son, Rogers Fales, born April 11, 1901, now a student in Cranston High School.

CHARLES R. EASTON—For twenty years Mr. Easton has practised his profession in Providence, Rhode Island, and occupies a strong position at the Rhode Island bar. He is a descendant of Nicholas Easton, one of the founders of Newport, Rhode Island, and of a numerous influential family.

Charles R. Easton, son of Charles F. and Laura P. Easton, was born at Lincoln, Rhode Island, May 12, 1874. After preparation in graded and high school, he entered Brown University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1896. He studied law in the offices of Judge Benjamin M. Bosworth and Judge W. B. Tanner, was admitted to the bar in 1898, and has been in continuous practice in Providence since that year. Mr. Easton was State Senator, 1893-95; was chairman of the Republican Town Committee of Lincoln, 1912-14, and is one of the active, public-spirited men of the community. He married Elizabeth M. Jordan, of Lincoln.

WILLIAM BINNEY—Providence, Rhode Island, the home of William Binney, of Wilson, Slade & Company, was also the home of his eminent father, William Binney, lawyer, founder of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, the first trust company incorporated in New England, president of City Council, author of the present city charter, and member of Legislature. William Binney is a grandson of Horace Binney, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, director of the United States Mint in Philadelphia, with a national fame as a lawyer. For many years he was honored as the oldest living graduate of Harvard College, that institution conferring upon him the honorary degree, L.L. D., in 1827. Of him it was said: "A proficient in the literature of France and Spain, delighting in history and poetry, a close student of theology, he was much more than a lawyer, much more than a scholar."

Horace Binney was a son of Dr. Barnabas Binney, a surgeon of the Revolution, and a physician of Philadelphia, a graduate of Brown University, 1774, "distinguished on account of his patriotism, a steadfast friend, and a generous advocate of the rights of man." Dr. Barnabas Binney was a son of Captain Barnabas

Binney, born in Hull, Massachusetts, a master mariner, owner of a plantation at Demerara, British Guiana, a Boston merchant, his estate in Boston extending from Summer street to the shore front. Captain Barnabas Binney was a son of Deacon John Binney, of Hull, Massachusetts, who in several documents of the period is variously styled, "mariner," "deacon," and "gentleman." Deacon John Binney was a son of Captain John Binney, founder of the family in America, who came from England to Hull, Massachusetts, with his wife Mercy, and two sons, John and Samuel. Captain John and Deacon John Binney were buried in the same grave at Hull, and in 1883 a monument was erected by their descendants to mark the hallowed spot. This review will deal with the Rhode Island Binneys, William Binney, father, and William Binney, the son, the latter being the worthy twentieth century representative of one of the strongest American families.

William Binney, son of Horace and Elizabeth (Coxe) Binney, was born April 14, 1825, in the city of Philadelphia. The elementary portion of his education was received at the local schools, where he prepared for college, and in 1845 he matriculated at Yale. Unfortunately, however, his health was not robust, and he was obliged to abandon his studies there at the end of his junior year. In spite of the fact that he never graduated from that institution, he received the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1849, and of Master of Arts in 1866. He was also the recipient of the latter degree from Brown University in 1856. While still comparatively young, Mr. Binney chose the legal profession as his career in life, and accordingly studied law in Philadelphia, being admitted to the bar in that city. He did not, however, remain in Philadelphia, but in 1853 removed to Providence, Rhode Island, where he resided until 1883-84. During these years he erected his handsome residence at Newport, on the corner of Catherine street and Delois avenue. In the meantime he has built up a large legal practice in Providence, and it has been with this city that his career has always been associated. In 1867, however, he organized the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, in Providence, and became its first president. From that time onward until his resignation, in 1881, he gave practically his entire attention to the building and developing of this great concern, and abandoned the practice of the law. The Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company was the first trust company incorporated in New England, and Mr. Binney continued as a director of it until his death, April 23, 1909. From the time of his coming to Providence, Mr. Binney took a public-spirited interest in city affairs and identified himself with every department of its life. In spite of the important private interests which he was responsible for and which of necessity made heavy demands upon his time, he nevertheless gave much of his energy to local public affairs and held a number of important offices in the city. From June, 1857, until January, 1874, he served as a member of the City Common Council, was president of this body from 1863 to 1871, and

drew up the present city charter of Providence. Mr. Binney was chosen to deliver the memorial oration in the old Roundtop Church after the assassination of President Lincoln, represented Providence in the General Assembly of the State, and in many ways served the community. He never lost his interest in the common weal, and it was only very shortly before his death that he wrote to the Providence "Journal" a letter advocating a public market in Providence. In his possession was an invaluable old family heirloom, the oil portrait of Avis (Engs) Binney, the wife of Captain Barnabas Binney, his great-grandfather, and a fine portrait of his father, the Hon. Horace Binney by Sully, and a miniature of him by Brown.

William Binney married, June 14, 1848, Charlotte Hope Goddard, born December 1, 1824, died April 26, 1866, daughter of William and Charlotte Rhoda (Ives) Goddard, of Providence, and a sister of Colonel R. H. I. Goddard. Children: 1. Hope Ives, born May 10, 1849; married, December, 1870, Samuel Powel, Jr., of Philadelphia. 2. Mary Woodrow, born December 14, 1856; married Sidney Frederick Tyler. 3. William, Jr., of further mention. 4. Horace, born May 18, 1860; a graduate of Harvard, class of 1883; married, April 20, 1888, Marie Sorcham, of Paris, France.

William (2) Binney, son of William (1) and Charlotte Hope (Goddard) Binney, was born July 31, 1858, at Potowomut, in the town of Warwick, Rhode Island. His early education was received at the well-known Mowry and Goff's School of Providence, and at St. Paul's School of Concord, New Hampshire. Here he completed his preparation for college, and immediately upon graduation matriculated at Harvard University, from which he was graduated A. B., class of 1881. He at once entered business life as an employee of Lawrence, Taylor & Company, a large dry goods firm of New York City, but there remained for a short time only. His next position was with the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company of Providence, founded by his father, and from that time he has been connected with the banking interests of the city, first as partner in the firm, Wilbourn Jackson & Company, bankers and brokers, then as junior partner in the firm, Sheldon & Binney, and finally as partner in the well-known firm, Wilson, Slade & Company, bankers and brokers.

Mr. Binney married, July 14, 1881, Harriet D'Costa Rhodes, daughter of James Aborn and Rosa Merlano (D'Costa) Rhodes. They are the parents of the following children: 1. Hope Ives, born January 25, 1884, died September 7, 1896. 2. Beatrice Rhodes, born June 12, 1886; married, April 20, 1909, Howard Anson Richmond; they have three children: Hope Binney, born May 8, 1910; Howard, born March 20, 1913; and Harriet Binney, born July 2, 1917. 3. Elisabeth Goddard, born January 6, 1893; married, June 28, 1915, Barnes Newberry, a son of Hon. Freeman H. Newberry, of Detroit, Michigan, former Secretary of the Navy under President Roosevelt; they have a daughter, Elisabeth Goddard Binney, born July 3, 1917.



Wm. H. Jordan M. D.

WILLIAM HENRY JORDAN, M. D.—As a skilled specialist, devoting his knowledge and talents to the treatment of diseases peculiar to children, Dr. Jordan is well-established in the affections of a large and loyal clientele in Providence, Rhode Island, a city in which he began practice in 1901. He not only made the usual educational preparation for the practice of his profession, but during the years 1905-06-07 he attended special courses on children at Harvard, and in 1911 studied abroad in London, Paris, Munich, Strasburg, and Vienna, spending more time in the last-named city than in any of the others. He also visited the hospitals in Venice, Rome, and Florence. Dr. Jordan is a son of William Jordan, of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, who died in 1909, and his wife, Ellen (Sullivan) Jordan, who is yet a resident of Woonsocket.

William Henry Jordan was born in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, May 18, 1874. His youth was spent in Woonsocket, and there he attended grammar, parochial, private, and high school. He entered Maryland Medical College, at Baltimore, and in 1901 was graduated an M. D. As soon as he received his degree, Dr. Jordan applied for enlistment in the United States Marine Hospital Corps, passed the examination successfully, and was assigned to duty in Baltimore. A month later he was transferred to Evansville, Indiana, but shortly afterward he resigned from the corps, and the same year, 1901, located in Providence, Rhode Island, which has since been his professional home. Dr. Jordan has made a specialty of children's diseases, and through experience and special study at Harvard Medical College, and abroad, has fitted himself as an authority on such diseases. In 1906 he was appointed visiting physician to Saint Vincent de'Paul's Infant's Asylum, and the same year physician to the out-patient department of children, of the Rhode Island Hospital, and received similar appointments at about the same time to St. Joseph's Hospital, at Providence. In 1909 he was appointed visiting physician to the department of children, St. Joseph's Hospital, and in 1917 was appointed assistant visiting physician to the department of children, at Rhode Island Hospital. He is a member of the American Medical Association, a life member of the American Medical Association of Vienna, Rhode Island Medical Society, Providence Medical Association, New England Pediatric Society, president in 1915 of the Pediatric department of the Rhode Island Medical Society. He is a member of St. Michael's Church, and of the Catholic Club, in his political action is an Independent. A feature of Dr. Jordan's professional career is his crusade against impure milk and his strong fight for an amended milk law which would provide for a compulsory tuberculin test. Over his own signature, Dr. Jordan discussed the subject in the October, 1916, issue of the "State Board of Health Bulletin," and boldly declared that conditions in Rhode Island were badly in need of correction. He asserted that the milk supply of the city fell far short of the standard set for good milk, and with facts and figures fully proved his position.

Dr. Jordan married, in St. Mary's Church, Providence, June 27, 1904, Louise Gertrude Atkinson. They are the parents of two daughters: Helen Louise, born February 23, 1906; Marian Gertrude, born May 22, 1908. The family home is a beautiful Broad street residence, purchased by Dr. Jordan several years ago.

JONATHAN VARIAN BARNES—At his home at Greenville avenue, in the town of Johnston, Rhode Island, Mr. Barnes is enjoying the material results of a life of industry and usefulness, and happy in the respect and esteem of his community he can review his life with the satisfaction of a man who has successfully solved many of life's problems. The history of this branch of the Barnes family began in New England with Thomas Barnes, who was in Swansea, Massachusetts, in 1669, and was a proprietor of Rehoboth, in 1689, although not then living there. He was a man of piety, and in 1693 was ordained pastor of the Second Baptist Church, continuing as pastor of that church until his death, June 8, 1706. His first wife, Prudence, was the mother of all his children, his second, whom he married November 12, 1694, being a widow, Mrs. Elizabeth King.

(II) Peter Barnes, son of Thomas and Prudence Barnes, was born June 1, 1682, and died in 1757. He was a carpenter by trade, and for some years followed his trade in Providence, but later located in Smithfield, Rhode Island, on land which his father had bought from the Indians, the original deed which is preserved in the Barnes family bearing date, March 27, 1659. Some of this old Indian purchase is yet owned in the Barnes family, and the old house now standing, north of the one-time home of Orrin Barnes, is believed to have been built by Peter Barnes, and rebuilt by his son, Captain Enoch Barnes. In 1708 Peter Barnes was made a freeman, and prior to his death he divided his large estate into three farms, giving one to each of his sons. He continued to reside at his Smithfield home until his death, and then was buried in the private family cemetery upon the farm. He married, September 29, 1716, Margaret Borden, daughter of Jonathan and Margaret (Angell) Whipple, and widow of Joseph Borden. They were the parents of: Nathan, died unmarried; Enoch, of further mention; Lydia; and John, who moved to Connecticut.

(III) Captain Enoch Barnes, son of Peter and Margaret (Borden) Barnes, was born at the homestead in Smithfield, Rhode Island, August 18, 1721, there always resided, receiving a farm from his father as a gift. While he was a prosperous farmer and agriculturist, he was one of the foremost men of his community in public life and eminently religious. He was for a long time a justice of the peace, and so deep was his interest in religious matters that prior to the building of a church in the locality he gave the use of his house for purposes of worship. He married, February 23, 1751, Alice Brown.

(IV) Colonel Levi Barnes, only son of Captain Enoch and Alice (Brown) Barnes, was born at the old homestead in Smithfield, Rhode Island, March 1, 1753, and became one of the most important men of his town. He succeeded his father in the ownership of the old farm, and was also head of a prosperous coopering business. To each of his three sons he gave a well-stocked farm, and to each of his six daughters \$500 in cash, these gifts only being possible to a man of large means, and bears out the statement that he was one of the wealthiest men of his town. He served as a private in the Revolutionary War, in the defense of Newport, and it is related that his father, Captain Enoch Barnes, although then an old man, came to Newport and served as his son's substitute for a time.

After the war he became prominent in the State Militia, and on May 12, 1788, was commissioned major of the second regiment, Providence County Militia, by Governor John Collins. Later he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment by Governor Arthur Fenner, the date, May 10, 1790, both of these commissions being preserved in the family. Like his father, he was a very religious man, and his home was often thrown open for public worship. He built a schoolhouse near his home for the use of his and the neighbors' children, that schoolhouse now being used as a dwelling. When the Powder Mill turnpike was built he donated one mile of right of way through his land, stipulating, however, that his posterity should travel the turnpike toll free as long as they owned and occupied the land. He was known far and near, but took little part in political affairs, preferring to serve his community as a private citizen.

Colonel Barnes married, July 2, 1775, Hannah Waterman, who survived him, a daughter of Resolved Waterman, of Johnston, Rhode Island. They were the parents of nine children: Jonathan, of further mention; Levi, born May 13, 1792, and was buried on his farm, he married Joanna Payne; Nathan, died unmarried; Nancy, married Annanias Mowry, and settled on a farm in what is now North Smithfield; Deborah, married William Mowry, and also resided in North Smithfield; Hannah, married (first) David Warren, (second) Dennis Balton, and lived in North Smithfield; Elsa, married Asa Manning, of Smithfield; Mercy, married Arnold Mowry, of North Smithfield; Mary, married Martin Tefft and lived in North Smithfield.

(V) Jonathan Barnes, eldest son of Colonel Levi and Hannah (Waterman) Barnes, was born at the homestead in Smithfield, and there lived all his life, receiving from his father the farm given by his great-grandfather, Peter Barnes, to his son Nathan. He married Nancy Lovell, and was succeeded by his son, Jonathan (2) Barnes.

(VI) Jonathan (2) Barnes, son of Jonathan (1) and Nancy (Lovell) Barnes, was born at the Smithfield homestead, February 11, 1821, and resided there until about forty years of age, then settled at Graniteville, Rhode Island. There he followed his trade, stone-cutter, establishing in business for himself, so continuing for many years, when he engaged in dairying, which he continued until his death, August 3, 1894, at the age of seventy-three years. He was a Republican in politics, and took an active part in town affairs, serving in different offices, including that of representative to the General Assembly. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and in a public-spirited way ardent in all that affected the welfare of his community. He married Joanna E. Staples, of Smithfield, a sister of Arnold Staples, and a daughter of Welcome and Phoebe (Eddy) Staples. Welcome Staples, a ship carpenter, died in New York, his widow surviving him until April 7, 1864, dying in her sixty-fourth year. She was buried in a private graveyard in the town of Smithfield, Rhode Island, about midway between Centerdale and Enfield. Mrs. Joanna E. Barnes died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Smith, in Johnston, Rhode Island, May 10, 1896. Jonathan and Joanna E. Barnes were the parents of five children: 1. Lucinda R., the deceased

widow of Jarvis Smith; she died March 16, 1917, at the age of 73 years. 2. Horace Arnold, died October 9, 1907; he and his wife, who was Adjarine Manchester, were parents of six children, three of whom survive. 3. Lucius, died in infancy. 4. Jonathan Varian, of further mention. 5. Maria Amanda, married (first) Charles Cram, (second) George Cram, and now resides in Manton, Rhode Island. By her first marriage Mrs. Cram had two children: Irene Bertha, married Walter Howard Woodmansie and Lizzie Iona, now deceased.

(VII) Jonathan Varian Barnes, youngest son of Jonathan (2) and Joanna E. (Staples) Barnes, was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, April 4, 1856. He was educated in the public school of Johnston, and at Jencks Mowry's Academy, and after finishing his studies began business life as his father's assistant in the milk business, father and son conducting the business until the former's death, in 1894, after a connection of thirty years with the milk business. From that year, 1894, Jonathan V. Barnes became sole owner of the business, and until October 1, 1917, conducted a profitable milk and dairy business, giving it his close, personal management. In 1895 he built his present house and otherwise improved a part of the old Manton farm, the same year occupying the home on Greenville avenue, which has since been their home. Mr. Barnes, now retired, having sold his business in 1917, reviews a business life as a milk dealer covering a period of forty-seven years, beginning in 1870 as a youth of fourteen years. Honorable and just in all his dealings, he retired with the respect of every man with whom he had come in business contact.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Barnes has given his town loyal service, and has held about every town office. He has served as a member of the Town Council and president of that body for three years; member of the school committee for six years; police constable for twenty years; and during the years 1913-14, represented Johnston in the Rhode Island General Assembly. Public-spirited and progressive, he has always stood for all that was best in local government, and numbers his friends everywhere. His public service has been of value to his town and there is no diminishing of his interest and public spirit.

He married, December 16, 1874, Anna E. Matthewson, born April 21, 1852, daughter of James Olney Matthewson, whose career is recorded elsewhere in this work in connection with that of his son, Byron Matthewson. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are the parents of seven children: 1. Walter Varian, born March 13, 1876; now engaged in the drug business in Providence; he married Stella Tyas. 2. Nettie Josephine, born August 13, 1877; a graduate of State Normal School; married, August 13, 1907, Professor Frank Arthur Burr, of Cornell University; children: Edith Barnes and Evelyn Josephine Burr. 3. Anna Louise, born August 19, 1878, resides at home. 4. Lucius Irving, born January 4, 1880; married (first), Grace Carpenter, who died February 9, 1915, leaving four children, Kenneth, Ruth, Charles Henry and Estella; Lucius I. married (second) Amey Sutcliffe, of Scituate, October 11, 1916, and now resides in Providence. 5. Nelson Sweet, born October 8, 1882, died February 5, 1894. 6. Edith Evelyn, born

July 9, 1886; married John J. Dolan, of Auburn, Rhode Island, and has a son, John J. (2). 7. Ethel Sweet, born January 18, 1897, resides at home.

LE ROY FALES—The Fales name has long been connected with manufacturing in Rhode Island, the first important man of the name to engage in that business being David Gilmore Fales, who in the eighteen-twenties was classed as one of the principal men of the village of Central Falls. He was the founder of the firm, Fales & Jenks, the forerunner of The Fales & Jenks Machine Company, a business with which his son, John Richmond Fales, was connected all his active years, and with which Le Roy Fales, son of John Richmond Fales, is now connected as vice-president and director.

David Gilmore Fales was a man of great mechanical talent, and an expert machinist, but was able to set a broken limb or heal a dislocated joint with equal skill. He laid the foundation for a great business, and when he and his partners passed away, able sons, well-trained in the business, were at hand to develop what is now the well-equipped and prosperous Fales & Jenks Machine Company. John Richmond Fales, son of the founder, was a man of strong character, self-reliant and resourceful, quiet and reserved in manner, but of high personal worth, leaving his impress upon his times both as a business man of unimpeachable integrity and a citizen of just life and good example. Le Roy Fales is the third in direct line to have a voice in the management of the Fales & Jenks Machine Company, he also being prominent in the affairs of other corporations, both in Pawtucket and Central Falls, Rhode Island, while he has also become well-known in public life and in both fraternity and club. He is of the eighth generation of the family founded in New England by James Fales, whose name also occurs in the early records as "Vales."

James Fales came from Chester, England, and on September 10, 1636, signed the original Dedham Plantation Covenant. He was an early settler of Dedham, the name being then Contentment; was admitted a freeman there in 1653, and in 1675 was a soldier in King Philip's War. His home in Dedham was on what is now Sprague street, opposite Greenlodge street. He married there, Anna Brock, sister of Rev. John Brock, of the Isle of Shoals, they the parents of Rev. Henry Brock. From James Fales the line descends through his third son, Peter Fales, born in 1668, and his wife, Abigail (Robbins) Fales; their son, Peter (2) Fales, and his wife, Sarah (Allen) Fales; their son, Peter (3) Fales, and his wife, Avis (Bicknell) Fales; their son, John Fales, and his wife, Roby (Gilmore) Fales; their son, David Gilmore Fales, and his wife, Parthenis C. (Sprague) Fales; their son, John Richmond Fales, and his wife, Harriet B. (Lee) Fales; their son, Le Roy Fales.

David Gilmore Fales, of the sixth generation, was born in Attleboro, Massachusetts, June 4, 1806, came to Central Falls, Rhode Island, a young man of eighteen, and there learned the machinist's trade in the shops of David Jenks & Company. In 1830 he formed a partnership with Alvin F. Jenks, and in a rented shop in Central Falls began to manufacture cotton machinery. In 1833 the firm of Fales and Jenks bought the Rhode

Island State right to manufacture the Hubbard Patented Rotary Pump, this, with their other lines of manufacture, placing the young men on a firm basis. The first machine ever turned out by Fales & Jenks was a "spooler" which went to a Virginia factory, the price paid \$60. Spinning frames were first made by the firm in 1845; ring twisters in 1846; these machines, made for Benjamin Greene, being among the first of their kind made in the United States for thread, worsted and silk. In 1859-60 Fales & Jenks erected a furnace in a foundry for making their own castings; a brick shop, three stories high, with large ground area, was built in 1861-62; and in 1866 the plant was removed from Central Falls to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and there located on Dexter street, David G. Fales with Alvin F. Jenks and Stephen A. Jenks constituting the firm, Fales & Jenks retired finally, and were succeeded by their sons, John R. Fales, Alvin F. Jenks and Stephen A. Jenks. David G. Fales died in 1875, and in 1876 the firm, Fales & Jenks, became the corporation, The Fales & Jenks Machine Company, Alvin F. Jenks, president, John R. Fales, vice-president; and Stephen A. Jenks, treasurer. The large, well-equipped plant of the company in Pawtucket is a fitting monument to the business ability of these men, while the reputation the company holds in the trade and in the business world is competent evidence that the trust committed to them was sacredly observed.

John Richmond Fales was born at Central Falls, Rhode Island, March 5, 1833, the house in which he was born standing at the corner of Central and High streets, his sister, Elizabeth K. (Fales) Austin, later residing in a beautiful house built upon the site of the old home in which she was born. He was educated in the Belden school at Fruit Hill, a noted school of that day, and began his business career with his father in the firm, Fales & Jenks. He inherited his father's mechanical genius as well as his business ability, and became one of the strong men of The Fales & Jenks Machine Company, and its vice-president. He was widely-known as a most capable and skilled machine builder, and became interested in a variety of manufacturing enterprises, his interest extending to the making machinery for cotton mills, hydrants, water meters, water wheels, cotton goods, balls, and other standard articles. He was vice-president of the United States Cotton Company, incorporated in 1885; vice-president of the Lily Pond Land Company; a part owner in the E. Jenks Manufacturing Company, the Hope Thread Mill, the Pawtucket Manufacturing Company, was a director of the Pacific National Bank, and a trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank. He was also interested in mills at Fall River and New Bedford, he being rated one of the most substantial men of the Blackstone Valley.

Mr. Fales passed his entire life near the place of his birth, and no man was more highly esteemed. He was an able business man, and his time was fully occupied, but he was not a slave to money or its accumulation. He loved out-of-door recreations, particularly yachting, his third fine yacht "Harriet" being in the builder's hands at the time of his death. He contributed generously to the support of the church, and was a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with Union Lodge, Free

and Accepted Masons; Pawtucket Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Pawtucket Council, Royal and Select Masters; Holy Sepulchre Commandery, Knights Templar. He would never accept political office, although his fellow-townsmen would gladly have given him any office within their gift. At an early day he served Central Falls as a member of the board of fire wardens, that being his nearest approach to a public office. He accomplished a vast amount of work, through his trait of concentration, he never allowing himself to be diverted to another task until that in hand was completed. Quiet and reserved always, this trait deepened and intensified after the death of his wife. He gave generously to those in distress, but so quickly and secretly were his benefactions bestowed that they were known to but few. He was stricken with a fever while on a journey to Mexico, and soon after his return passed away, on August 15, 1892, leaving a record of honor and usefulness.

John R. Fales married Harriet B. Lee, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, their children, three sons, Le Roy, of further mention; Jerome Atherton, died in infancy; Warren R., now an extensive poultry farmer, his farm the old Whitcomb homestead in East Providence; he is a world-wide traveler, and a great reader, possessing perhaps the finest private library in the State of Rhode Island; he married Carrie B. Hopkins.

Le Roy Fales, eldest son of John Richmond and Harriet B. (Lee) Fales, was born at Central Falls, Rhode Island, August 30, 1859, and until sixteen years of age attended the public schools there and Deane Academy, Franklin, Massachusetts. He entered the employ of Fales & Jenks in 1875, continuing after the incorporation as The Fales & Jenks Machine Company, in 1876, mastering the details of factory and office management during sixteen years which elapsed between his entrance and his succeeding to the secretaryship of the company in 1892. From secretary he advanced to the vice-president's office, which he now fills. He is also a director of The Fales & Jenks Machine Company; president of the Jenks Spinning Company; president of the Pawtucket Manufacturing Company; president of the United States Cotton Company; director of the Pawtucket branch of the Industrial Trust Company; and has other interests of importance. A Republican in politics, Mr. Fales represented Central Falls in the State General Assembly four years, 1896-1900, and yet retains a deep interest in party concerns and public affairs. In 1900 Mr. Fales moved his residence from Central Falls to Barrington, which is now his home. He is a member of the Masonic order, holding the thirty-second degree, Rhode Island Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is also a noble of Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs are the Ponham and Squantum.

Mr. Fales married Emma G. Kelley, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of a son, Jerome Richmond, born November 3, 1889.

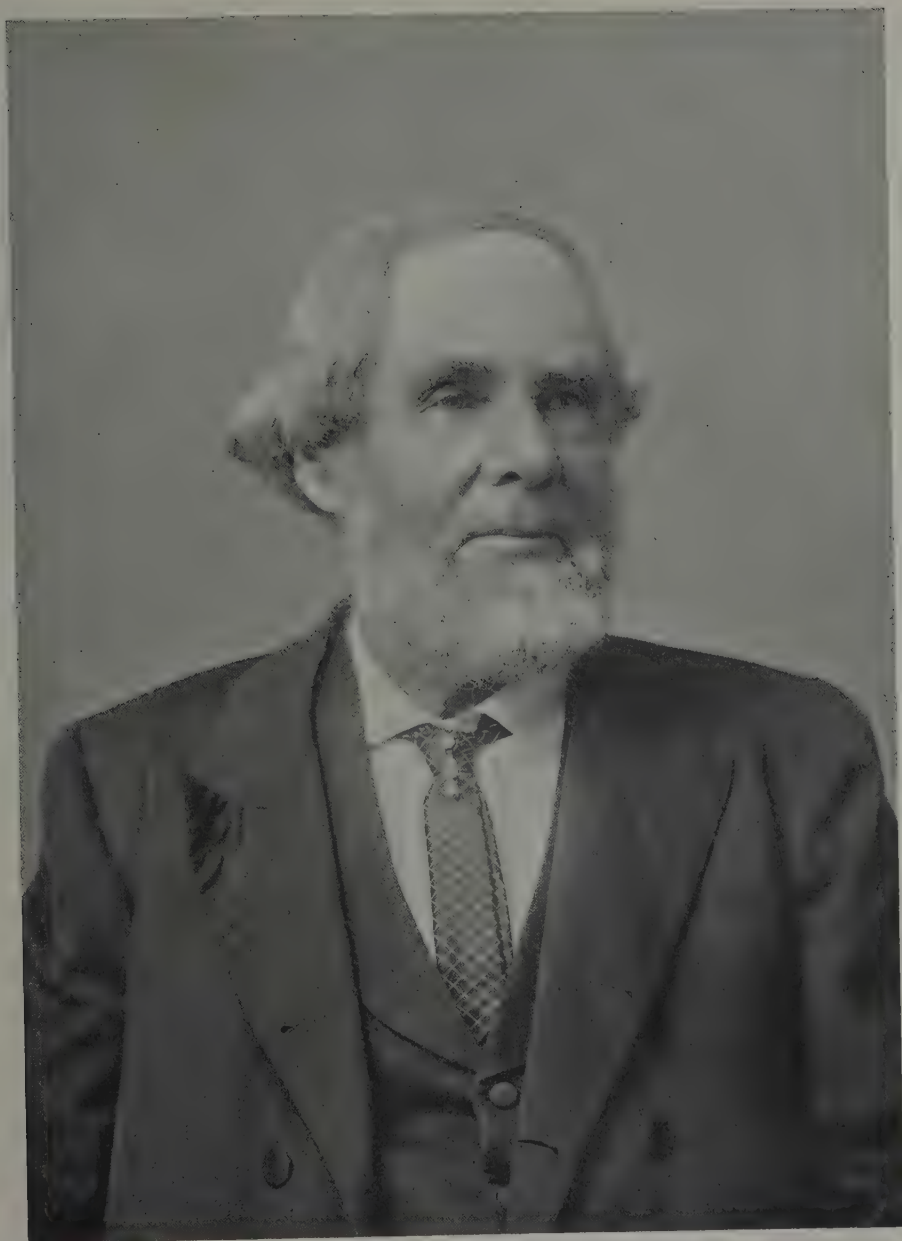
CHARLES O. CHATTERTON is the son of George Chatterton, the first file maker in the United States. George Chatterton was born in Sheffield, England, in 1816, and died January 18, 1908, at the age of

ninety-two years. He was the first to manufacture files out of steel, and came of a long line of file makers, father, grandfather and great-grandfather, having been in the same business in England. He served his apprenticeship in the celebrated manufactory of W. & S. Butcher, Sheffield, England, and learned all that could be acquired by him of that art in the best English shops. Mr. Chatterton incurred the enmity of certain persons in power in 1839 by a strenuous advocacy of reform in regard to the question of suffrage as it affected "younger sons." He was placed in stocks at one time, but finally came to America in 1839, settling in Providence, where his first attempt in business was converting a dozen old files into mercantile high grade goods, performing the work by his own skilled hand labor. This was the beginning of the file industry in Providence and to George Chatterton, father of Charles O. Chatterton, file manufacturer, of Providence, the honor is due.

George Chatterton located in Providence, Rhode Island, the same year of his arrival in the United States, and there formed the acquaintance of Obadiah Mason, a descendant of a commander in the United States Navy in 1776. Mr. Mason owned a tannery and a shoe shop on North Main street at Jenkins street and with him Mr. Chatterton arranged for the use of the small shed and forge in the rear. There he restored old files to a better condition than ever, doing the work by hand and soon gaining local acquaintance and trade. The business grew and became one of the prosperous ones of the city, the forerunner of the present plant now engaged in file manufacture in Providence. Mr. Chatterton soon made a place for himself in the industrial and commercial life of the city, and at various times was director of the Liberty Bank, president of the Hope Iron Foundry, treasurer of Rhode Island Manufacturing Company, which office he held ten years. At the time of the Dow troubles he was an active and ardent sympathizer of Governor Dow, and at one time during the height of the controversy was hunted unsuccessfully in the woods, where he had found it wise to escape temporarily.

George Chatterton married Phoebe Mason, daughter of Obadiah and Phoebe (Hopkins) Mason, and a sister of Owen Mason, the well known Providence historian, whose portrait adorns the walls of the Rhode Island Historical Society buildings, that portrait being the gift of his nephew, Charles O. Chatterton, whose boyish love and respect Mr. Mason gained never to lose.

Charles O. Chatterton, son of George and Phoebe (Mason) Chatterton, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, April 5, 1848, and was educated in the public schools of the city, and in the Moses Brown School. After leaving school, he entered his father's file factory, there learning the business in its every detail in the factory department, mastering the practical side of the business and becoming a skilled file worker, then advancing to office and executive positions. As his father had advanced in years he withdrew more and more from the business, the son gradually assuming greater responsibility, until the burden of management rested upon him. This was preparatory to full control, and fitted him for the management of the business he was soon



George Chatterton

to assume. In 1908 George Chatterton, the founder and pioneer file manufacturer, died, and since that time Charles O. Chatterton has been principal owner and manager of the Chatterton File Works. Hand-made files are still the product of this plant, and the reputation and quality of these files are still maintained and in greater demand than ever. The superiority of hand-made files over machine-cut files is due to uniformity in size and sharpness of teeth. In the machine-made file whenever the chisel comes to a hard spot, a shallower cut is made, and when it comes to a softer spot the cut is deeper and the tooth sharper. In cutting a file by hand, however, the skilled workman can follow the effect of his chisel, striking it harder in the hard spots and lighter where the metal is soft. With these conditions understood it is evident that uniform annealing is the prime requirement for producing a first-class file of the high grade required by tool and watch makers. One of the men yet in action in the factory and a foreman is James Chatterton, a brother of George Chatterton, who came from England and joined his brother in Providence in 1843. Mr. Chatterton resides in Pawtucket.

SAMUEL PENNY COOK—When a youth of eighteen years, just out of high school, Samuel P. Cook entered the service of the Producers National Bank of Woonsocket. That was nearly half a century ago, and from the year of his admission, 1870, until the present, 1918, he has known no other business home nor a greater business interest. This long term of service, eleven years of which has been as president of the bank, coupled with the fact that for a quarter of a century he was city treasurer, has given him a grasp of matters financial and brought him so prominently before the people that his opinions on finance carry the weight of authority. The radical changes made in banking laws during the past few years, although not at first cheerfully accepted by the financiers of the country, and the problems presented were approached by bankers with characteristic caution, but as their value became apparent and their ability to meet national and international demands was proven, all doubt vanished and the splendid response made by national banks and bankers to the enormous demands made upon their financial resources and upon their patriotism is the best answer to any criticism of either American banking laws or upon the patriotism and good faith of American bankers. No business has been called upon for greater sacrifice during these years of national stress and storm, and the best thought of the financial world has lent itself to the solution of the war's financial problems. As executive head of Woonsocket's leading bank, Mr. Cook has borne his part in carrying the financial burden imposed upon this city and has as well ably fulfilled his obligations to those who look to the Producers Bank as their source of financial supply. Mr. Cook is a son of Ariel Lindsey Cook, son of Ariel (2) Cook, son of Ariel (1) Cook, son of Deacon Nathaniel Cook, son of Nicholas (2) Cook, son of Deacon Nicholas (1) Cook, son of Walter Cook, founder of the branch of the Cook family in New England.

Walter Cook was of Weymouth, Massachusetts, as early as 1642, married, was the father of a family of

eight, and died January 5, 1685, an old man. His son, Deacon Nicholas (1) Cook, born February 9, 1660, married (first) Johanna Rockett, (second) Mehitable Staples, and was succeeded by a son, Nicholas (2) Cook, born June 10, 1687. This Nicholas (2) Cook married, in 1715, Elizabeth Staples, who died in Bellingham, Massachusetts, March 3, 1788, aged eighty-nine, the mother of twelve sons and daughters.

Nathaniel Cook, the eldest of these children, was born September 15, 1718, and resided in Wrentham, Massachusetts, in that part of the town which later became Cumberland, Rhode Island. He was a deacon of the Six Principle Church, and a man of influence. He married, January 27, 1741, Margaret Ballou, born October 6, 1720, daughter of James Ballou, and a descendant of Maturin Ballou, founder of the family in Rhode Island.

Ariel Cook, son of Nathaniel and Margaret (Ballou) Cook, was born October 15, 1749, and died June 18, 1803. He resided at the homestead in the town of Cumberland, not far from the Ballou Meeting House; he was a farmer, and a deacon of the Baptist church. He married, February 20, 1772, Dorcas Whipple, familiarly and lovingly known to the entire neighborhood as "Aunt Dorcas." She died December 24, 1839, aged ninety, the mother of nine sons and daughters.

Ariel (2) Cook, son of Ariel (1) and Dorcas (Whipple) Cook, was born at the homestead in the town of Cumberland, Rhode Island, and there resided all his life, a prosperous farmer and prominent citizen. He married, September 10, 1809, Eliza G. Sabin, daughter of John Sabin, of Newport. They were the parents of sons and daughters, namely: George, who was cashier of the Cumberland Bank, at Cumberland Hill, for forty-seven years, serving until two weeks prior to his death; Albert, John, Edmund L., Charles, Ann Eliza, Horace, Ariel Lindsey, of further mention; Rebecca, Maria, Ellen F. and Joshua S. Cook.

Ariel Lindsey Cook, seventh son of Ariel (2) and Eliza G. (Sabin) Cook, was born at the homestead in Cumberland, Rhode Island, December 11, 1823, and died in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, December 23, 1886. He grew to manhood at the homestead farm, later settling in Albion, Rhode Island, where he became a prominent merchant dealing in general merchandise. He married Mary Harris Phillips, who died February 26, 1917. They were the parents of Samuel P., of further mention; Herbert L.; Ida F., married Charles H. Pond; Sophia E., married Dwight Clarence Lord.

Samuel P. Cook, son of Ariel Lindsey and Mary Harris (Phillips) Cook, was born in Albion, Rhode Island, July 20, 1852. He attended graded and high schools of Woonsocket until 1870, then entered the employ of the Producers' National Bank of Woonsocket, that bank having a savings department bearing the same name. He developed unusual banking ability, and in 1885 was elected cashier of the Producers National Bank and treasurer of the Producers Savings Bank. He held that office until January 14, 1907, when he was elected president of the Producers National Bank, his present high and responsible office. He is a thoroughly capable financier, learned in the law of national finance as applied to banking, conservative yet not timid, ready at all times to trust his judgment in financial matters.

For twenty-five years he was treasurer of the city of Woonsocket and his business interests in the city are not inconsiderable. Mr. Cook is a member of the State Banking Association and of other societies, financial in their scope, is a Republican in politics, and an attendant at the First Universalist Church, his club the Squantum Association. He holds all degrees of York Rite Masonry, belonging to Morning Star Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Union Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Woonsocket Commandery, Knights Templar. He is interested in the welfare of his adopted city and is generous in his support of all worthy aims.

Mr. Cook married, in 1883, Lucia G. Moses, and they are the parents of Theodore Phillips, born in Woonsocket, August 7, 1884, now receiving teller of the Producers National Bank, and a daughter, Gertrude Nourse, born April 15, 1886.

GEORGE EAMES BARSTOW—The Barstow family is of French Norman extraction and emigrated from Normandy to England at the time of William the Conqueror advent into English History. According to "Magna Brittanica," the Lordship of Barstow was held in the reign of Richard I of England by a cadet of the ancient family of Fitz Haman. He was a man of great distinction, and through him his descendants obtained the designation of de Barstowe.

In 1247 John de Barstowe obtained a grant by charter to hold a market in the Manor de Barstowe. The estate descended to Richard de Barstowe, who in 1367 made a grant of the manor. The *de* and final *e* was dropped from the name during the fifteenth century. The family was for several generations located at Naburn Hall, East Riding, Yorkshire, England, where many of the name still reside.

William Barstow, a son of Thomas Barstow (the latter being a brother of Michael Barstow, a prominent merchant of York, whose portrait still hangs in Naburn Hall), when he was twenty-three years of age, came in September, 1635, in the ship "Truelove" to America. He was one of the proprietors and signers for the incorporation of the town of Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1636, and appeared before the General Court in June of that year. He married at Dedham, Massachusetts, May 8, 1638, Ann Hubbard, who was admitted to the church, July 16, 1641. William Barstow removed to Scituate, Massachusetts, and became the first settler of that part of the town which is now called Hanover. In 1664 he contracted to build a bridge and keep it in repairs in that town. He was a man of high respectability and a most worthy and enterprising citizen; a man of note and an extensive landholder. He died in Scituate in 1668. His children were: Joseph, born April 6, 1639; Mary, born October 28, 1641; Patience, born October 3, 1643; Deborah, baptized August 18, 1650; William, see below; and Martha, baptized April 22, 1655.

William (2) Barstow, son of William (1) and Ann (Hubbard) Barstow, was baptized in Scituate, Massachusetts, in September, 1652, married and occupied his father's homestead in his native town. He was possessed of a saw mill besides other property and to some extent was engaged in the business of ship building.

His will bears date of 1711, his property being bequeathed to his seven children.

Of this family Benjamin Barstow was the youngest son, being born July 22, 1690. He married (first), December 20, 1709, Mercy Randall. She died December 17, 1728, in Hanover, Massachusetts. His second wife was Sarah Barden (or Burden) of Middleboro, Massachusetts; her death occurred about 1738; he married (third) November 22, 1738, Mrs. Ruth Wilson. Mr. Barstow lived on the old homestead in Scituate, Massachusetts, and was a shipwright by trade, his yard being located near the "N" river bridge. He is said to have been the father of twenty-one children.

Caleb Barstow, youngest son of Benjamin Barstow, was born in 1740, and married, November 23, 1770, Sylvia Magoun, of Pembroke, Massachusetts. Caleb Barstow died in Windsor, Connecticut, March 17, 1800.

Nathaniel Barstow, the youngest son of Caleb and Sylvia (Magoun) Barstow, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, April 28, 1788. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He married Sophia Chafee.

Amos Chafee Barstow, son of Nathaniel and Sophia (Chafee) Barstow, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, April 30, 1813. He was educated at the public and private schools in his native city. He decided to forego the advantages of a collegiate education on account of his passion for mechanics and commercial pursuits. His first position was in a retail store, where he remained only six months, having been tendered employment at double the wages he was then receiving. He advanced from one position to another until 1836, when he became a partner in a small iron foundry at Norton, Massachusetts, engaged in the manufacture of stoves. Here he gave evidence of his mechanical genius; wood at this time was the principal fuel used in America. Anthracite coal was just beginning to come in use for factory purposes, but found its way slowly into houses for use in grates. A small amount of soft coal was imported from England. The stoves for cooking purposes were arranged for the use of wood only; the variety was small, the workmanship faulty and coarse, and their demand limited. Mr. Barstow had for some time been working with a view to making improvements in the manufacture of stoves and made his first pattern in the fall of 1836. In the spring of the following year the result of his improvements was placed upon the market and the stoves met with a ready sale. The capacity of the factory was doubled in size, and in the fall of 1844 removed to Providence, Rhode Island, where it was enlarged from year to year. The products manufactured were sold in all parts of America, in the islands of the Pacific, China, Norway, Sweden, Germany and England.

Mr. Barstow was originally an old time Whig, but in the organization of the Republican party became identified with it, and he became prominent in the temperance and anti-slavery movements. He was elected in 1851 a member of the Rhode Island Assembly, and in 1870 was made speaker of the house. He was elected mayor of Providence in 1852, and declined a re-election on account of the pressure of his personal business and a natural disinclination for public life. President Grant appointed him in 1875 a member of the United States

Board of Indian Commissioners, which office he held until 1880 and he was chairman of the board during the last two years. Mr. Barstow was president of the City National Bank, president of the Mechanics Saving Bank, president of the Providence Gas Company and Mechanics Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a director in the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, and an officer in various religious and benevolent organizations, national as well as local. Notwithstanding the engrossing demands of his business, he was always ready to work in the cause of philanthropy, either as a private or a public citizen.

Mr. Barstow married, May 24, 1834, Emeline Mumford Eames, daughter of James and Sarah (Mumford) Eames, of Providence, Rhode Island. His death occurred at Providence, September 5, 1894.

George Eames Barstow, son of Amos Chafee and Emeline Mumford (Eames) Barstow, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, November 19, 1849. He received his education in the public schools and Mowry and Goff's English and Classical School of Providence; Rhode Island. His business career commenced when he was only seventeen years of age. He acquired a thorough knowledge of textile manufacturing, financing and a complete training in general affairs. He has financed, founded or organized the Barstow Thread Company, the American Writing Paper Company, the United States Envelope Company, the Providence Warehouse Company, the National and Providence Worsted Mills, the Barstow Irrigation Company, the Barstow Town Company of Barstow, Texas, of which he is president.

Besides his successful business career, Mr. Barstow has always taken an active part in municipal, State and church affairs, and in public education. A member of the Congregational church from youth, he has served in many important offices in that denomination. A Republican in politics, he was for fourteen years a member of the school board of the City of Providence, the last year of his service being president. He was for four years a member of the Providence Common Council, and was elected a representative in the Rhode Island General Assembly for three successive terms. During his legislative career, he served on several important committees. He was the father of the act putting into operation the Bertillon System for measuring criminals; also an amendment to the criminal law concerning the punishment of habitual criminals and the so-called "Anti-Lottery Act."

Mr. Barstow was the pioneer in irrigation of arid lands in the Southwest, and in 1894 he founded the town of Barstow, the county seat of Ward county, Texas. Simultaneous with the founding of the town, he constructed substantial works capable of irrigating thirty thousand acres of land which were located in the Pecos valley surrounding the town of Barstow. The products obtained from the land under this system became famous throughout the United States. By Mr. Barstow's energy, foresight, and persistent application, two blades of grass grew in this desert land where nothing but mesquite grew before.

Notwithstanding that Mr. Barstow has been untiring in his application to public and private affairs, he has always found sometime to spend with the best writers

of history and fiction. His various contributions to the press, both in prose and song, have discovered not only his ability, but also his love of association with those elements that lead to refinement in life and character. He is the author of "Good Government Co-operative Societies," "Creation of a World Centre of Communication," "Shall We Bar the Immigrant?" "Applied Psychology," "Shall Democracy Endure?" and "Shall Democracy Endure in the United States?" etc.

Mr. Barstow was president of the National Drainage Association, 1906-07; the International Irrigation Congress, 1908-09; upon invitation of President Roosevelt he was a member of the Conference of the Governors at the White House, May, 1908, and was the guest of the president on the trip down the Mississippi river; he is vice-president of the Texas Conservation Congress, and president of the West Texas Reclamation Association; he is a member of the Committee on Conferences of the American Agricultural Association; a member of the American Forestry Association; chairman of the Pan-American Committee National Irrigation Congress; and a life member of the Luther Burbank Society, Santa Rosa, California.

As an advocate of peace amongst the nations of the world his love of travel has not only made him familiar with all the parts of his native land, but he has paid visits to countries of other peoples to study their habits and enter into the full enjoyment of their productions in art and music and revel in all the beauties that nature has there produced. He is a member of the American Association for International Conciliation; the National Conservation Association; the National Committee for the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace among English Speaking Peoples, of New York; of the National Executive Committee; United States Progressive Federation; Societe Academique d'Histoire International, Paris; The Citizens National Committee for the Third Conference at the Hague of New York; The International League to Enforce Peace of New York; the International World Conscience Society of Rome, Italy; The Sulgrave Institution, New York, and London; Royal Society of Arts, London; American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes.

Mr. Barstow is a life director of the Euphrates College at Harport, Turkey; was a trustee of the Hartford Theological Seminary of Hartford, Connecticut; is a life member and fellow of the Society of Applied Psychology of San Francisco, California; a member of the American Society of International Law, Washington; the National Institute of Social Sciences of New York; the World Court Congress of Cleveland, Ohio; the Southern Sociological Congress of Nashville, Tennessee; a correspondent of the Mohonk Lake Conference; a councilor of the American Institute of Civics; a member of the American Academy of Political Science of New York. He is a member of the National Child Labor Committee; has been honorary president of the Boy Scouts of America; a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society; the Southern Historical Association; is a member of the National Geographical Society of Washington, D. C., the Museum of Natural History of New York City, the Pennsylvania Society of Fine

Arts of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the National Arts Club, New York.

Mr. Barstow is well and favorably known in social, business and patriotic circles. He is a member of the Empire State Society of Sons of American Revolution; of the Navy League; member of the Committee of Presentation of the Lincoln Statue, London; World's Court League, New York; he is an honorary member of the Chamber of Commerce of Dallas, Texas, and has been a member of the Lawyer's, New York, and Republican clubs of New York City; also the Hamilton Club, of Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Barstow married at Providence, Rhode Island, October 9, 1871, Clara Drew Symonds. Mrs. Barstow was born September 10, 1852, was a daughter of Jacob and Caroline Amelia (Hartwell) Symonds. Her father was a member of the well-known firm of Taylor, Symonds & Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, and was at one time a member of the Legislature of that State. The children by this marriage are six sons and three daughters: George Eames, Jr., Herbert Symonds, Harold C., John P., Putnam, Donald, Caroline Hartwell, Helen L., and Marguerite.

RT. REV. MATTHEW HARKINS, D. D.—The term "father" as applied to a priest is particularly appropriate to Bishop Harkins, for he is a father indeed to the poor and needy, and to all in need of help, material or spiritual. A man of learning and culture, he has received the honors of his church in a spirit of humility and thankfulness, rejoicing in the greater opportunity it gives him to advance the spiritual kingdom of the Master, and to serve the church of his choice. He is a tireless worker, and from his ordination in 1869 has given to the church the full strength of his physical and intellectual vigor.

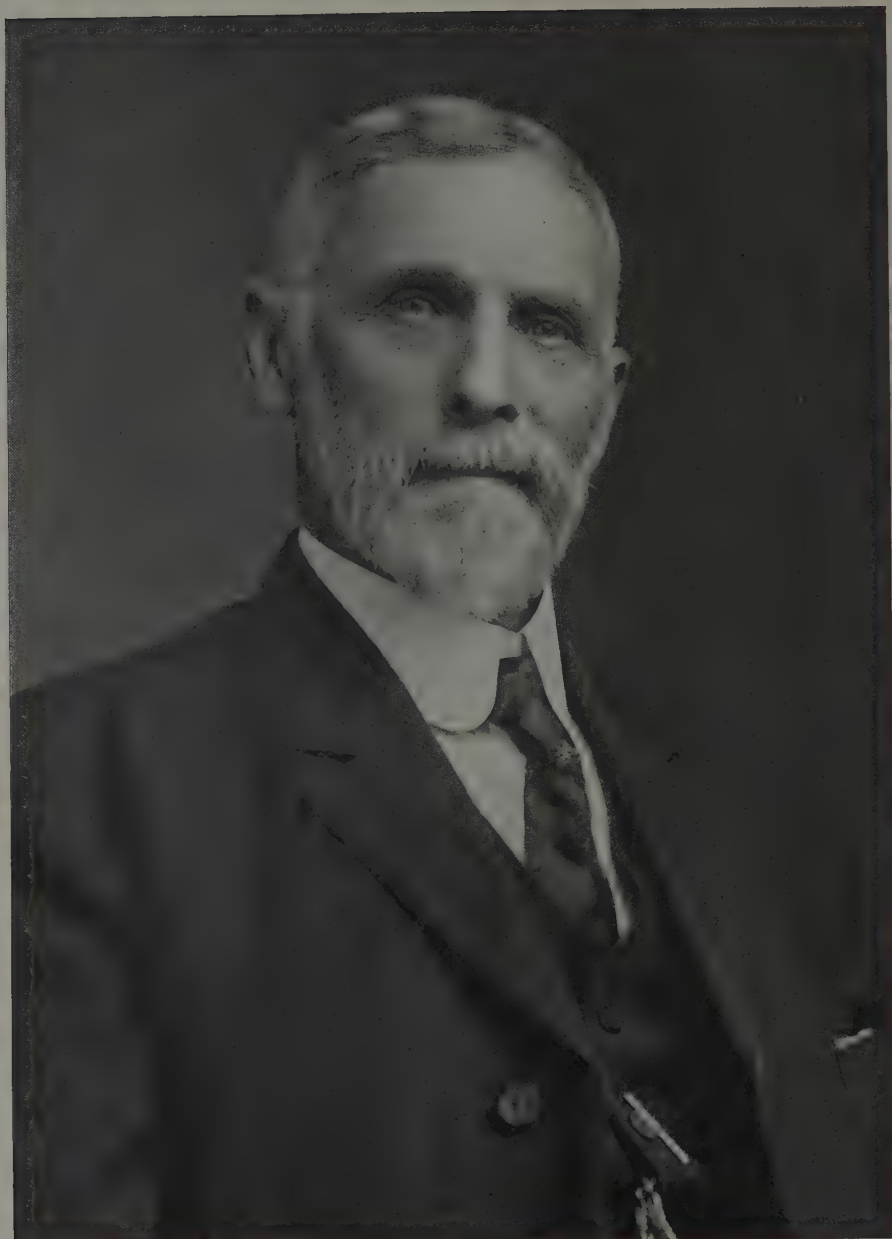
Matthew Harkins, son of Patrick and Margaret (Krautch) Harkins, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 17, 1845. His education was begun in Tremont street primary school and continued in the Quincy grammar school, his parents having moved within the jurisdiction of the latter school. At the age of fourteen he was graduated from the Quincy school with special honors, winner of the Franklin medal. He then entered Boston Latin School, pursued a three years' course and was graduated, class of 1862. The following year was spent at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, pursuing a special course in rhetoric. Following this he went abroad, and at the English College in Douai, France, continued his special study in higher rhetoric.

This completed his purely classical study, and for the following five years he was a student at the famed Seminary of St. Surplice, Paris, there completing his theological study, and on May 22, 1869, at the last-named seminary he was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic church. He was at once assigned to the active ministry of the church, but was sent to Rome by his superiors for a higher course of theology and canon law. His studies in Rome were pursued at the Universitas Gregoriana under the eminent Jesuit professors, Trauzelin and Palmieri. He returned to Boston in 1870, his first duty being in filling pastorates tempor-

arily deprived of their regular pastor through absence or sickness. In October, 1870, he was appointed curate at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Salem, which then included Beverly and Manchester-by-the-Sea. For five and one-half years, until April, 1876, he served as assistant, then was installed pastor of St. Malachi's Church, Arlington, Massachusetts, to which was attached the missions at Lexington and Belmont. He served St. Malachi's most acceptably until 1884, his next appointment being to the pastorate of the important parish of St. James of Boston, then the largest parish in New England. In his previous pastorates and at St. James he had attracted the favorable notice of Archbishop Williams, and when the Third Penary Council was held in Baltimore, Maryland, Father Harkins accompanied the Archbishop as theologian. In 1886 he was appointed consultant and synodical examiner. His qualifications and valuable service was recognized by his superiors, and in April 14, 1887, he was consecrated Bishop of Providence, in succession to Bishop Hendricken.

CHARLES ELIAB BALLOU—More than half a century ago Charles E. Ballou entered the service of the Woonsocket Institution for Savings, as a clerk. The years have brought him honors both of a business and public nature, and since 1913 he has been vice-president of the bank he entered a youth of nineteen. He is the only son of Eliab Metcalf Ballou, grandson of Levi (2) Ballou, and great-grandson of Levi (1) Ballou, a Revolutionary patriot. This Levi (1) Ballou was a son of Ezekiel Ballou, son of Obadiah Ballou, son of James Ballou, son of Maturin Ballou, who was of Providence, Rhode Island, in 1646, being granted land there in that year. He married Hannah Pike, daughter of Robert and Catherine Pike. Providence, Rhode Island, and Wrentham, Massachusetts, were early homes, and when Wrentham became Cumberland, Rhode Island, that State became the family center. The family became numerous in that section, the homestead being about three-fourths of a mile from the place of worship known as the Ballou Meeting House. Levi (2) Ballou, of the sixth generation, inherited the eastern part of his father's estate, and was one of the substantial men of the Cumberland section. He married, May 10, 1804, Hepsibah Metcalf, daughter of Thomas and Jemima (Roy) Metcalf, of Wrentham. He died June 4, 1836, aged fifty-four, his wife surviving him until November 20, 1860, aged eighty-two years. They were the parents of: Eliab Metcalf, of further mention; Harriet Miriam; Caroline Eliza; Latimer Whipple Ballou, LL.D., cashier and treasurer of the Woonsocket Institution for Savings, 1850 until 1897, member of Congress, and a prominent Universalist; Jane Wilkinson; Levi Thompson; and Mary Freeman.

Eliab Metcalf Ballou was born in Cumberland, Rhode Island, April 20, 1805, and died in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, April 28, 1857. For a number of years he followed his trade, mason and builder, then entered business life as a partner in the Woonsocket Baking Company. Like his father, he was a Universalist, strongly grounded in the faith, becoming a member early in life, and until his death was an earnest, faithful



C. P. Darling

worker in the Woonsocket Society and in the Sunday school from 1840 until his death. He married Mary Ann Cushman, born in Attleboro, Massachusetts, May 31, 1807, died January 14, 1875, daughter of Joseph and Nancy Cushman. Mr. and Mrs. Ballou were the parents of Ellen Maria, born October 18, 1831; Sarah Jane, born February 13, 1837, died September 16, 1838; Mary Cushman, born September 25, 1839, died January 15, 1891; Charles Eliab, of further mention; Caroline Eliza, born November 5, 1846, married Charles E. Benson, and died June 3, 1870.

Charles Eliab Ballou was born in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, November 5, 1846, and was educated in the graded and high schools of the city. He began business life in association with his father, then a partner in the Woonsocket Baking Company, there continuing until becoming clerk and bookkeeper with a manufacturing company, and later was clerk in a wall paper and crockery store. This last position was held until 1865, when he entered the service of the Woonsocket Institution for Savings, his uncle, Latimer Whipple Ballou, then being cashier of that institution. He began as a clerk and rose through various positions in the bank until he became assistant to the treasurer. Latimer Whipple Ballou, who had long been treasurer of the bank, died May 9, 1900, Charles E. Ballou, his former assistant, being chosen to succeed him in the treasurer's office. He occupied that post for thirteen years, then was elected vice-president, his present office. This long term of service in clerical and official position, 1885-1918, has developed the capable financier, strong, self-reliant and resourceful, thoroughly versed in financial law, procedure and custom, ranking with the ablest financiers of his city. Mr. Ballou is a Republican in politics, influential in the party and deeply interested in all that pertains to the public good. He served the city of Woonsocket for two years as a member of the Board of Aldermen, and for several years was treasurer of the Woonsocket Hospital. He served on the staff of Governor Charles W. Lippett, with the rank of colonel, and in religious preference is a Universalist. He has long been a member of the Masonic order and holds the thirty-second degree, and an Accepted Scottish Rite.

Mr. Ballou married Emma G. Cook, daughter of Reuben O. Cook, of Woonsocket. They were the parents of two children: Carrie L., born June 16, 1870; Clarence Earl, born November 26, 1872. Mrs. Ballou died January 6, 1913.

CHARLES PARKER DARLING—Although a box manufacturer of the city of Providence, Rhode Island, for thirty years, prior to his retirement in 1912, it must not be inferred that Mr. Darling's business career was confined within those limits of time or location, for from 1850 until 1880 his life was one of excitement and change, the great west and northwest being the scenes of his activities. He is now nearing nonagenarian distinction, but when, in 1850, he reached the end of the railroad in Galena, Illinois, he was the youth of twenty filled with a spirit of adventure, which drove him further beyond the then frontier, as defined by the railroad. * During his thirty years of western life he

touched many points of the history of towns and localities, now well known, then in the making. He was one of the earliest settlers at Fairbault, Minnesota, and of Deadwood, South Dakota, and his activities included real estate dealing, gold mining in California, merchandising, lumbering and hydraulic mining. During these years Mr. Darling returned to Massachusetts, and engaged in business, but again the west called him and he answered. But in 1880 he returned permanently and at Providence, Rhode Island, located the C. P. Darling Box Manufactory, which he successfully operated for thirty years. There is little of western experience through which Mr. Darling has not passed. Sitting Bull and his Indians were familiar to him in the Black Hills, and his acquaintance included names familiar to the whole world, pioneers, soldiers and railway builders. He saw the bands of steel extended from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast, superseding the emigrant train and pony express rider; saw the vast buffalo herds of the north and south Platte sections disappear, and the "Great American Desert" of his school days transferred into the great granary of the world, and in this development he bore a part. Add all this to the thirty years' experience of a Providence manufacturer, and a true idea is gained of the wonderful life of Charles Parker Darling, now nearing its ninetieth year.

The Darling families of Massachusetts and Rhode Island are of earliest Colonial times, and men high in official and business life have borne the name with honor. Charles P. Darling is a son of Simeon Darling, a woolen manufacturer of Douglass, Massachusetts, who there died after a successful business career. Another son of Simeon Darling was Edwin Darling, a veteran of the Civil War, who died at the home of his brother, Charles P. Darling, in Providence, at the age of eighty-four.

Charles Parker Darling was born in Douglass, Massachusetts, August 27, 1830, now (1918) living in retirement in the city of Providence, Rhode Island. He attended the district school until fourteen years of age, then began his long and active business life as clerk in a general country store. He also worked for a time in a shoe shop, and during the years up to twenty he was variously employed, but by economy accumulated a fund which was used to pay his way as far west as the railroad could take him. This was in 1850, and his western destination Galena, Illinois. From Galena he made his way to Burlington, Iowa, thence to St. Paul, and later to Faribault, Minnesota, his first year in Faribault being spent in saw mill employment. Later he purchased town lots from General Shields, and there continued in the real estate business quite successfully, reinvesting his profits in Faribault property and also owning lots at St. Cloud and Owatonna. In 1857 panic conditions prevailed and caused a dullness which Mr. Darling could not stand, and he left Faribault, going to the gold mines in California, where he spent fourteen years. Later he moved to Yubet, ten miles from Valley City, established a grocery business, and conducted hydraulic mining operations with a fair degree of profit, there continuing twelve years, 1860-72.

He had then been in the west twenty-two years, had

progressed from the age of twenty to forty-two, then decided to return to Massachusetts. He arranged his business affairs, came east in 1872, and until the fall of 1875 remained in Massachusetts. Then the West won him, he going to the Black Hills. There he tented with the first settlers of what is now Deadwood, the capital of Laurence county, South Dakota, the metropolis of the western half of that State, and the commercial capital of the western part of the State. Mr. Darling remained at Deadwood five and one-half years, was the owner of two mines and other property, and there ended his western career.

In 1880 he closed out his Deadwood holdings and returned to Massachusetts, there engaging in the lumber business at Oxford for two years, then locating in Providence, Rhode Island, and engaging in box manufacture. As a branch of the C. P. Darling box factory he secured timber tracts in Vermont, and smaller tracts in Rhode Island, operating saw mills on his Vermont tracts which converted the spruce timber into merchantable lumber. Other mills were employed in cutting lumber for the box factory at Providence, and in Rhode Island several portable saw mills were also cutting for the box factory. This line of manufacturing was continued for thirty years, until Mr. Darling's well-earned retirement, he being then well over eighty years of age. He had had several other Providence business interests, and during his residence has been constant in his support of all movements for a bigger, better Providence. He was one of the men who came to the relief of the Union Trust Company in a time of financial distress, and is yet interested in that institution. He is a Republican in political faith, and a man highly regarded wherever known.

Mr. Darling married, January 22, 1863, Catharine M. Dunston, of Grass Valley, Nevada county, California, and they are the parents of two daughters: 1. Elizabeth, married Walter T. Paine, who is now in the land department at Washington, D. C.; they are the parents of Charles Edwin Paine, now attending Maryland College. 2. Kathrine, married Herbert L. Chatterton, a druggist of Providence. Mrs. Darling died January 2, 1914.

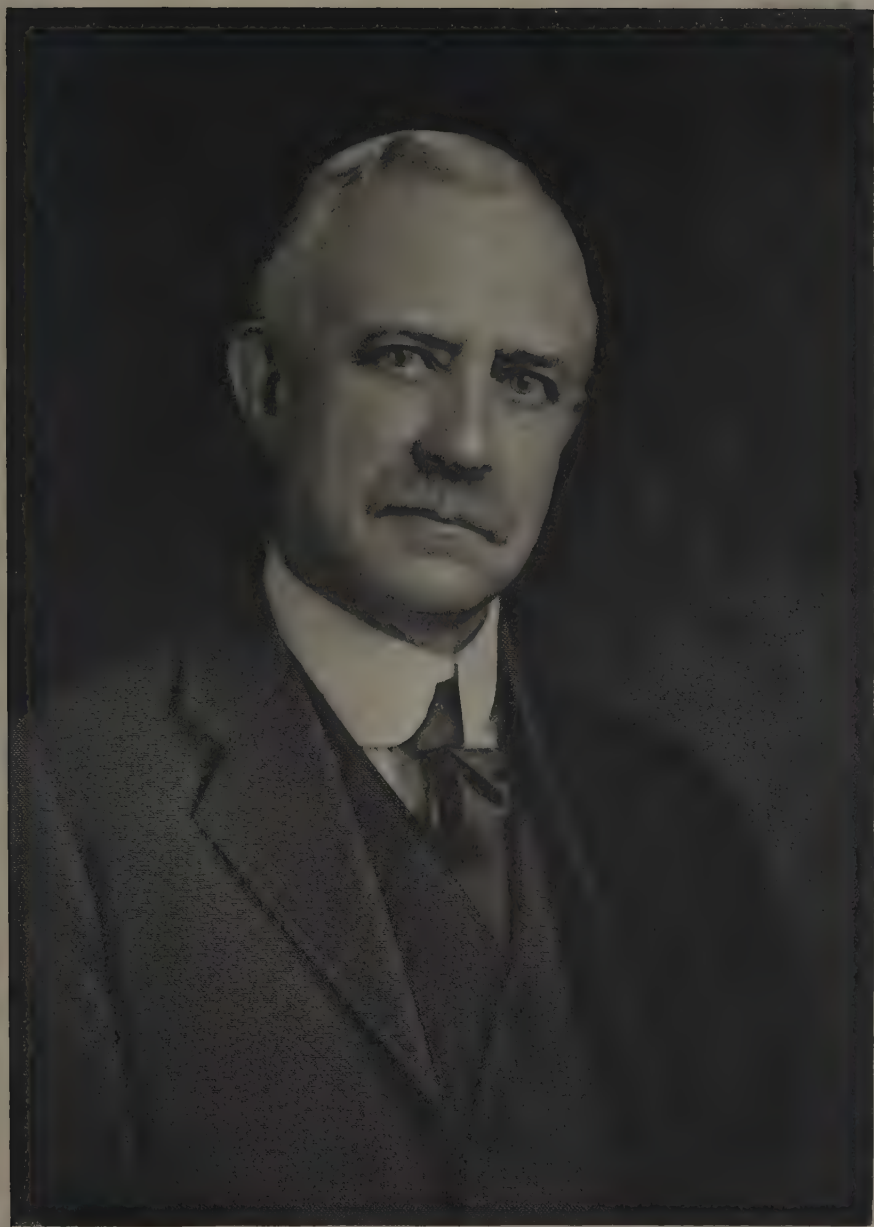
EDGAR W. MARTIN—At the age of eighteen years Edgar W. Martin, now president of the Martin-Copeland Company, began learning the jeweler's trade, and from that time his rise in the manufacturing world has been rapid. He was but twenty-eight when he became a member of the firm, Martin, Copeland & Company, that firm building up a good reputation as manufacturers of solid gold chain jewelry, optical goods and wedding rings, and a quarter of a century after organization (1905), incorporated as the Martin-Copeland Company, Edgar W. Martin, president. Mr. Martin is a native son of Rhode Island, but at an early age his parents moved to New York. In 1859 his father, Darius Martin, died and the same year his widow, Ardelia (Cornell) Martin, returned with her son to Rhode Island, making her home in Providence until her death, May 16, 1893.

Edgar W. Martin was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, July 5, 1852, and with the exception of a few

years in early life; which were spent in New York State, Providence, Rhode Island, has been his home. It was in 1859 that he was brought to Providence by his widowed mother, and the same year his education began in the public school. He passed through all the grades to high school, there spent three years, but left in his senior year to become a jeweler's apprentice, three years with Saxton, Smith & Company, jewelers, and followed this occupation for four years with the same firm as a journeyman jeweler. The next year he was in the employ of William Smith & Company. He had then gained a wide fund of expert knowledge concerning the manufacture of jewelry, and was moreover an expert jeweler from the mechanical viewpoint. In 1880 Sylvester Martin, Martin Copeland, William A. Copeland, Henry Gorham, and Edgar W. Martin organized the firm, Martin, Copeland & Company, the senior member, Sylvester Martin, being an uncle of Edgar W., the junior member. The firm located their plant at No. 60 Richmond street, and began the manufacture of solid gold chains, seamless and plain gold rings, optical goods, etc. Sylvester Martin died in January, 1898, and time wrought other changes in the personnel of the firm, the firm moving to their present location at No. 101 Sabin street, in April, 1898, but the business continued prosperously, and became one of greatest importance. In 1905 a change was made, the firm becoming a corporation, Martin-Copeland Company, Edgar W. Martin, president, and as yet the only president the company has had. The plant occupies the same location on Sabin street, but is greatly enlarged and modernly fitted, and branches of the company are maintained in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic. Mr. Martin is a director of the Jewelers' Refining Company, of Providence; is a member of the Jewelers' Club, of Boston, Massachusetts; the Rhode Island Yacht Club; the West Side Club; Rhode Island Country Club; and interested in other organizations, social, business and fraternal.

Mr. Martin married, June 27, 1875, Lena C. Cornell, daughter of James and Ann (Potter) Cornell, of Scituate, Rhode Island. They are the parents of three sons: 1. Laurence C., vice-president of the Martin-Copeland Company, married Rebecca Fuller, of Providence, and are parents of two daughters, Priscilla and Rebecca. 2. Wesley C., Yale, A. B., 1909, treasurer of the Martin-Copeland Company; married Olga Olsen, of Providence, and are parents of two children, Bickford and Elaine; Wesley C. is now a lieutenant in the United States navy; has made several trips across; was on the "President Lincoln" at the time it was torpedoed by a German submarine. 3. E. Cornell, married Alleine Block, of Brooklyn, New York; is assistant treasurer of the Martin-Copeland Company.

THE REV. FATHER JOSEPH JOHN SCHEUREN, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Theresa on the corner of Manton avenue and Pope street, Providence, Rhode Island, is a man of great force of character and a consistent influence for good in the community where his priestly duties are discharged. He is a son of John Joseph and Mary Catherine (Horbert) Scheuren who came from the banks



Edgar W. Martin

of the Moselle river in Germany as young married people and made their home in the New World. They lived in New York City, but eventually came to Providence, Rhode Island and here passed the remainder of their lives, his death occurring in the year 1876, at the age of fifty-three, and hers in 1913 at ninety. He was a merchant tailor here and served in the Civil War. Father Scheuren was born July 29, 1851, at his parents' old home on the Moselle river, but came to this country in January, 1852, when but six months of age. The first home of his parents here was in New York City, and it was in the public schools of that place and parochial schools that he gained his early education. In the month of July, 1863, the family removed to Providence, Rhode Island, and the lad attended the Lime street school here. He was prepared for college at the latter institution and upon completing his studies, matriculated at St. Clement's College at Ilchester, Maryland, a well-known Catholic educational institution, from which he subsequently graduated with the class of 1876. In the meantime the youth had come to realize that he was called to the religious life and to make his plans accordingly. He had already in childhood been greatly drawn to religious matters, and this became more and more the dominant force in his life and at this time admitted of no rival. He therefore, entered the Seminary of St. Francis at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to study for the priesthood and made such good use of his time and opportunities that on June 26, 1881, he was ordained by Bishop Spaulding of Peoria. He remained in the Peoria diocese for twelve years, but in 1893 returned to Providence and has since been connected with the diocese here. Upon his return here he was appointed assistant at St. Lawrence's Church, New Bedford, Massachusetts. He was later sent in succession as assistant to the Church of SS. Peter and Paul at Fall River; St. John's Church, Providence, and appointed first pastor at St. Matthew's Church, Auburn, Rhode Island; then pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, East Providence, where he remained seven years and then, in 1915, came to St. Theresa's, Providence, as permanent pastor. The parish of St. Theresa is an important one in the city and numbers within its limits three thousand four hundred and ninety-two souls. The church itself was built in 1883 by Rev. Father Murphy, and there is now a school in connection built by Father Farrell O'Rielly, in 1890, accommodating six hundred and fifty pupils, in which three Christian Brothers and sixteen Sisters are kept busy teaching the various classes. The work that Father Scheuren has done and is continuing to do here is of great value to the parish and the community and reflects credit upon himself and his church.

WALTER O. TALCOTT—"The life of a machine driving belt depends upon the way in which the ends are fastened." With this fact as a fixed proposition, Walter O. Talcott finally evolved the W. O. Talcott Belt Hook, the sole manufacturer of these hooks being W. O. & M. W. Talcott, of Providence, Rhode Island, of which he is the controlling head. Mr. Talcott started this new, prosperous business in December, 1877, having bought the business of the Wilson Patent Belt Hook Company. In 1880 he moved to a small room in the

Butler Exchange, with one employee and one hand machine, and began making the Talcott Wilson Belt Hook, that having been the standard of excellence for forty years. Success has attended his efforts and expansion has followed, and the Talcott Wilson Belt Hook has become head of a family of five Talcott belt fastening devices, each having its separate class of belting to care for: The Talcott Wilson Belt Hook, with teeth so shaped that the belting is firmly wedged between them and hold the belt without clinching; The Talcott Clinching Belt Hook, with a peculiar construction, which overcomes the cracking of belts at the joint; The Talcott Combination Belt Hook, a smooth, durable fastener for all places; The Talcott Acme Steel Belt Hook, especially adapted for all high-speed machinery; and The Talcott Ideal Belt Fastener for fastening and making endless belts in rubber, canvas, leather and all kinds of fabric belting made in layers or piles. These Talcott hooks are for use on every kind and size of machine belting, where light, heavy, broad, narrow, high-speed, low-speed, leather, canvas or rubber belting is used, all covered by United States patents and invented by Walter O. Talcott. Not only is the hook his invention, but dies and tools had to be developed before the hook could be made, and then special machines, not only for making but for handling the hooks to the best advantage, had to be devised and brought to a point of high speed and efficiency. All this Mr. Talcott accomplished, and the business he made has amply rewarded his genius, ability and perseverance. He has been ably assisted in later years by his son, Mancell Walter Talcott, now an equal partner and factory manager.

Walter O. Talcott was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, October 12, 1857, but two years later he was brought to Chicago by his parents. He was educated in the Chicago public schools, graduating from high school in 1877, then coming East and acquiring the Wilson Patent Belt Hook business in December of that year. The room in the Butler Exchange which he first occupied in 1880 was soon given up for a larger one at No. 186 Eddy street, which in turn was abandoned for still larger quarters at No. 33 Beverly street. His next move was to the fourth floor of the Fred Talcott building, No. 91 Sabin street, one-half of that floor being required. That space sufficed until August, 1913, when he rented the entire second floor of the same building. Now (1918) this space has been again outgrown and a lot has been purchased on Bath street upon which W. O. and M. W. Talcott will erect their own factory, and in its construction plan generously for the future of Talcott Belt Hooks. The one man operating one machine has grown to a force of thirteen and the single hook to five distinct styles, the plant product going everywhere.

Walter O. Talcott is treasurer of the Shawomet Water Company, which supplies water to Coninnicut and Shawomet villages. He is a past master of Harmony Lodge, No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons; member of Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Providence Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar; and of Rhode Island Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree. He is a Republican in politics, and

a member of Beneficent Congregational Church. He married, October 12, 1880, Harriet F. Eastwood, of Providence. They are the parents of two daughters and a son: Alice N., married W. W. Little, of Providence, their children, Wilson G. and Frances; Mancell Walter, of further mention; Elizabeth F., married Evan F. Kullgren, of East Orange, New Jersey, and has a daughter Nancy.

Mancell Walter Talcott was born on Pawtuxet Neck, Rhode Island, March 10, 1885. After completing a course of public school study by graduation from Providence Technical High School, class of 1905, he entered Philadelphia Dental College, now a department of Temple University of Philadelphia, and was graduated D. D. S., class of 1908. He began professional practice in Providence, with offices at No. 171 Westminster street, and during the years, 1908-13, built up a good practice, and thoroughly established himself in public regard as a skillful practitioner. In 1913 Dr. Talcott became more deeply interested in the business founded by his father, and so attractive did it become that he gave up his professional ambitions and is an equal partner in the firm, W. O. & M. W. Talcott, of Providence, sole manufacturers of the W. O. Talcott Belt Hooks, and factory manager.

A lover of water sports, he has developed an interest in motor boating, is superintendent of the United States Volunteer Life Savings Corps at Providence, and has his summer home at Wakefield. He is a member of the Rhode Island Yacht Club, and usually enjoys his vacation periods by the sea, although the automobile furnishes one of his forms of enjoyment. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1917 was elected to the State Legislature from the twentieth Rhode Island Legislative District. He compiled a record of consistent service, and was a member of the committee on militia and of the joint committee, executive communications. He is a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons; Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar; and attends Beneficent Congregational Church.

Dr. Talcott married, March 30, 1909, Mabel V. James, of Providence.

EPHRAIM BUTLER MOULTON—From earliest life, Providence has been the home of Mr. Moulton, his education from primary school to University having been accomplished in Cranston and Providence institutions. When Harvard Law School placed her seal of approval upon his professional education, he returned to his native city and has there practiced his profession during the years which have since intervened, 1911-18. He is the son of Richard Olney and Sarah A. (Price) Moulton, the former deceased; he is a descendant of William Moulton, the founder of the Moultons of New England. Moulton is an ancient English family name, tracing to a Thomas Moulton, traditional head of the house, whose name is found in Domesday Book (1086) as the owner of an estate called "Galeshore." The name is common in the counties of Lincoln, Yorkshire, Gloucester, Kent, Devon, Norfolk and London and, as these counties were the stronghold of the Puritan faith, the Moultons, no doubt, were among that strict section.

Ephraim Butler Moulton, of the seventh generation, and sixth child of Cromwell and Abigail Wilson (Olney) Moulton, was born January 25, 1823, and died March 26, 1888. He learned carriage building in a Providence shop on Burgess street and later established a wheelwright shop of his own at Eddy, Friendship and Dowance streets, also had a shop in Olneyville and a carriage depository on Stewart street. In the early days, he did all the repair work on the horse cars of the city, and for forty-six years was in active business, as a carriage builder, many vehicles bearing his name as builder being sent to foreign lands. He was originally a Whig in politics, later a Republican, and for two terms represented his ward in City Council. He married Maria A. Olney, born November 23, 1820, died in 1889, daughter of Elisha and Caroline (Potter) Olney, her father a direct descendant of Thomas Olney, who came from England to New England in the ship "Planter" in 1635. Thomas Olney, after settlement at Salem, Massachusetts, came to Providence, Rhode Island, where he was numbered among the thirteen original settlers. The line of descent from Thomas Olney, the founder, is through his son, Thomas (2) Olney, his son, William Olney, his son, Jabez Olney, his son, Elisha Olney, his daughter Maria A. Mr. and Mrs. Moulton were the parents of six children: William H., born in 1842, died May 26, 1860; Lucy, born in 1844, died September 28, 1848; Albert Vallett, born December 10, 1846, appointed inspector of customs, United States Internal Revenue Service, for the port of Providence, in 1894, married Mary Allen Whitford, daughter of Thomas W. and Mary E. (Cole) Whitford; Sarah, born June 9, 1848, married, November 19, 1874, Marvin E. Allen; Richard Olney, of further mention; Wilson, born in 1853.

Richard Olney Moulton, son of Ephraim Butler and Maria A. (Olney) Moulton, was born in 1850, and died in 1913. He was engaged with his father and later was a grocer of Providence, continuing until his death. He married Sarah A. Price, who survives him, a resident of Providence. They were the parents of Sarah Penelope, Elizabeth Price and Ephraim Butler Moulton.

Ephraim Butler (2) Moulton, of the ninth American generation, son of Richard Olney and Sarah A. (Price) Moulton, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, November 29, 1884. He obtained his early and preparatory education in the public schools, finishing at Cranston High School in 1903. He then entered Brown University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1907. The following year was spent in preparation for law school, he being in the employ of the Hospital Trust Company the entire year. He then entered Harvard Law School, pursued full courses, and in 1911 was graduated LL. B. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar and to the Rhode Island bar in the same year. During his law school years he had been employed in the offices of the firm in which he is now a partner, and after admission to the Rhode Island bar in 1911, he entered the service of the same firm, Mumford, Huddy & Emerson, 402-407 Industrial Trust building, Providence. In October, 1916, he was admitted a partner and so continues. The firm is one of the eminent law firms of the Rhode Island bar, practicing in all Federal and State courts of Rhode Island.



Photo. by E. J. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Photo. by E. J. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Carrace O. Carpenter

Mr. Moulton is a member of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Sigma Chi fraternity, Calvary Baptist Church, and in politics is a Republican.

Mr. Moulton married, June 25, 1913, Charlotte M. Meader, of Lowell, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Moulton are the parents of two sons: Richard Meader and Ephraim Butler (3) Moulton.

CLARENCE OLIVER CARPENTER—Interested in all movements for social betterment, Clarence O. Carpenter has devoted himself for years to the educational advancement of the community in which he lives. The record of his life is the record of many activities along the lines of progress and the humanizing of relations.

George Bailey Carpenter, father of Clarence O., was born in Warwick, Rhode Island. He was a mill man all his life, and died May 19, 1881. He was a son of Joshua Carpenter, who was born at North Kingston, Rhode Island, and descended from William Carpenter, one of the three brothers who were the immigrant ancestors of the New England family of that name. George Bailey Carpenter married Mary Elizabeth Noyes, who died August 23, 1915. Their children were: Ella, deceased; Georgiana; George Clinton; Charles, deceased; Clarence O.; William Burnside, of Providence; Elmer Ellsworth, of Providence; Mary Etta, residing on the old homestead in Warwick.

Clarence O. Carpenter was born January 1, 1856, at Pontiac, in the town of Warwick, Rhode Island, and acquired his early educational training in the local, private and public schools of that section. His work at the public schools was supplemented by the classical and language work in the private school well known under the name of the East Greenwich Academy. Since he came to man's estate he has followed in the main agricultural pursuits, his farm being adjacent to the historic Gorton place. Here, in 1888, he erected the handsome residence in which he makes his home. He was a very modern and progressive farmer, using all the most advanced intensive methods, and all his products were justly famous. His early vegetables and fruit were always in demand in the markets of Providence and Boston, and his dairy products, his eggs and his poultry, sold at the highest prices, as few could be found to compete with them in quality. In 1910 he sold his farm, retaining a few acres for his residence. This side of his life he carried out with zeal and its concomitant success, but there is another side which works as eagerly and as intelligently for the benefit of his fellows. He has always made himself an authority on matters educational, as he has believed that it will be to the schools that the country will owe the perpetuation of the free ideals of its founders. For them he works as unsparingly as he does in the matters of his farm, though the seed that he plants there will bear its harvest only in a distant future.

Always ready to bear the burdens of the drudgery of public office, Mr. Carpenter has served since 1884 on the school committee of the town, and since 1885 he has been the clerk of the board. From 1885 to 1890 he was a member of the board of assessors, and from 1890 to 1895 he was a member of the town council of Warwick. He was also a trustee for a number of years of

the Buttonwoods School District. In 1899 he was elected a member of the General Assembly from Warwick, and served for five years; has been chairman of the Town Committee for several years, formerly being its secretary. He holds to the principles of the Republican party. These activities indicate, without comment, the esteem and confidence with which he is held by his fellow townsmen, a feeling which only grows as the years pass along.

Mr. Carpenter takes a deep interest in agricultural affairs, and is one of the trustees of the Worcester (Massachusetts) Fair Association, which annually holds the famous New England fair. He is one of the trustees of the Kent County Fair Association; member of Central Grange No. 34, Patrons of Husbandry; member of King Solomon Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, East Greenwich; Landmark Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He is president and director of the Waco Braid Company of Harrisville, Rhode Island; member and president of the Warwick Central Baptist Society (Corporation); and is very active in church affairs.

Mr. Carpenter married, December 30, 1875, Harriet Arnold, daughter of Lafayette Greene and Pauline Elizabeth (Holden) Nichols, of Sterling, Connecticut. She died December 8, 1917. She had been a very successful and beloved teacher in Rhode Island schools, and her marriage did not diminish her activities in educational lines.

PELEG W. BARBER—In 1869 Isaac P. Richards, a young Connecticut machinist, patented and improved a punch for iron and steel. In 1870 he established their manufacture, and in 1871 located in Providence, Rhode Island, and from that time The I. P. Richards Company has been manufacturing United States Standard Punches for iron and steel, the punch originated and patented by Isaac P. Richards. In 1890 Peleg W. Barber, a native son of Rhode Island, came to Providence, and obtained work with Mr. Richards as boiler tender and general handy man at the plant Mr. Richards had built at No. 23 Pemberton street. For over twenty years, until 1913, Mr. Barber was associated with Mr. Richards, and under him had that valuable schooling which made him the logical successor to the founder, when in 1913 he laid down the reins of management and went to his reward. The business had become a corporation in 1908, with Isaac P. Richards, president, and in 1913 he was succeeded by Peleg W. Barber. The business of the plant is one of steady volume, growing year by year, the shop watchword now as ever, "Quality."

Isaac P. Richards, the founder and principal owner of the I. P. Richards Company, was born in Ashford, Connecticut, June 15, 1834, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, July 4, 1913. At the age of seven years he was placed in the care of a farmer at Pomfret, Connecticut, and there he remained eight years; receiving as compensation his board and clothing. His country school attendance was permitted by his doing his farm chores late at night and early in the morning. From fifteen to seventeen he worked on the Connecticut farms, then in 1851 he began work at the Plant Manufacturing Company's mill at Plantsville, and in 1853 began

learning the machinist's trade with Paul Whitin & Son, of Whitinsville, Massachusetts, his wages \$2.00 weekly, his board costing him \$1.88. He continued with Whitin & Son for three years, finishing, in 1856, his former duties with that company, but remaining with them for two years as journeyman. It was during this period that he conceived the idea that later developed and manifested itself in the "United States Standard Punch." In 1858 he came to Providence and was employed by W. T. Nicholson, founder of the Nicholson File Company. Later he was in the employ of J. R. Brown & Sharpe. During the next few years he was on the move, then in 1864 returned to Whitinsville and was placed in charge of the screw department of the shops. He remained there until 1871, and during that time patented a spindle bolster (1867), and an improved punch for iron and steel (1869).

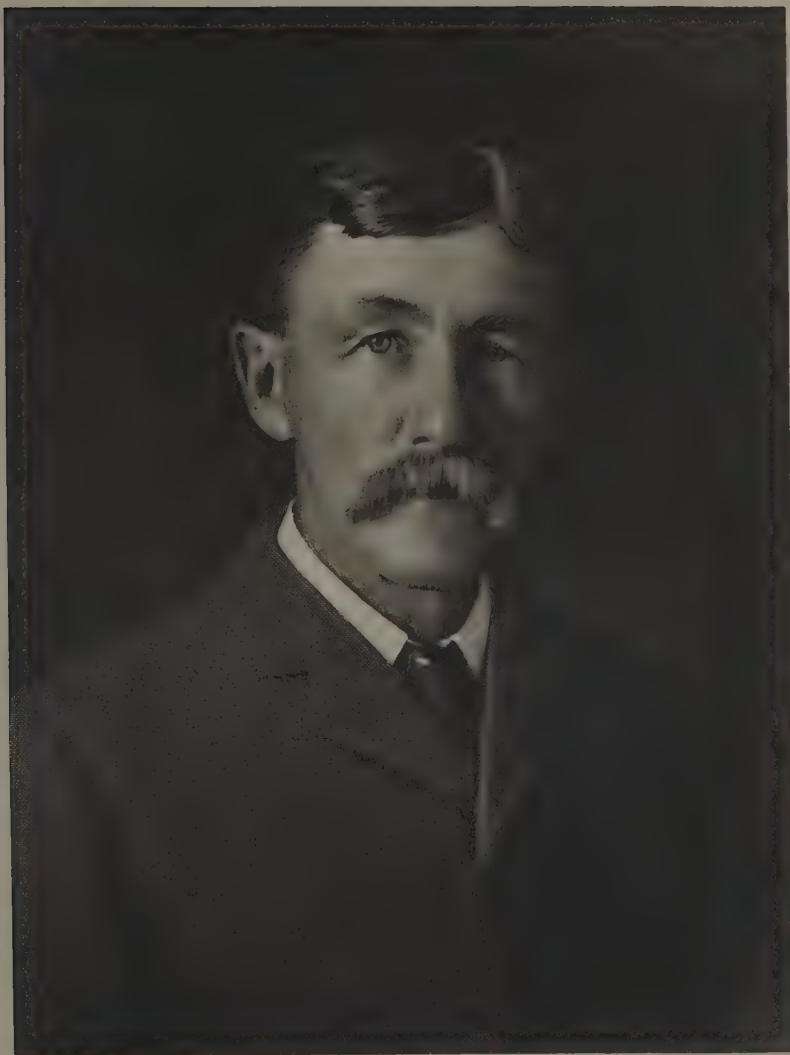
Mr. Richards began manufacturing his United States Standard Punch in 1870 at Whitinsville, but a year later came to Providence, where he made an arrangement with his old employer, W. T. Nicholson, his brother-in-law, by which he could manufacture his punches at the plant of the Nicholson File Company. This arrangement prevailed for some years, but in 1885 Mr. Richards erected his own shops at No. 23 Pemberton street, and there Richard's punches and dies have ever since been made. In 1908 the business was incorporated as the I. P. Richards Company, and so continues. The quality of the punches Mr. Richards made became well-known all over the country, his motto "Quality" being for everyday use, and every man in his employ was expected to live up to it. He married Marietta Nicholson, sister of W. T. Nicholson, of Providence. She died September 2, 1894, leaving two sons, Fred L., who died July 2, 1911, and George A., who died December 12, 1913. Their daughter Flora married George C. Arnold, of Providence, whose son, Lincoln R. Arnold, is vice-president of the I. P. Richards Company.

Peleg W. Barber, president and manager of the I. P. Richards Company, was born at Exeter, Rhode Island, August 5, 1867, and until nine years of age attended the country school. He then began working in a cotton mill, that being his regular employment until eighteen years of age. In 1890 he came to Providence, and in his search for employment met Isaac P. Richards, who gave him a job in his shop, tending the boiler, caring for the horses and making himself generally useful. The young man very soon became interested in the making of punches which pleased Mr. Richards and he gave him a chance at shop work. He advanced rapidly under the instruction of his employer, and soon was entrusted with important parts of the work. He was advanced to the hardening and tempering department, and finally there was no department of the factory with which he was not familiar. The I. P. Richards Company was incorporated in 1908, and Mr. Barber was elected in 1918 treasurer, and his years of service and his value to the company brought him the additional honor of being named "plant manager," a position he filled until 1913. A close friendship existed between the two men, the same spirit of striving for perfection of product and management animating them, and when Mr. Richards'

will was read it was found that in it he had given Mr. Barber full control of the plant and business for a term of twenty years, during which time he was to continue to progress or dispose of the same. There has been no change in policy, and with the exception of new machinery needed, the business flows along accustomed channels, the present executive freely acknowledging the superior quality of his predecessor in office, and honoring his memory with a reverence akin to love. President Barber now owns a controlling interest in the stock of the company of which he is president and general manager. Lincoln R. Arnold is vice-president, Harold E. Barber, secretary, and G. Clifford Howard, treasurer. The presidency of the I. P. Richards Company is Mr. Barber's sole business connection; his home and his business being the two great interests of his life. For twenty-five years he has been a member of Swart Lodge, No. 18, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; belongs to the Maccabees of the World; for many years has been a member of Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church, and in politics is an Independent.

Mr. Barber married, in January, 1894, at Providence, Grace Elizabeth Smith, born in Hartford, Connecticut, they the parents of a son, Harold Ernest, born March 17, 1895. He was educated in the public schools of the city, and during his four years of grammar school study won the honor for perfect attendance. He spent two years at Technical High School, then became associated with the I. P. Richards Company, working his way through the shops and office to his present post, secretary of the corporation.

ALFRED BYRON ARNOLD—This branch of the ancient Arnold family of New England, England and Wales, traces, according to a pedigree recorded in the College of Arms, to Ynir, King of Gwentland, who reigned in Wales about the middle of the twelfth century. Ynir was the second son of Cadwalader, King of the Britons, and from this source sprang Roger Arnold of the twelfth generation, the first to adopt the surname Arnold. From Roger in direct descent came Thomas and William Arnold, who came to New England, and were the progenitors of the distinguished Arnold family of Rhode Island. Alfred Byron Arnold is a descendant along both paternal and maternal lines, he being of the branch of William Arnold who sailed from Dartmouth, England, with his family, May 1, 1635, and was first at Hingham, Massachusetts, arriving at Providence, Rhode Island, in the spring of 1636, and two years later moving to Pawtucket. Sons of both William and Thomas Arnold became prominent in public life, Benedict, a son of William, being commissioner and assistant president of the four towns then established, and governor for about ten years. Stephen, a brother of Governor Benedict Arnold, was many times deputy and assistant, his homestead lying near Providence. The line of descent from William Arnold, the American ancestor, is through the son Stephen Arnold, who was the father of Stephen Arnold (2), a farmer and land owner of the Pawtuxet Valley. Philip Arnold, son of Stephen (2) Arnold, was a land owner in the town of Warwick, near Natick, where he resided until death. He married, June



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Alfred B. Arnold

Alfred B. Arnold

10, 1714, Susanna Greene, daughter of Captain Benjamin Greene, and among their children was a son, Philip (2) Arnold, born June 9, 1726.

Philip (2) and Phoebe Arnold were the parents of Philip (3) Arnold, a farmer of the town of Warwick, Rhode Island, and great-grandfather of Alfred Byron Arnold. Eben Arnold, son of Philip (3), was a farmer in the town of Warwick. He was born near Natick on the old homestead of Philip Arnold, in 1790, and died in 1855. He served as a member of the General Assembly of Rhode Island. He married Lydia Harris. Their son, Ray G. Arnold, was born on the homestead of his grandfather, near Natick. He married Caroline Matilda Arnold, also born in the town of Coventry, who died at the homestead, May 1, 1894, aged seventy-seven years, a descendant of Peleg Arnold, and a relative. After his marriage he moved to the town of Coventry, and there followed the life of a farmer all his active life. He died January 26, 1894, at the age of seventy-seven years. Ray and Caroline M. (Arnold) Arnold were the parents of one child, Alfred Byron Arnold.

Alfred Byron Arnold, son of Ray and Caroline Matilda (Arnold) Arnold, was born on his grandfather's homestead in the town of Warwick, Kent county, Rhode Island, October 2, 1842, and began his education in the nearby district school. Seventy-six years have since intervened, and for the past quarter of a century he has lived in the house which had been the home of his father for eighteen years previous to his death. His education, commenced in the district school, was continued in the schools of the village of Coventry; Peirce Academy, Middleboro, Massachusetts; Providence Conference Seminary of East Greenwich, Rhode Island; Rhode Island State Normal School, at Bristol; and Bryant and Stratton Business College. There were periods of teaching between these advanced courses; from the year 1861, when he began teaching in the Colvintown School, until 1892, he was an educator well known and very highly regarded. His schools in the Pawtucket Valley, beginning with Colvintown, were The Plains and the Potowomut schools, his course at State Normal School following his service in the last named. The years following the Normal School work he was teacher in schools at Slatersville, Hope, Coventry Center, Washington, Anthony, Quidnick, Centerville, Chêpatchet, Middletown, Bristol and Warren, Rhode Island, and Canton, Massachusetts. After two years at Canton, he spent one winter as an instructor in Bryant and Stratton's Business College, Providence, going thence to Marlboro, Massachusetts, as a principal of the Washington Street School, where he served for three years. He then returned to the Pawtucket Valley and the home farm, but continued teaching in Coventry, Phenix, and schools in old Warwick. He continued as a teacher until June, 1892, then retired, after thirty-one years of active service. Two years later, in 1894, his parents died, and upon his shoulders the care of the estate then devolved.

For one year Mr. Arnold was a member of Coventry Town Council, and since 1907 has been a director of the Centerville National Bank. Since 1880 he has been a member of the Phenix Baptist Church, and in 1918 was elected clerk of the church for the thirty-

eight time. Since 1908 he has been a deacon of the church.

Mr. Arnold is living practically retired, but conducts a truck garden in order to occupy his leisure time. Politically he is a Republican, and an advocate of prohibition. He married, August 16, 1866, Susan I. Johnson, of Warwick, Rhode Island, and a daughter of Palmer T. and Isabel (Remington) Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold are the parents of a son and daughter: Alfred Ray, born August 1, 1873, died August 16, 1873; Bel Arnold, born May 11, 1875, married, September 22, 1898, Herbert Allen Matteson, of Coventry, Rhode Island; they are the parents of one son, Raymond Arnold, born September 15, 1914.

The foregoing record shows Mr. Arnold as a man who has devoted the years of his youthful and matured manhood to the furtherance of the cause of education. Although, as with all who labor for the public good, results are hard to tabulate or even estimate, it is certain that his work was performed in a spirit of devotion, and to the thousands of youths who sat under his instruction he has imparted some of his own spirit of loyalty, progressiveness and ambition to excel in any task undertaken.

GEORGE BOYD WATERHOUSE—Three generations of this family have been associated with woolen manufacturing in Centerville, Rhode Island—Richard Waterhouse, an English weaver of woolen fabrics; his son, Benjamin F. Waterhouse, founder of the Kent Manufacturing Company, of Centerville, Rhode Island; and the latter's son, George B. Waterhouse, treasurer and director of the Kent Manufacturing Company, president of the Centerville National Bank, and vice-president of the Centerville Savings Bank. The Kent Manufacturing Company, founded by Benjamin F. Waterhouse in 1872, later became his sole property, and its development and management became his great work. That company is an incorporated enterprise, operating under the laws of the State of Rhode Island, capitalized at \$100,000, and officered entirely by the sons of the founder, who also comprise the board of directors.

Richard Waterhouse, the founder of this branch of the family in Rhode Island, was a son of Thomas Waterhouse, a Yorkshire, England, weaver of woolen cloth. He had children: Samuel, Richard, James, who came to Rhode Island and became a woolen manufacturer; Matthew, Mary, Ruth, and Martha. Richard Waterhouse, the second son, was born in Meltham, England, there learned the weaver's art, and lived until 1846, when he came to the United States, locating in Centerville, Rhode Island, where he quickly found work at his trade. He resided in Centerville the remainder of his life, and was one of the highly-expert weavers of his day. He married Mary Hurst, daughter of John Hurst, of Meltham, England, and they were the parents of children: Maria, Benjamin F., of further mention; Walker, Richard, Martha, Mary, Hannah, John, Sarah, Margaret, and Emma.

Benjamin F. Waterhouse, eldest son of Richard and Mary (Hurst) Waterhouse, was born in Meltham, England, September 15, 1839, and there lived until 1846, when he accompanied his parents to Rhode Island. He had been



Charles H. Horton

years which have since intervened has risen from lowly to high and honorable position in the business world. He has kept pace socially with his business rise, and in the church, Masonic order and club life is highly-esteemed and popular.

(I) Mr. Angell is a descendant in the eighth generation of one of the oldest families in the State, tracing his ancestry to Thomas Angell, who came to America with Roger Williams in the ship "Lion" in 1631, he then being thirteen years of age and an apprentice to Williams. A more complete record of Thomas Angell is included in another part of this work.

(II) John Angell, son of Thomas Angell, was born in Providence, and there died July 27, 1720. He married Ruth Field, and their children were: Thomas, John, Daniel, Hope and James.

(III) Thomas (2) Angell, son of John Angell, was born in Providence, March 25, 1672, resided there until 1710, when he built a tavern in Scituate which was occupied as a public house for several successive generations of the family. He died in Scituate in 1714. His wife was Sarah (Brown) Angell, and their children were: Martha, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Jonathan, Sarah, Nehemiah and Thomas.

(IV) Nehemiah Angell, son of Thomas (2) Angell, was a farmer and resided in Scituate one-half mile north of the Angell Tavern and there died. He married Mary, sister of Elder Reuben Hopkins, and their children were: Pardon, Nehemiah, Abraham, Zilpha, Martha, Mercy and Mercy (2).

(V) Pardon Angell, son of Nehemiah Angell, was born in 1750, and resided in Scituate where he was a farmer, a Revolutionary soldier, drew a pension, and died in 1838. He married (first), Anna Angell, born 1759, died December 24, 1806. He married (second), Susannah Wells, born August 7, 1780, died August 14, 1857. The children were all of the first marriage, namely: Nehemiah, born 1780; Solomon, born 1781; Lucy, born 1784; Mehitable, born 1785; Emor, born 1788; Mary, born 1789; Pardon, born 1792; John, born 1794; and Nancy, born 1796.

(VI) Emor Angell, son of Pardon Angell, was a farmer of Scituate, and there died in 1871. He married (first), Rachel Salisbury, born December 24, 1790, died October 9, 1839. He married (second), Celia Coddington. The children were all of the first marriage, namely: Eliza, born November 25, 1811, became the third wife of Judge Eli Aylesworth, of Providence; Harley Pardon, born May 30, 1815; Ostrando, born April 21, 1822, died October 17, 1839; Amy Ann, born June 11, 1826, married Abner Angell.

(VII) Harley Pardon Angell, son of Emor Angell, born May 30, 1815, in Scituate, was reared on a farm. After his marriage he removed to Danielson, Connecticut, where he remained a short time. He succeeded his father in the ownership of the home farm after the latter's death in 1871. He moved to Providence in 1874, there continuing until his death, April 22, 1893. From 1874 until his death he was in mercantile business in Providence. On March 6, 1845, he married Waity C. Smith, daughter of William Smith. She died May 31, 1907, at Providence. Their children were: Ostrander, born April 3, 1848, died September 22, 1849; Newton E., born January 9, 1850, married Jane Knight,

was in the hardware business in Providence, and died March 4, 1902; William H., born January 25, 1853, married Charlotte Wilbur; Charles Fremont, of this sketch; Walter B., born April 19, 1862, married Bessie Child; Clarence S., born August 31, 1867, married Ida Curran, is in the wholesale hardware business in Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Harley Pardon Angell were active in the Congregational church.

(VIII) Charles Fremont Angell, son of Harley Pardon Angell, was born at the home farm in Scituate, October 21, 1856, and there in public school and in Lapham Institute of North Scituate he obtained his education. In 1874 the family moved to Providence, Charles F. obtaining a position in the city sewer department as engineer's assistant. In 1876 he entered the employ of the Builders' Iron Foundry as general office clerk, and there found his true sphere. He became skilled in the manufacturing of structural iron and won his way from post to post during the years which followed, each change a rise in position until his energy, application and loyal devotion to the company's interests brought him the position of manager of the structural iron department. While filling that post he built, in 1902, the plant which was operated as a branch shop of the Builders' Iron Foundry for three years, but which later became the plant of the Providence Steel & Iron Company. The branch plant was detached from the parent company in 1905, and became the foundation upon which arose a separate corporation, the Providence Steel & Iron Company, then capitalized at \$25,000, with Charles F. Angell, president and treasurer; Frank L. Toof, vice-president; Harry P. Wilson, secretary; Charles C. Luther, assistant-treasurer. The company are specialists in the manufacture of structural and ornamental iron and have prospered abundantly, winning their secure position in the trade through excellence of product and efficiency in management. In 1917 the capital stock of the company was increased to \$100,000, the value of the product produced for that year reaching half a million dollars. This great expansion of business demands greater mill facilities, and sixty thousand square feet of land adjoining the present plant has been purchased upon which a modern plant will in time appear.

Mr. Angell, while essentially the alert, capable man of business, has the happy faculty of laying his problems aside after business hours, and holds many social and fraternal memberships. He is a member of What Cheer Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters; Calvary Commandery, Knights Templar; and Palestine Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His club is the Providence Central, of which he is an ex-president. He is an Independent in his political action, and in religious faith a member of Beneficent Congregational Church, of Providence.

CHARLES H. HORTON—There are very few families that have been more closely or prominently identified with the interests of Rhode Island, or for a greater period of time, than that which bears the name of Horton, and which is so well represented at the present time (1917) in the person of Charles H. Horton, of Woonsocket, that State. From the close of the

seventeenth century to now, the twentieth century, the Hortons have resided in and about the ancient town of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and the adjacent portions of Rhode Island. The sturdy and virtuous character of the stock, so typical of all that is best in New England, has been preserved throughout the many generations with undiminished force, and is especially noticeable in this present day descendant of a long line of worthy ancestors.

Born in 1819, Otis H. Horton, father of Charles H. Horton, was a native of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and was there reared and educated. Upon attaining manhood, he acted as paymaster as well as bookkeeper for the mills at Orleans, Massachusetts. At that time it was the custom to pay the employees once in three or four months, those having families adjusting their accounts with the factory store at this period of settlement. Charles H. Horton, then a mere boy, was accustomed to carry the envelopes from the office to the mill, passing them about to the employees, all of whom he knew by name. The employees were mostly natives of the vicinity, known as "Yankees," with a sprinkling of English people, who had come to this country from the cotton manufacturing shires of England. This was a period of long credit, commencing with labor, and passing through all commercial transactions. In the winter of 1862, Otis H. Horton removed to Woonsocket, Rhode Island, having been engaged by Edward Harris for a term of three years to take charge in the construction of the mills known as Privilege Mills, now the Lawton Spinning Company, and later as a contractor and builder. Mr. Horton married Elizabeth Kingsley, of North Swansea, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of the following children: Albert K., Marion E., Ellen F., Charles H., of whom further; Walter, Adeline, and Otis H., Jr. The father of these children died June 17, 1896.

Charles H. Horton was born September 21, 1850, in Rehoboth, Massachusetts. He attended the public schools of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, whither his parents removed in 1862. He was an excellent scholar and exhibited an ambition to excel, not very usual in his sex at that age, and he showed in a marked degree the qualities that were later to distinguish him in his career. When sixteen years old, he was appointed a clerk in the post office at Woonsocket, which position he held for four years. Then, like so many young men of that period, he followed the advice of Horace Greeley to go West, and accordingly went to Illinois, in the year 1870, and served in the capacity of bookkeeper, and later buyer for Day & Sprague, of Providence, Rhode Island, who were engaged in the grain business, with whom he remained until 1872. In that year he returned to Woonsocket and engaged in the small ware and notion business, and later in the shoe business, and conducted an establishment along that line until 1882. While engaged in the shoe business, he was the manager of the Music Hall, the only place of amusement in Woonsocket at the time. During that period, between the years 1877 and 1882, the theatrical profession was particularly brilliant, containing such talent as Edwin Forrest, Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, John McCulloch, Mary Anderson, Madame Janauscheck, Modjeska, Annie Pixley, John T. Raymond, Kate Claxton, E. L. Davenport,

E. H. Sothorn, and many others, all of whom visited Woonsocket, and in many instances were taken to the larger cities of New England under Mr. Horton's management. Mr. Horton first took up the manufacture of harness pads and horse furnishings in 1877, and has continued in the same up to the present time. This enterprise has prospered greatly, and Mr. Horton is now at the head of one of the largest concerns of its kind in New England. He finds a very large market for these goods throughout the United States and Canada, where they are rightfully regarded as setting a standard of quality and workmanship. The success of Mr. Horton's business, no less than his many distinctive personal qualities and talents, have brought him prominently into the public notice, and he occupies a position not shared by many. He is president of the Producers Savings Bank of Woonsocket, a director in the Produce National Bank, and president of the Woonsocket Building and Loan Association, all of which institutions are in a flourishing condition.

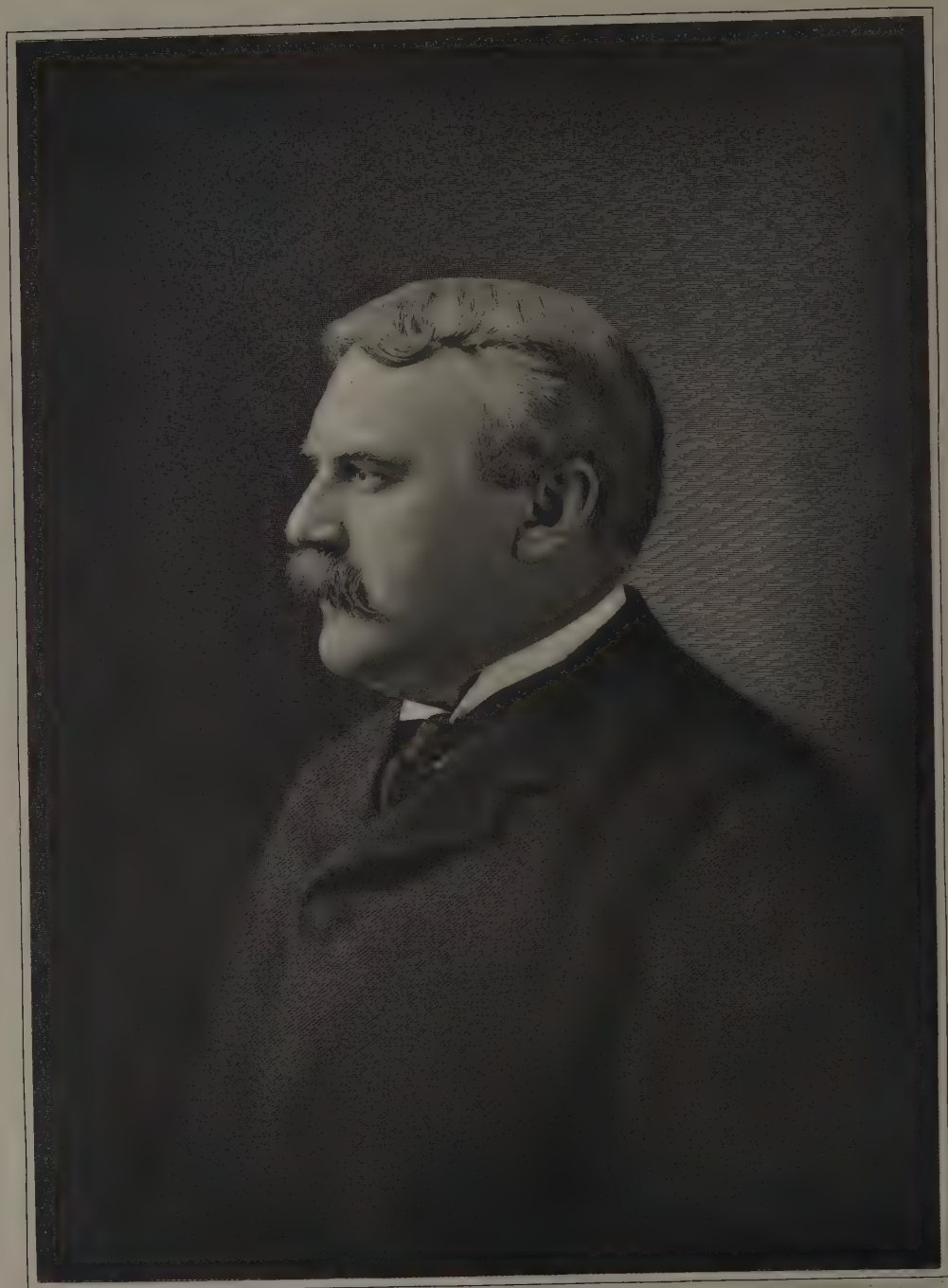
But it has not been only in the business world that Mr. Horton has distinguished himself. On the contrary, there is hardly any aspect of the city's life in which he has not taken a position of leadership. In the years, 1879-80, while Woonsocket was still a town, Mr. Horton became a member of the town council, and when in 1888 it was incorporated as a city he served for three years as city councilman. Later he was elected to the board of aldermen, where he served with conspicuous ability. The scope of Mr. Horton's usefulness as a public official was greatly enlarged by his election in 1891-92-93-94 to the State Legislature to represent his home city. He also served his city as Senator in the years 1900-01-02-03. He is also a conspicuous figure in the social world, and is closely identified with the religious life of the community, being a member of St. James Episcopal Church, Woonsocket, in which he holds the office of junior warden. For forty-five years he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Horton married, January 3, 1872, at Mattoon, Illinois, Mary Casto, daughter of William E. and Eusebia E. Casto, old and highly respected residents of Terre Haute, Indiana. One son was born of this marriage, William T., who is now employed as a salesman in his father's business.

JEREMIAH POTTER ROBINSON, one of the most notable figures in mercantile and civic life in New York City, in the latter half of the nineteenth century, was born on Aug. 18, 1819, at Tower Hill, in the town of Wakefield, R. I., a member of one of the oldest and most distinguished of Rhode Island families. His early life was spent and Wakefield and Newport, Rhode Island, where he received his education. At the age of sixteen, however, evincing a decided taste for mercantile life and for business affairs, he came to New York City, where in 1836 he secured employment with the firm of E. P. & A. Woodruff. He worked his way rapidly through minor positions to a post of responsibility, and a few years later was admitted to partnership in the business. The firm conducted its affairs under the name of A. Woodruff & Robinson, until the death of the senior, when G. C. Robinson was admitted



Jeremiah P. Robinson



Isaac R. Robinson

to partnership, and the name became J. P. & G. C. Robinson. During the period of his connection with this enterprise, nearly half a century, his business desk stood on practically the same spot, and to-day the business in which he was so vital a factor in the up-building continues its operations on what is practically the site of the house which he entered as a boy. At this time the growth and rapid development of the city of Brooklyn, New York, brought forcibly to his mind the prime importance of its waterfront, and he began immediately to purchase heavily in real estate on the Brooklyn river front. He improved this property, building large warehouses and piers, and was one of the pioneers in the movement which gave Brooklyn a warehouse system, manufacturing plant system, and chain of docks second to none in the United States. At a somewhat later date he became interested in the waterfront of South Brooklyn, and with William Beard began the work of planning and constructing the great Erie basin, and the adjoining basins, building piers and warehouses, and developing a wharfage and dockage several miles in length. This dock system is the largest and most comprehensive in the world. An executive of fine ability, possessing great inventive and constructive powers, Jeremiah P. Robinson was the prime mover and guiding genius of this great undertaking, and through his success in it was acceded a place of honor and influence in mercantile life which he never relinquished. When the project of bridging the East river was broached, he became active in furthering it, and was one of the most prominent of its supporters. When the work was finally decided upon he became a bridge trustee, devoting much of his time to the important duties which this involved. Through the most trying period of the work, he filled the post of president of the board of trustees, and through masterly handling of problems which came before the board earned the gratitude of those whom the successful completion of the bridge so greatly benefited, namely the city of Brooklyn. At a time when the welfare of employees was a minor consideration, he introduced into his business enterprises a system of co-operation between himself and his laborers, which made him not only the employer but the trusted friend and advisor. His success in business was very great, and in the course of a half century he amassed a large fortune. His gifts to charitable undertakings, though unostentatious, were large.

On May 23, 1843, Mr. Robinson married Elizabeth De Witt, of Cranberry, N. J. Mrs. Robinson was born June 30, 1819, and died Nov., 1888, in Brooklyn, N. Y., at the Robinson home there. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Mary Niles, born March 13, 1844, died July 30, 1845. 2. Jeremiah Potter, Jr., born May 1, 1846, died July 2, 1916; married, Nov. 12, 1867, Margaret Downing Lanman, daughter of David Trumbull Lanman; their children are: i. David Trumbull Lanman Robinson, born Nov. 14, 1868, in Brooklyn; ii. Elizabeth De Witt Robinson, born April 28, 1870, in Brooklyn; iii. Mary Helen Robinson, born Oct. 15, 1871, in Brooklyn; iv. Margaret Faith Robinson, born April 22, 1883, in New York. 3. Elizabeth De Witt, born Aug. 12, 1881; married, Jan. 10, 1870, Lewis Leonard; children: i. Esther Henrietta Leonard, who mar-

ried, June 1, 1892, John Griffin Underhill; ii. Josephine Bulkley Leonard; iii. William Boardman Leonard, born Aug. 14, 1873; iv. Mabel Robinson Leonard, born May 1, 1876, in Brooklyn. 4. Harriet Woodruff, born March 11, 1853; married, June 21, 1883, John E. Leech, of Brooklyn; children: i. Robinson Leech, born May 4, 1884; ii. Charlotte Leech, born July 30, 1886. 5. Isaac Rich, whose sketch follows.

Jeremiah Potter Robinson, the father of these children, died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1886, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

ISAAC RICH ROBINSON, son of the late Jeremiah Potter and Elizabeth (De Witt) Robinson, and a member of the prominent and long established Robinson family of Wakefield, R. I., was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., July 8, 1856. He was a man of wide culture, of magnetic, though retiring personality, and took considerable interest in mechanical arts. His home during the winter months was in New York City. With the exception of supervising his property interests, he remained entirely outside business life.

The ancestral estate at Wakefield, Rhode Island, was his home during the greater part of the year, and his interests in the welfare and development of the town was earnest and sincere. He was prominent in local affairs, and a leader in movements towards the improvement of local conditions. Mr. Robinson was the prime mover in and was largely responsible for the laying of the first macadam roads of Wakefield. His home was the Edgewood farm, the homestead of his great-grandfather, Jeremiah Niles Potter, and he spent much time in improving and beautifying the place, which he loved for its associations. Mr. Robinson was well loved and highly respected in Wakefield. A man of broad sympathies, he drew into his confidence men of all ranks and walks of life, who remained to become his fast friends and admirers. Sincerity and lack of pretence characterized his entire life. For many years he was a member of the Manhattan Club of New York, and a charter member of the Automobile Club of America. At one time he held a membership in the New York Club of New York City, and the Hope Club of Providence, Rhode Island. He became a member of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, on February 21, 1900, by virtue of his descent from Christopher Robinson, his great-grandfather, who was second lieutenant in Captain Adams' company, Rhode Island Militia, June, 1777; and captain-lieutenant in Captain Adams' company, Colonel Elliot's regiment of artillery, Rhode Island Militia, February, 1778.

Mr. Robinson married Ellen L. Pate, daughter of William and Harriet de Lacey (Wastell) Pate, of Brooklyn, New York. They were the parents of two daughters, Ruth and Elsie Potter Robinson; the latter married Tristram Roberts Coffin. Isaac Rich Robinson died March 22, 1913, at his home on Fifth avenue, New York City. Mrs. Robinson survives her husband and resides at the Robinson home in Wakefield.

DAN OZRO KING, M. D.—As a surname, King had its origin in England in several diverse sources. The Kings of to-day are of no royal descent, nor yet is the title always a mere nickname, like Caesar, Em-

peror, from the royal bearing or appearance of the original nominee. Entries in early English records take the following form: Hamond le King, Robert le Kynge, Saher le King. The Hundred Rolls, 1273, also furnish a William Littleking, and there is also record of a Roger Wyteking. Stature and dress will account for these latter entries, however. The most frequent source of the name, however, was the mock ceremony of the thirteenth and fourteenth century; at Epiphany, every village held a great feast, presided over by a king and queen who were elected from the villagers. The King was proud of his title, and as surnames came into common use the hereditary title became the family name. Another source was the familiar "King of Misrule," whom every nobleman possessed.

Arms—Sable a lion rampant between three crosses crosslet or, ducally crowned or.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-ostrich argent, wings endorsed, beak of the first.

The name King is uncommon north of Shropshire in England, although branches are to be found in Devon, Cornwall, Cambridge, Essex and other counties. Of the many immigrants of the name who came to the New England Colonies after the year 1634, little is known as to their English homes. Much research has failed to reveal a relationship between them. The progeny of the early King emigrants has played a prominent part in American life and affairs from the earliest days. Kings have played parts of prominence in the affairs of state, in business, industrial and commercial life, and in the professions. The stock is a virile, adventurous one, and the strength which characterized the pioneer has been transmitted through each successive generation. In the history of the medical profession in New England the names of Dr. Dan King, 1791-1864, Dr. Howard King, 1824-1875, and Dr. Dan Ozro King, 1852-1917, rank high on the roster of physicians whose achievements have brought honor to the profession. These eminent physicians, father, son and grandson, were lineal descendants of Elder Thomas King, founder of the family in America, and members of the Massachusetts branch of the family.

(I) Elder Thomas King, progenitor, was born in Cold Norton, County Essex, England, son of George King. In 1635 he sailed from London, England, on the ship "Blessing," at which time his age was twenty-one years. He settled in Scituate, Massachusetts, where he subsequently became prominent in civic and religious affairs. He was ruling elder of the church at Scituate in 1691, in which year he died. Elder Thomas King married (first), Sarah, daughter of James Pike, of Duxbury, and she died in 1652. He married (second), in 1653, Jane Hatch, of Scituate.

(II) Thomas King, son of Thomas and Sarah (Pike) King, was born June 21, 1645, in Scituate, and died there in 1720. He married Rebecca Clopp.

(III) Deacon John King, son of Thomas (2) and Rebecca (Clopp) King, was born August 11, 1704. He removed to Norwich, Connecticut, in 1756, and resided there, a prosperous farmer and prominent church member until his death. He married (first), Mary Cleft, of Northfield, Mass.; (second), Elizabeth Burnham, of Lebanon, Conn.; (third), Mary (Davis) Ford.

(IV) John (2) King, son of Deacon John (1) and Elizabeth (Burnham) King, was born May 26, 1762, and died in 1837. He married Jane Knight.

(V) Dr. Dan King, son of John (2) and Jane (Knight) King, was born January 27, 1791. His entrance into the medical profession was against the wishes of his father, a deacon of the Presbyterian church at Mansfield, Connecticut, who intended that his son should enter the ministry. Despite the very considerable opposition raised by the elder man, young King took up his residence with the family of Dr. Adams, of Mansfield, completing his preliminary studies for the profession under Dr. Adams and his partner, Dr. Swift. In November, 1814, he matriculated at the Yale Medical School, at the opening of the second course, and on April 4, 1815, he received his license to practice medicine. He began his practice in the vicinity of "Brewster's Neck," where for a short period, in conjunction with it, he manufactured "nigger cloth," at a little water-fall which to the present day bears the name "King's Mill." He subsequently lost all his stock in the great fire which destroyed the commission house district of New York, and financially ruined, he left Connecticut. In 1841 he established himself in practice in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, where he remained until 1848, when he removed to Taunton, Massachusetts. He became a prominent figure in medical circles in Massachusetts, and in 1852 the Berkshire Medical Institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was an active and well known member of the Massachusetts Medical Society from the time of his removal to that State until his retirement from the medical profession in 1859, and was a member of the committee which revised the by-laws of the Society. In 1859 Mr. King retired from practice, but on the departure of his son, Dr. Howard W. King, to the War, he went to Greenville, Rhode Island, to conduct his practice until he should return. Here he died, Nov. 13, 1864. His remains were buried at Brewster's Neck.

Dr. King was an able and forceful writer, definite in his convictions and logical in his presentation of an argument. He was a continuous contributor to the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal" between the years 1849 and 1854. He was the enemy of quackery and of spiritualism, and many of his articles in the above-mentioned journal attack these in one form or another. In 1857 he read before the Bristol County Medical Society an address entitled, "Spiritualism Unmasked," which was later published in pamphlet form. In 1858 he produced, as a natural sequence to the series of articles which preceded it, an octavo volume of 334 pages, "Quackery Unmasked, or a Consideration of the Most Prominent Empirical Schemes of the Present Time, with an Enumeration of Some of the Causes which Contribute to Their Support." This work, which is considered his finest effort, was read with great interest and satisfaction by the medical profession. In the following year he published "Tobacco: What It is and What It Does."

From early manhood he was a student of the law, purely for the enjoyment which legal study afforded him. He was deeply interested in political and public issues, and eminently well fitted for public service.

Dr. King represented Charlestown, Rhode Island, in the General Assembly for several years, and in 1832 was appointed with the Hon. B. B. Thurston to make an investigation and report on the condition of the Narragansett tribe of Indians. The report, acceded to be Dr. King's work, was presented to the Legislature on February 6, 1833, and aroused great interest. It is a State paper, the value of which increases as time goes on. Dr. King was a staunch member of the Suffragist party, and in 1837, with Thomas Wilson Dorr, was nominated as a standard bearer for the party. Dorr was a friend of Dr. King and a welcome visitor at his home, where he came frequently to discuss the reforms he planned. Despite the fact that he was so prominently connected with the Dorrites, Dr. King retained his honored position in the community. He was arrested when the Dorr Rebellion was at its height, but released by the officer in charge immediately, so well was he known in the city as a patriotic and loyal citizen. He still remained a firm adherent to the cause of the Suffragist party, although he had not espoused the rebellion and the appeal to force as a means of furthering its cause. On the death of Thomas Wilson Dorr in 1859 he published "The Life and Times of Thomas Wilson Dorr, with Outlines of the Political History of Rhode Island." From the earliest days of dissension between the North and South he supported the Union, and was a stern Abolitionist. A finished, well-rounded gentleman of the old school, he maintained his interest in politics and public affairs almost to the time of his death. Few men of the period enjoyed in greater measure the love, honor and respect of their colleagues. His death was deeply mourned, coming as it did in a period when men of his calibre were badly needed by the nation in arms.

Dr. Dan King married, in 1816, Cynthia Pride, daughter of Captain Absalom Pride, of Long Rock, Rhode Island, descendant of an honored Colonial family.

(VI) Dr. Howard W. King, son of Dr. Dan and Cynthia (Pride) King, was born in Charlestown, R. I., May 1, 1824. He was educated in public and private schools in Rhode Island, and on completing his studies engaged for a short period in manufacturing in the town of Smithfield, Rhode Island. The medical profession had interested him deeply from early childhood, however, and he soon abandoned mercantile pursuits to enter upon the study of medicine under the tutelage of his father, who was then engaged in an extensive practice. On finishing his preparatory studies, he entered Bowdoin College, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, immediately thereafter establishing himself in practice in Greenville, Rhode Island. Dr. King was highly successful in his practice, giving to it all his ability and his strength. With an art which only the country practitioner knows he made himself a place in the heart of the community. No man was more loved or more deeply respected for his work. On the outbreak of the Civil War he received a commission as surgeon of the Second Regiment, Rhode Island Cavalry, and served with his regiment in the stern campaigns of Mississippi and Louisiana. In 1864 he was elected surgeon-general of the Rhode Island militia, which office he held until his death. On the conclusion of peace he returned to Rhode Island

and settled in Providence. In 1868 he was elected president of the Providence Medical Association, and held the office until 1870. In 1874 he was vice-president of the Rhode Island Medical Society. In the latter year his health, which had been failing for years, broke down, and in hopes of rebuilding his strength he made a trip to Europe. This failed, however, and on March 15, 1875, he died, and was buried with military honors. The following tribute to his memory appeared in the contemporary press:

A good physician attaches himself to the homes wherein he ministers as by hoops of steel. It was so with Dr. King. He went to the sick room with such sympathy and manifestation of interest as soon found their way to the heart. He carried to the bedside of the sick a moral atmosphere which was of more value to his patients than the medicines he dispensed so skillfully. His patience with the invalid and his encouraging words and manner will never be forgotten by those who have trusted themselves and their dear ones to his professional treatment. Dr. King loved his healing work and threw himself with rare devotedness into its prosecution. He was an observer and a student down to the very close of his life. Outside of his profession Dr. King made many friends. His kindness of heart, his courtesy, and gentlemanly manner, endeared him to a wide circle, who will gladly bear testimony to his personal worth and his genial, companionable nature.

(VII) Dr. Dan Ozro King, son of Dr. Howard W. King, was born Dec. 15, 1852. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Smithfield, Rhode Island. He later attended Greenville Academy, and the Providence High School, where he completed his preparation for college. He matriculated at Brown University, from which he was graduated, and immediately thereafter entered Bowdoin College, where he continued his studies in the medical school. An intervening year was spent at the Detroit Medical School, but he later returned to Bowdoin, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1875. Dr. King began practice in Pontiac, in the town of Warwick, Rhode Island, where he remained for a period of fifteen years, building up a very successful and remunerative practice. He rose rapidly into the foremost ranks of the medical profession, and at the time of his removal from Pontiac was the leading physician of that part of Rhode Island. In 1891, Dr. King removed to Auburn, Rhode Island, where he conducted a highly successful practice until the time of his death. His reputation as an able practitioner and skillful surgeon was very great, and he was known in medical circles throughout New England. He was one of the first medical examiners appointed by Governor Bourne, in 1884, for six years, after the change in the medical laws. Warwick and West Greenwich, Rhode Island, were under his jurisdiction.

Like his grandfather, he was not only the physician, but the man of affairs and an able statesman. For many years he represented the town of Warwick, in both branches of the Rhode Island Legislature, and for a long period he served as a member of the Town Council of Cranston. He was deeply interested in political and public issues, well informed on current events, and a careful student of the times. Dr. King was well known in social and fraternal circles, and was a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was connected with several organizations of the medical pro-

fession, among them the Rhode Island Medical Society. He was a man of broad sympathies, tolerant in his views, possessing the adaptability of the true cosmopolite. Dr. King was widely travelled, and was one of the first men of Rhode Island to go to the Klondyke, making the trip for the mere pleasure and adventure of it, and not in search for gold. He later visited nearly every quarter of the globe. The culture and refinement and the literary atmosphere of his home drew to it a society of thoughtful men, among whom were some of the leaders of professional life in Rhode Island.

On Oct. 10, 1876, Dr. King married Mary E. Harris, daughter of Wanton Harris, and a member of the well-known Harris family of Rhode Island, whose coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Argent a chevron erminois between three hedgehogs or, a label for difference.

Crest—A hedgehog or, charged on the side with a key in pale azure.

Motto—Ubique patriam reminisci.

Dr. and Mrs. King were the parents of a daughter, Lucille, who died at the age of nine months. Mrs. King, who survives her husband, resides at the Minden on Waterman street, Providence, Rhode Island. She is well known in the more conservative of the social circles of the city.

Dr. Dan Ozro King died at his home in Auburn, R. I., April 8, 1917.

CHARLES PAYTON HARTSHORN, deceased, who was one of the foremost architects of Providence, Rhode Island, during the closing decades of the nineteenth century, was born in Norfolk, Va., on July 31, 1833, son of Samuel W. and Amelia (Dana) Hartshorn, and the descendant of a family established in Massachusetts, in the early decades of the Colonial period.

At an early age he returned with his parents to Providence, however, which had been the home of the family for three generations, and here he received his education in the public schools. He determined early to become an architect, and prepared for the profession under Thomas A. Tefft, one of the leading architects of the day. Under the latter he developed great promise, and on completing his studies he followed his chosen profession, and later entered into partnership with Charles Wilcox, under the firm name of Hartshorn & Wilcox. This partnership continued until the death of Mr. Hartshorn. The firm rose rapidly to a position of large importance in the architectural world of Providence, and was commissioned to design many of the finest buildings in the city. Among others they erected the Old Ladies' Home, the Olney Street Unitarian Church, the Wayland building and many of the finest residences of the city. In early life he was a Unitarian, but later became a prominent member of the First Congregational Church of Providence. His gifts to charitable and philanthropic endeavors were liberal, and he took an active part in the Union for Christian Work. Of a broad, tolerant, and sympathetic nature, kindly and charitable, he had many friends to whom his death at the height of a successful career came as a painful shock. Charles Payton Hartshorn was a Republican in political affiliation, and although eschewing politics,

he served for many years as a member of the school committee of the city. He was well known and highly respected in Providence. The following tribute to him as a man appeared in the "Providence Daily Journal:"

Unostentatious in his manner, pure in his life, untiring in his devotion to his work, actively engaging in works of philanthropy, he quietly and firmly fulfilled the duties which devolved upon him with unswerving fidelity and honor. He was secretary of the Rhode Island Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Charles Payton Hartshorn married, June 5, 1865, Dr. Woodbury officiating, Helen Almira Snow, who was born May 14, 1833, and died March 11, 1897, daughter of Amos William and Almira Frances (Dorr) Snow, of Providence. They were the parents of one daughter, Stella Josephine, born Jan. 3, 1869, who resides at No. 189 Wayland avenue, Providence. Mr. Hartshorn died at Providence, Aug. 13, 1880.

WINSLOW UPTON—The Upton family ancestry in England is traced to the time of William the Conqueror, and the ancient manuscript of the De Upton family of Cornwall, of which the American Uptons are an authentic branch, is still in existence, though partly illegible, at the ancient seat of the family in Westmoreland. The English branch of the family traces an unbroken line of descent from John Uppetun de Uppetun, of Cornwall. The family in America dates from the second half of the seventeenth century, and has been prominent in New England life and affairs since its founding, in 1652. One of its most notable members was the late Professor Winslow Upton, one of the foremost astronomers of the United States, whose original research in the fields of astronomy and meteorology added much to the volume of knowledge in these sciences. The coat-of-arms of the Upton family is as follows: Argent on a cross sable five bezants.

(1) John Upton, founder of the family in America, came to New England about 1652. There is a tradition that he came from Scotland, and may have been one of the Scotch prisoners taken by Cromwell at Dunbarton, September 3, 1650, or at Worcester, in 1651. The last-named battle was fought near the town of Upton, England, the seat of the ancient family. Cromwell took seventeen thousand Englishmen and Scotchmen prisoners in these two battles, and many of them were sent to the American Colonies. John Upton was accompanied by his wife, who tradition states was Eleanor Stuart, a Scotswoman. He settled in Salem Village, now Danvers, Massachusetts, where he seems to have refused to join the Puritan church, which would indicate that he was a Presbyterian in religious views. He did not take the freeman oath until April 18, 1691, when it had been modified. His first appearance in the records is of date, December 26, 1658, when he bought land of Henry Bullock, in the southwest part of Salem Village. This estate, a large portion of which remained in the family of John Upton until 1849, was near the line of the present town of Danvers, half a mile from Lynnfield, and is now within the limits of Peabody. John Upton became a man of considerable wealth and large estate. He died July 11, 1699, aged seventy-seven years, and his will, dated Nov. 16, 1697, was proved July 31, 1699. He used a



Chas. P. Hartshorn.

fleur-de-lis for a seal. From John Upton, the founder, the line descends through five generations to Professor Upton.

(II) William Upton, son of John and Eleanor (Stuart) Upton, was born in 1663.

(III) Caleb Upton, eighth son of William Upton, was born in 1722.

(IV) Robert Upton, fourth son of Caleb Upton, was born in 1758.

(V) Robert (2) Upton, son of Robert (1) Upton, was born in 1788. He married Lucy Doyle, of Salem, Mass.

(VI) James Upton, son of Robert (2) and Lucy (Doyle) Upton, was born in Salem, Mass., March 31, 1813. He was a partner in the firm of Upton & Nichols, of Boston, and a prominent business man of that city from 1865 to 1878. Prior to 1865 he had engaged in foreign trade with South and Central America, but withdrew from this on the outbreak of the Rebellion. A man of wide culture and an able linguist and conversationalist, he was well known in literary circles in Boston. He was a member of the Essex Institute, and served as vice-president of its department of horticulture for many years. For nearly forty-six years Mr. Upton was a member of the First Baptist Church of Boston, and a generous donor toward its support.

James Upton married (first), Oct. 27, 1836, Emily Collins Johnson, who died Nov. 12, 1843. He married (second), Oct. 9, 1845, Sarah Sophia Ropes, daughter of James and Lucy Ropes, who died Feb. 12, 1865. Mr. Upton died in Salem, Mass., March 30, 1879, at the close of his sixty-sixth year.

(VII) Professor Winslow Upton, son of James and Sarah Sophia (Ropes) Upton, was born in Salem, Mass., Oct. 12, 1853. He was prepared for college in the Salem High School, and matriculated at Brown University in 1871. He was graduated at Brown with honors in 1875, and immediately thereafter entered the University of Cincinnati, where two years later he received the degree of Master of Arts. In 1877 he was appointed assistant in the astronomical observatory at Harvard, where he served until 1879; in that latter year he became assistant engineer in the United States Lake Survey at Detroit, where he remained until 1880. In 1881 he was appointed assistant professor and computer in the United States Signal Office. In 1884 he came to Brown University as Professor of Astronomy, which chair he held until his death. When the Ladd Observatory, gift of the late Governor H. W. Ladd, was built in 1891, he became its director, having supervised its building and equipment. At the time of its dedication the Ladd Observatory was considered one of the finest observatories for teaching purposes in the country. Its facilities have been used chiefly to aid in the instruction of the university, in the maintenance of a local time service, and in regular meteorological observations in co-operation with the United States Weather Bureau. During the early years of his connection with Brown University, Professor Upton taught classes in mathematics, meteorology and logic.

Professor Upton was connected with numerous important scientific parties. He was a member of the United States astronomical expeditions to observe the

total eclipse at Denver, Colorado, in 1878, and at Caroline Island, in the Pacific in 1883. He also observed the solar eclipse of 1887 in Russia, that of 1889 in California, of 1900 in Fentress, Virginia, and during a sabbatical year, 1896-97, he was attached to the southern station of the observatory of Harvard College, at Arequipa, Peru. The year 1904-05 he spent in California, where for a time he was connected with the Solar Observatory of the Carnegie Institution, on Mount Wilson, near Pasadena.

A man of brilliant mentality, a facile and forceful writer, he made numerous contributions to astronomical literature. His work, however, was greatly interrupted and curtailed by the burden of his administrative duties. He was a member of many scientific societies, among them the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which society he was a fellow, the American Philosophical Society, and the Deutsche Meteorologische Gesellschaft. Professor Upton was secretary of the faculty of Brown University from 1884 until 1891, and was Dean of the University from 1900 to 1901. In 1906 his *alma mater* conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Science. Professor Upton was a member of the committee on organization to increase the university endowment, 1910-11, and for more than twenty years served on important administrative committees.

Professor Upton was the author of numerous astronomical and meteorological papers in the publications of the Cincinnati, Cambridge and Washington Observatories, and the United States Signal Service; also of Photometric observations, 1879; the Solar Eclipses of 1878, 1879; report on observations made on the expedition to Caroline Island to observe the total solar eclipse of May 6, 1883, 1884; an investigation of cyclonic phenomena in New England, 1887; meteorological observations during the solar eclipses, August 19, 1887, 1888; the storm of March 11, 1888; Star Atlas, 1897; he was the author of numerous other papers, and was a constant contributor of short articles to the "Astronomische Nachrichten," to "Zeitschrift für Meteorologie," "Sideral Messenger," "Popular Astronomy, Science, American Meteorological Journal," "Astronomical Journal," and other scientific publications. For over twenty years he wrote articles and letters on astronomical topics for the "Providence Journal," and was editor of the astronomical part of the "Providence Journal Almanac," from 1894 to 1910. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi societies, and of the Delta Upsilon fraternity.

Unusual clarity and brilliancy of thought characterized all the writings and public utterances of Professor Upton. He possessed in a rare degree the scientific and analytic mind, but at the same time had the power to establish firmly the correlation between his beloved science and human affairs. He was essentially the student, and continued his researches throughout his life. As a teacher he was not only respected but loved. He was a deep lover of good music and was a musician of fine ability, director of a glee club while in college and church organist. During the latter years of his life he was director of music in the Church of the Redeemer in Providence. For many years Professor Upton was a well-known figure in the affairs of the

Episcopal church in Rhode Island. At the time of his death he was senior warden of the Church of the Redeemer in Providence, a member of the standing committee of the diocese, of the cathedral corporation, and treasurer of the board of managers of diocesan missions.

Professor Winslow Upton married, Feb. 8, 1882, Cornelia Augusta Babcock, of Lebanon Springs, N. Y. They were the parents of two daughters, Eleanor Stuart and Margaret Frances Upton. Mrs. Upton survives her husband and resides at No. 30 Forest street, Providence.

Professor Upton died in Providence, Jan. 8, 1914. His death came as a personal bereavement to scores of friends and to the entire academic community of the University to which he had devoted so many years of his life. President Faunce, of Brown University, said of him:

What struck me above all in Winslow Upton was the unusual clarity of his thought. Many a time I have seen him rise and heard him begin to speak at faculty and committee meetings and immediately things became clear and illuminated. For him confusion was inconceivable. For a long time the organization of this university will owe much to the clear, consistent thinking of Winslow Upton. For one year he was Dean, and I was brought into contact with him more than ever. But her nervous system was too delicately organized for the position and at the end of a year he wished to give it up. The burden of every man was his burden, the disappointments of others were his disappointments. The tenderness of his heart was something which only those who came into close touch with him can know. He had an appreciation for all the higher and finer things in life, and he was a leader in the Christian church.

Professor Nathaniel F. Davis said on the occasion of Professor Upton's death:

The University faculty loses one of its most efficient members. He was not only a well-known specialist in his chosen subject, but he was a particularly gifted teacher. I have many times advised students to elect astronomy in order to come under his personal influence. Valuable as has been his work as a teacher, it has been equalled, if not surpassed, by his work in connection with the standing and special committees of the faculty. No one has given more time and strength to work of this kind. A man singularly free from prejudices, he brought a sound judgment to the consideration of every question referred to him.

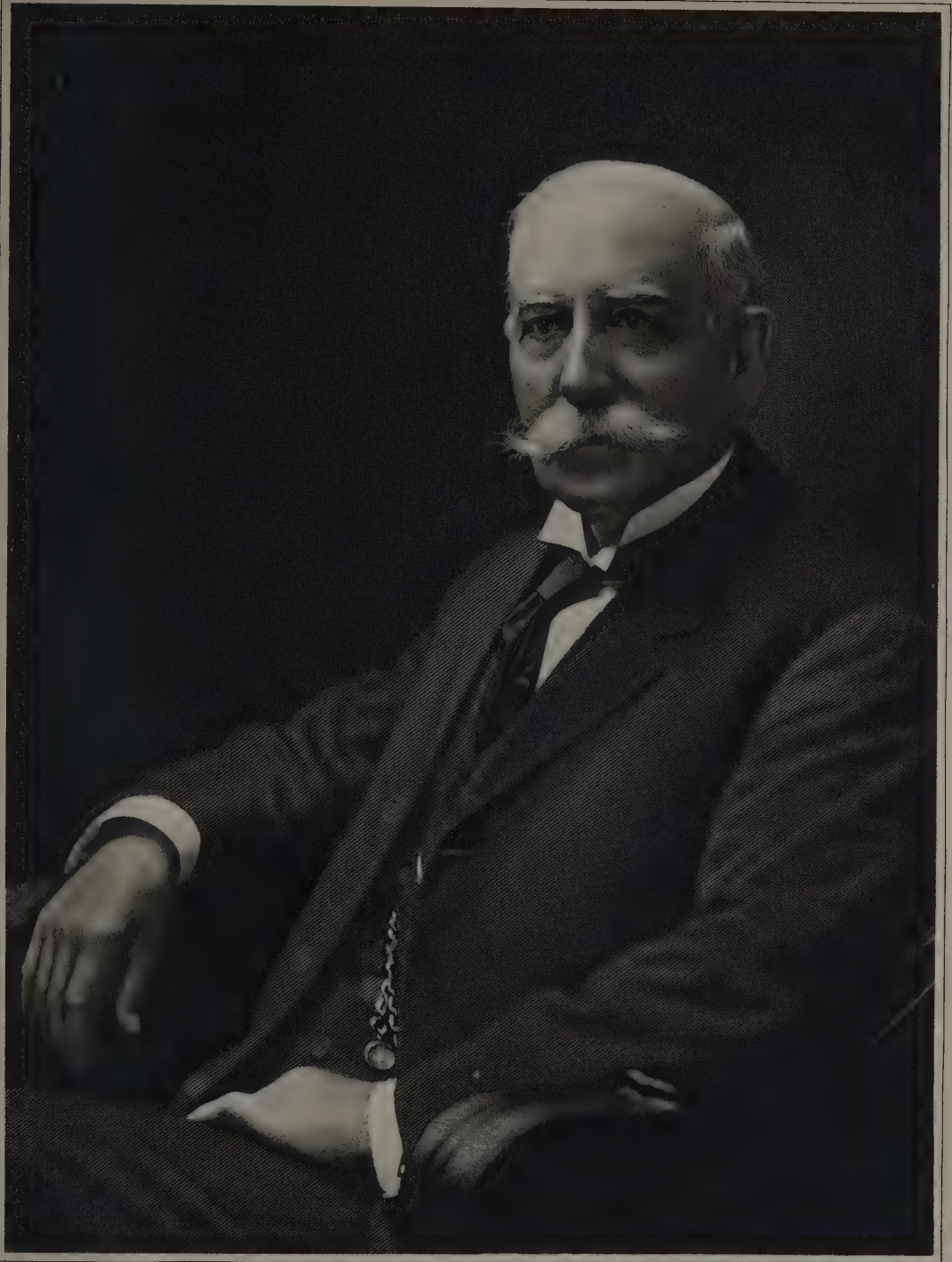
PETER WILLIAM MCKIERNAN—A young lawyer, junior member of the law firm of Quinn & McKiernan, of Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. McKiernan is fairly started upon the profession he has chosen and is already reaping the reward of a profession which most generously repays honest effort and applied skill. He is a son of John McKiernan, who died in 1903, and his wife, Ellen (Sammon) McKiernan, who survived her husband until 1915. Mr. and Mrs. McKiernan were also the parents of two daughters, Catherine Helena and Margaret, and another son, John Francis. They are all residing in Providence.

Peter W. McKiernan was born in Providence, R. I., March 1, 1891. He finished the courses of Point Street Grammar School and entered Classical High School, but did not finish the course, instead entered Dean's Academy whence he was graduated in 1910. He studied in Boston University Law School, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1913, and the same year was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, he choosing Providence as a location and becoming the junior member of the law firm of Quinn & McKiernan. He was barely twenty-

two years of age when he made his first appearance in court, his first being in the Superior Court, he being one of the youngest men to appear as counsel in that court. He is a member of the Boston University Law School Alumni Association, of Rhode Island, and of Dean's Academy Alumni Association, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Providence, and the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Roman Catholic. In politics he is a Democrat, and at the age of twenty-three was elected to the General Assembly; during the years of 1915 and 1916 he represented the Twenty-fourth Assembly District of Providence in the State Legislature, serving on committees on labor, legislation and education.

AUGUSTUS OSBORN BOURN—For over sixty years Mr. Bourn has been connected with rubber manufacturing, and for nearly that entire period has been a partner or an official of the firm or corporation commanding his service. This period, 1859-1918, also covers most valuable service to his State as soldier, legislator and governor, and to the Nation as soldier and diplomat. His years, eighty-three, have been spent in his native Rhode Island, in Providence and in the town of Bristol, with the exception of the years spent in the diplomatic service of his country. The last forty years have been spent in Bristol, where for twenty-two years, 1865-87, he was treasurer and active manager of the National Rubber Company, that enterprise then being the principal industry of the town. His life has been one of usefulness, and although now walking amid lengthening shadows, he retains a lively interest in the business he has always followed, and is the capable treasurer and manager of the Bourn Rubber Company of Providence.

A retrospective view of his life as a business man, State senator, soldier, governor and diplomat, can give him naught but satisfaction, and it is cause for an additional thrill of pleasure to know that no man in the Commonwealth stands higher in the estimation of his fellowmen. He will be remembered as the author of the "Bourn Amendment" to the Rhode Island Constitution, which gave to naturalized citizens equal franchise rights with citizens of native birth. As governor of Rhode Island for two terms, 1883-85, he ably administered the affairs of State and gave to public duty the same conscientious attention as to his private affairs. While State Senator his powers of oratory were invoked to deliver memorial addresses upon President Garfield, General Burnside, John F. Tobey, Henry B. Anthony, and others. He also delivered an eloquent address upon the life and services of President Grant, before a large gathering at Bristol, Rhode Island. This ability to eloquently voice his thoughts before great audiences has been one of the gifts liberally bestowed upon him and his State papers rank with the best literary work of Rhode Island executives. As a diplomat, his four years in Italy as consul general added to his fame, and commercial relations between the United States and Italy were wonderfully strengthened through his business-like administration of the consul general's office. He bears the military title, colonel, through his connection with the Rhode Island militia, in which he served from 1861 to 1885, advancing through every rank from private to lieutenant-colonel of cavalry.



PHOTOGRAPH BY J. H. BROWN

Augustus. O. Bourn

Governor Bourn is a son of George Osborn Bourn, who as early as 1840 became interested in the making over of India rubber shoes, as they were imported from Brazil, making them over to more nearly conform to the shape of the foot. The shoes, as then made, were shapeless affairs, the first attempt at manufacture being by simply soaking the rubber shoes in hot water, then stretching them on lasts and allowing them to dry. In this way they were made to retain something of the shape of the last. A strip of fur was then sewed around the top, and a coat of sponge varnish applied to the rubber. His first partner was David C. Winslow, the firm, Bourn & Winslow, continuing from 1840 until 1842. Mr. Bourn was then alone until 1847, when Colonel William W. Brown, of Providence, became his partner. Bourn & Brown continued until 1851, when the firm became Bourn, Brown & Chaffee, and so operated until 1859, when the senior partner died. This experience of nineteen years, 1840-59, ranks George O. Bourn with the pioneer rubber manufacturers of the country, and when he laid down the burden his mantle descended upon his son, Augustus Osborn Bourn. Edwin M. Chaffee, who was admitted in 1851, was the friend and associate of Charles Goodyear, the inventor and patentee of the art of vulcanizing rubber, a discovery which made it possible to manufacture rubber for any desired purpose. Mr. Chaffee is credited with aiding Mr. Goodyear in the experiments which led to his discovery, and in 1836 he invented machinery for breaking, reducing and working rubber into plastic condition, which is still of standard type and unimproved save to give the machinery greater speed and strength.

Governor Bourn is a descendant of Jared Bourn, who was admitted to the church in Boston, April 22, 1634, later moved to Rhode Island, locating at Portsmouth, where he was representative to the Colonial Legislature, 1654-55. He finally moved to Swansea, Massachusetts, where he occupied the blockhouse at Mattapoisett, now Gardiner's Neck, that being a place of refuge from the Indians at the beginning of King Philip's War. Swansea and that portion which, about 1780, was incorporated as a separate town by the name of Somerset, was the family seat for five generations. Jared; his son, Jared (2); his son, Francis; his son, Stephen; his son, Stephen (2). The last named was the father of George Osborn Bourn, father of Governor Bourn.

George Osborn Bourn was born July 4, 1809, and died in Providence in 1859. He married, in Providence, Dec. 1, 1833, Huldah Batty Eddy, daughter of Ezra and Sally (Peckham) Eddy, and granddaughter of William Eddy, of Providence, a Revolutionary soldier and pensioner. The family collateral lines embrace many distinguished families of New England, dating from the earliest days of the English settlement.

Augustus Osborn Bourn was born in Providence, R. I., Oct. 1, 1834, his birthplace the first two-story wooden house on the south side of Pawtuxet street (now Broad street). His first teacher was Miss Arnold, daughter of Mrs. Mary Arnold, who with her two daughters, Margaret and Sarah, both school teachers, resided in the upper tenement of the Bourn home, then on Trinity street, opposite Sabin street. He at-

tended private and public school until twelve years of age, and, in September, 1847, entered the high school on Benefit street, and four years later entered Brown University. He attended the latter institution four years, 1851-55, was graduated with the degree of A. M., and at once joined his father in the rubber manufacturing business. The elder Bourn was senior of the firm, Bourn, Brown & Chaffee, but in his later years was a semi-invalid compelled to spend the winter months in Cuba, or in an equally tropical climate elsewhere. The son, Augustus O., took his place in the business so far as possible, during the winters of 1855-59, devoting his time especially to factory manufacturing details. After the death of the senior partner, Augustus O. succeeded to his interest and place in the firm. As Colonel Brown, one of the partners, went to the front as captain of the First Company, Light Artillery, of Providence, it was decided to incorporate to avoid complications which would arise in the event of Captain Brown's death. The Providence Rubber Company was therefore incorporated in 1861, as the successor of Bourn, Brown & Chaffee, and, before the expiration of the Goodyear patent in 1865, Mr. Bourn organized the National Rubber Company, and built a large plant in Bristol, Rhode Island. About January, 1868, the Providence Rubber Company consolidated with the National Rubber Company and moved their plant to Bristol. Mr. Bourn was treasurer and active manager of the National from 1865 until 1887, that company becoming the most important corporation of the town, nearly half the then population being employed at their plant. In 1894, after his return from Rome, Italy, Mr. Bourn again began rubber manufacturing in Providence, and in 1894 his interests and the old Providence Rubber Company were merged and re-organized as the Bourn Rubber Company, the firm becoming an incorporated body in 1902. Mr. Bourn is yet its capable treasurer and manager.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Bourn represented Bristol in the State Senate, 1876-83, and from 1886 to 1888. From 1877 to 1883 he was chairman of the committee on finance, and a member of the committee on the judiciary. The constitution of Rhode Island, prior to 1888, limited the voting power of foreign-born citizens to those owning real estate. During the session of 1887-88, Senator Bourn introduced an act to amend the Constitution, and to grant foreign-born citizens equal franchise rights with native-born citizens. The amendment, as passed by the Legislature, was ratified by the people, and the "Bourn" Amendment became a part of the organic law of the State. In 1883 Senator Bourn was nominated by the Republican State Convention for the office of governor, and was elected by a vote of 13,068 votes against 10,201 for his Democratic opponent. In 1884 he was re-elected by a vote of 15,936. From 1889 until 1893 he served as consul general to Italy, located at Rome, being appointed by President Harrison. At the close of his term he returned to his home in Bristol, and shortly after resumed rubber manufacturing in Providence. He is an ex-president of the New England Rubber Club of Boston, now the Rubber Association of America, a very large and influential association of which he is at present a director. To this association there has been entrusted,

since the beginning of the present war by the Government of the United States and Great Britain, the distribution of all the rubber imported into the United States, as it was the only available, competent organized body in the country. The duty of the association has been to so supervise and oversee distribution of rubber among the different manufacturers as to make certain that no rubber can be used either directly or indirectly in a way that would benefit the enemy. The value of the rubber so distributed in 1917 amounted to over two hundred and thirty-six millions of dollars. He is a member of the University Club of Providence, and of numerous other societies and clubs; member of Brown Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa; What Cheer Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Calvary Commandery, Knights Templar.

Governor Bourn married, Feb. 26, 1863, Elizabeth Roberts Morrill, daughter of David C. and Mary Mansfield (Wentworth) Morrill, of Epping, N. H. Her Wentworth and Morrill ancestry traced to the earliest New England days, both being prominent in State and National affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Bourn were the parents of three sons and two daughters: Augustus Osborn (2), born May 5, 1865, a graduate of Brown University, A. B., Harvard Law School, and Columbia University, Washington, D. C., LL. B.; Stephen Wentworth, born April 5, 1877, a graduate of Brown University; Elizabeth R.; George Osborn, a twin brother of Elizabeth R., who died in Bristol, Feb., 1887; and Alice M. W. Mrs. Governor Bourn died at the family residence in Bristol, R. I., Jan. 28, 1915.

REV. DANIEL LEACH, D. D., son of Apollos and Chloe Leach, was born in Bridgewater, Mass., June 6, 1806. His early education was such as the schools of that time afforded. In these he was studious, and laid a solid foundation for the higher departments of learning to which he subsequently devoted himself. Possessing an active, self-reliant spirit, he, at the age of sixteen years, left the quiet of his native town to engage in mercantile pursuits in Boston. After becoming familiar with the rules and customs of trade, his mind, seriously impressed with the great truths of Divine revelation, inclined to the Christian ministry, and the more suitably to prepare himself for his duties he entered Brown University in 1825, and was graduated in 1830, his term having been extended one year on account of ill health. While in college he became greatly proficient in mathematics. His knowledge of the ancient languages also was marked. The study of Hebrew, for which he had a special fondness, he continued to pursue after leaving the University, and made himself a thorough master of the nice shades of meaning to be drawn from the original tongue of the Psalter. He studied divinity at Andover, Massachusetts, two years, and one year with Bishop Griswold, by whom he was ordained an Episcopal clergyman in 1833. He settled in Quincy, Massachusetts, and remained five years, when he retired from the rectorship and accepted the position of principal of the Classical School in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in which he continued four years, and then opened a private school, which he taught six years with eminent success.

His interest in the cause of popular education led to an engagement as an agent of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, an associate of Dr. Barnas Sears. In the discharge of the duties of this office he examined the condition of the school houses (more than one thousand in number) and the schools throughout the State, noting their defects, besides devoting much time to advising with school committees on points which conduce to the highest prosperity of the schools. In 1853, in a report to the board, he presented an improved system of ventilation for school houses, devised by himself, which was soon introduced where needed, to the increased comfort and health of pupils. This system has also been introduced into school houses and other buildings in Providence, with entire satisfaction. In 1855 Dr. Leach was called to succeed Professor Samuel S. Greene as superintendent of the public schools of Providence, Rhode Island, the duties of which office he discharged for more than thirty years. His previously large and varied experience, no less than his thorough knowledge of the philosophy of education, eminently qualified him for this position, and under his energetic and judicious management, the public schools of Providence gained distinction in some of the best methods of teaching. The quarterly and annual reports of Dr. Leach bear the impress of a discerning and discriminating mind, and have been eagerly sought by educators both in this country and Europe. In 1866 Rev. Dr. Frazer, a commissioner appointed by the British Government to inspect the schools of the United States, visited Providence, and in his report to Parliament spoke of the public schools of that city as among those he deemed worthy of special commendation, and particularly the remarkable accuracy of the pupils in spelling. In 1873 Dr. Leach prepared a series of directions to teachers of the primary and intermediate schools, embracing the best methods of teaching the alphabet, spelling, reading, geography, arithmetic, general exercises, and object lessons, together with judicious counsels in the administration of discipline. The methods thus indicated have contributed much to the advancement of schools and have been adopted in many places other than Providence. The educational views of Dr. Leach are comprehensively expressed in the following extract from an address delivered by him at the dedication of the Providence High School in 1878:

The first as well as the highest aim of education should be to develop in harmony and to strengthen all the powers and faculties both of mind and body, by judicious training, beginning with the simplest elements of thought, to lead the pupil on, step by step, to think clearly, to reason correctly, and to classify all the materials of knowledge according to their true relations. The memory should be the repository only of important and well-attested facts, systematically arranged, and not burdened with useless details and words without meaning. An education that is chiefly ornamental and showy, instead of thorough and exact, creating and fostering a distaste for labor, and fitting one especially for a life of leisure rather than for its active work, and responsible duties, fails of one of its noblest purposes. But all true culture, to be valuable, must have a moral as well as an intellectual basis, ever inspiring noble aims and aspirations for a pure and elevated character. It then adorns and ennobles every condition of life, the humblest as well as the highest. The education we have thus designated is now demanded by the spirit of the age, as an essential and vital element in all human progress.

In 1870 Dr. Leach was elected a member of the Rhode Island Board of Education, which office he held until the time of his death. He was for more than twenty years a vice-president and director of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction. In 1875 Brown University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and in 1877 he was elected a trustee of the University for life. Besides the numerous reports before referred to, he has published an Arithmetic, a Complete Speller, and a Manual of Geography. The rules and definitions of the former were based upon the decision of the highest mathematical authority. All of these publications have been in extensive use.

Dr. Leach married, in May, 1834, Mary H. Lawton, daughter of Captain Robert and Penelope (Brown) Lawton, of Newport, R. I., three children being the issue of the marriage, two of whom are now living, Henry B., and Mary C., wife of G. W. Wilcox, M. D., of Providence. Mrs. Leach died July 2, 1879, aged seventy-four years.

Arms—Ermine on a chief indented gules three ducal coronets or.

Crest—A hand couped at the wrist, grasping a snake.

ARTHUR WHITMAN CLAFLIN—In 1842 the name Claflin first became known in Providence, Rhode Island, in connection with the drug business. In that year George Lyman Claflin came to the city, a young man of twenty, and entered the employ of the drug firm John H. Mason & Company, whose store was on Weybosset street nearly opposite the old City Hotel. In 1869 another Claflin entered the same business, Arthur Whitman, and in 1873 the firm of Geo. L. Claflin & Company was organized. In 1884 Arthur W. Claflin became a partner in that firm, and for two years father and son were thus closely allied. Then the elder Claflin yielded to the inexorable demand that comes to every man, the son continuing and being now the honored president of the Geo. L. Claflin Company, wholesale and retail druggists, incorporated in 1903. Thus for seventy-five years, Claflins, father and son, have been intimately connected with drug activity in Providence, this review being devoted to their lives and work.

George Lyman Claflin, of the sixth American generation of the family founded in Wenham, Massachusetts, in 1661, by Robert MacClaflin, son of Lyman and Rebecca Gay (Starkweather) Claflin, was born at Pawtucket, R. I. (then in Massachusetts), Dec. 22, 1822, and died in Providence, April 4, 1886. He was educated in public and private schools, completing his studies at the Academy in Pawtucket taught by Frederick Vinton. In 1842 he came to Providence and became a drug clerk in the John H. Mason & Company store, continuing with their successors, Earl P. Mason & Company, with whom he remained many years, becoming a partner, the firm re-organizing later as Snow, Claflin & Company. This arrangement continued until 1873, when Mr. Claflin bought the stock, fixtures and good will of the store on South Main street, conducted by J. Balch & Sons, and continued the business under the firm name, Geo. L. Claflin & Company. He was senior member of that firm for thirteen years, building up a very large business in drugs, both wholesale and retail.

His connection with Providence business interests was

not confined to drugs, but he was widely interested, and as the years passed he rose to influential position. He was one of the organizers of the Northern Bank in 1856, became a member of the first board of directors, and ever held that place in the bank's management. He was also a director of the Coventry National Bank; the Coventry Savings Bank (Anthony, Rhode Island); Jackson Institution for Savings; of the Second National Bank; Roger Williams Insurance Company; and the Union Mutual Insurance Company. He considered it a patriotic duty to answer every demand upon him, and in that public spirit consented to hold office, although he had no liking for public life. In 1870 he was elected councilman from the First Ward, served three separate terms in that body, then in 1874 was elected representative to the State Legislature, and in both positions served with ability and fidelity. Church affairs always attracted him, and he labored zealously for the advancement of the Congregational church which he joined in 1843, soon after coming to Providence, the congregation worshipping then in Westminster Hall, Rev. Thomas T. Waterman acting as pastor. When the Central Congregational Church was organized, Mr. Claflin at once identified himself with all its interests and became responsible for a large addition to the building fund. He became superintendent of the primary Sunday school, December 4, 1859, and for over twenty-five years held that position, one which only a man of tact, resource and love for the work could successfully continue, as he did, for such a period.

Mr. Claflin married, Sept. 3, 1850, Louisa Sisson Whitman, born in 1828, died Oct. 19, 1892, daughter of Christopher A. Whitman, a manufacturer, bank president, and State Senator of Coventry, Rhode Island. In 1864-65 the Claflin mansion, at the corner of Halsey and Pratt streets, was erected by Mr. Claflin's orders, and there he resided the remainder of his life, no man taking a greater pride nor a deeper pleasure in his family and home. Mr. and Mrs. Claflin were the parents of four children: Arthur Whitman, of further mention; George Lyman, died young; William Lyman, born June 18, 1862, died Jan. 24, 1903; George Edwin, born April 4, 1866, married, April 18, 1894, Susan Emily Talbot, of Providence.

Arthur Whitman Claflin was born in Providence, R. I., Oct. 10, 1852, and there was educated in the public schools and at Mowry & Goff's English and Classical High School, completing his courses with graduation, class of 1869. His father was then a member of the drug firm, Snow, Claflin & Company, located on Canal street, and for three and a half years Arthur W. was connected with this firm, learning the drug business. In 1873 the Geo. L. Claflin & Company firm was organized on the J. Balch & Sons drug business site on South Main street, Nos. 62-72, the business of the new firm being conducted with both wholesale and retail departments. Until 1884 Arthur W. Claflin served the firm as an employee, being his father's assistant, but that year he was admitted a partner. In 1886 he succeeded his father as senior member, and on January 1, 1903, became executive head of the new incorporated Geo. L. Claflin Company, one of the leading wholesale and retail drug houses of New England. Mr. Claflin continues as president and treasurer of the corporation,

the business yet being located at Nos. 62-72 South Main street. He confines his activity largely to his own company, although he has had official banking connections in the past, and is now a director of the People's Savings Bank. He is a member of Central Congregational Church of Providence, and in politics a Republican.

Mr. Clafin married, March 15, 1881, Mary Alice Howard, daughter of Lieutenant-Governor Albert C. Howard, of East Providence, a descendant of Thomas Howard, born in 1643, of Enfield and Lynn, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Clafin are the parents of two children: Louisa Howard, born March 7, 1882; Albert Whitman, born Jan. 31, 1885; married, Feb. 23, 1918, Harriet A. Fuller, daughter of R. Clinton Fuller, of Providence, and is now a member of the Geo. L. Clafin Company, and assistant treasurer.

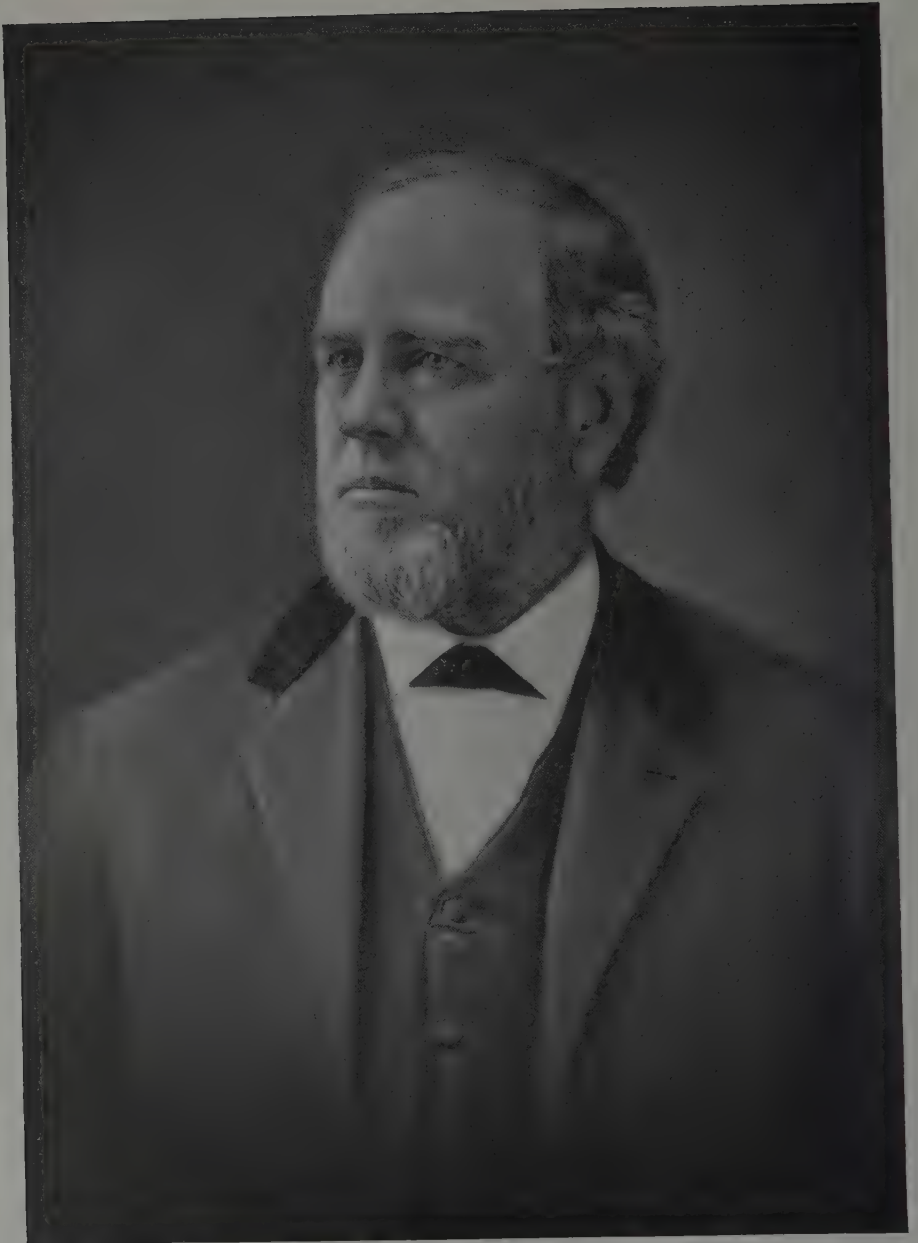
THOMAS HENRY HANDY, treasurer of the Contrexeville Manufacturing Company of Manville, and one of the most prominent men in the community, is a member of an old family which has for many years held a distinguished place in the affairs of this region. The name was originally spelled in several different ways and we find Handy, Hendy and Hendee in the early records of New England. The early history of the family is somewhat obscure, but we have a record of one Samuel Handy, age twenty-five years, a passenger in the month of July, 1625, in the ship "Assurance de Zo" sailing from England for Virginia. In 1730 again Hannibal, Isaac, John, Zacheus, Richard and Cornelius Handy were heads of families in Sandwich, Massachusetts, and through various portions of Bristol county lying adjacent to Rhode Island, and in a number of towns in the latter State the family has been represented for generations. The records are, however, fragmentary, especially in connection with the Rhode Island branches.

The immediate ancestor of that branch of the family with which we are concerned was Stephen Handy, who spent his early days in that part of Gloucester, Rhode Island, which is now Burrillville, where he followed the trade of shoemaker, taught in the local school, and also operated a small farm at Herring Pond, where he built his house. It is illustrative of the primitive times in which he lived that Stephen Handy himself forged the nails with which he built his house. He was in many ways a remarkable genius, possessing that extraordinary ability to handle difficult practical conditions which is so marked a characteristic of the Yankee character. He removed in the early thirties with his family to what is now the village of Manville, where he spent the remainder of his life. Stephen Handy married Deborah Ballou, a native of Gloucester, now Burrillville, and they were the parents of the following children: Sarah, born April 6, 1814, became the wife of James Andrews; Celinda E., born July 22, 1822; Esther W., born June 10, 1823, became the wife of Thomas W. Lawton; Amey Ann, born March 5, 1825; George D., born Dec. 29, 1828, married Mary Corey; Russell, mentioned below; and John, born June 12, 1834, married Mary Knox, and resided at Whitinsville, Mass., where he died.

Russell Handy was born Feb. 25, 1830, at Burrill-

ville, R. I., but was still a child when his parents located at Manville. His educational advantages were decidedly meagre, and he was still very young when he started work in the mills at Manville, where he began at the bottom round of the ladder. He was exceedingly bright and capable, however, and was rapidly promoted until he became superintendent and subsequently a shareholder in the Manville mills. During his superintendency he made many improvements, including the building of the large mills of the Manville company and enlarging the dam. He was a man of great enterprise and capability, and while still superintendent of the Manville mills established a manufacturing business of his own at Kinderhook, New York, the conduct of which he placed in the hands of his sons, who were very capable young men. The mill at Kinderhook, however, was destroyed by fire, whereupon Mr. Handy withdrew from the Manville mills, and in association with his son started the manufacturing business at what is now Contrexeville. He purchased a large tract of land in 1887, known as the Lapham place, upon which he erected a mill, much of the machinery of which was of his own invention, but his death occurred Nov. 22, 1887, only a few months after the mill began active operations. Russell Handy was a man of unusual ability who, with very scanty opportunities, by his own efforts, reached a place of great prominence in the community and was known generally as one of its most successful men. He was a member of the Emanuel Episcopal Church at Manville and for many years was a vestryman thereof, contributing liberally to the support of the parish and its charitable work. He married Dec. 24, 1857, at Fishkill, Dutchess county, N. Y., Euphemia Ketcham, a native of New York City, and a daughter of Ebenezer and Lydia (Rogers) Ketcham, both of whom are natives of Harrison, New York. Russell Handy and his wife were the parents of the following children: Edwin Rogers, a sketch of whom follows in this work; Thomas Henry, mentioned below; Russell, Jr., who died at the age of twelve years; and Ruth Louise, who died when four years old.

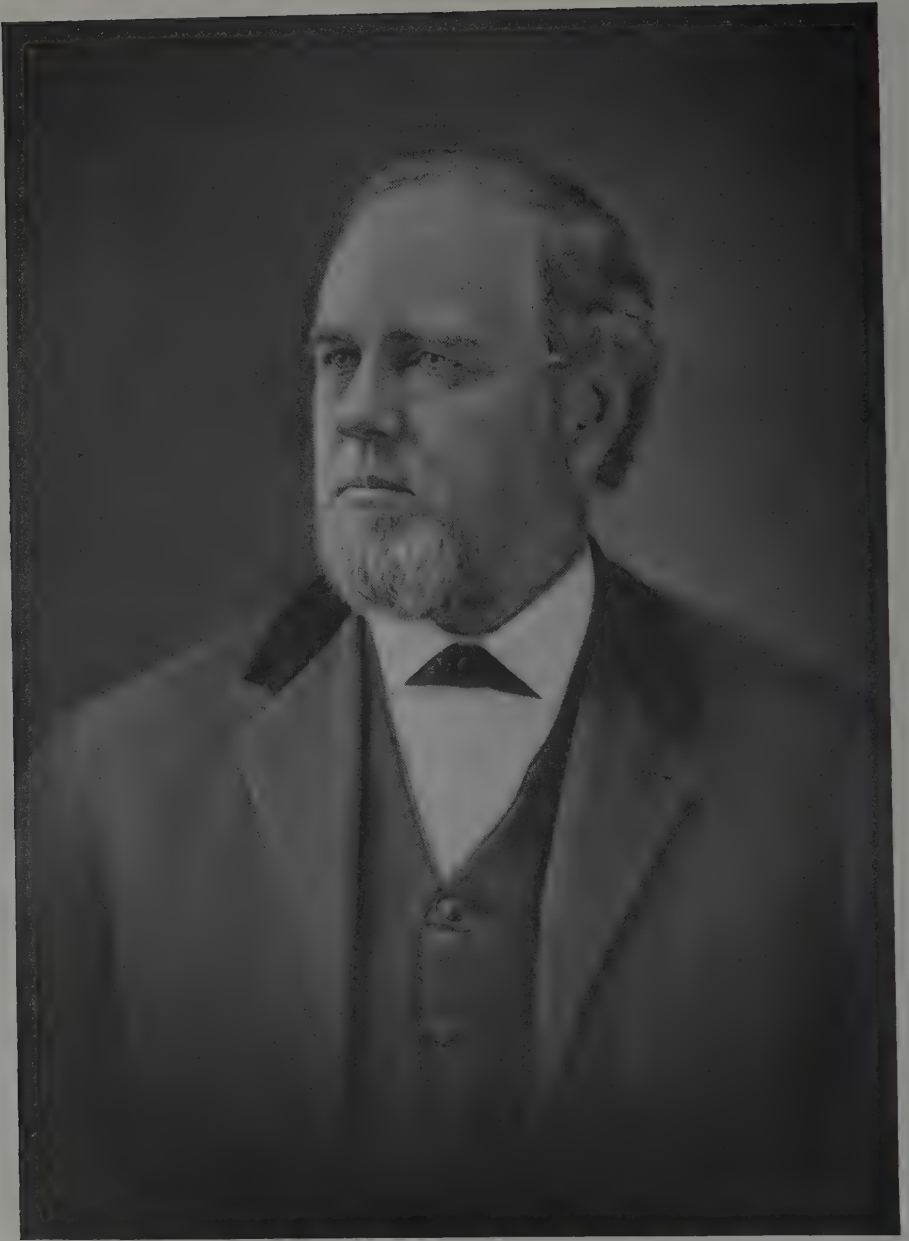
Thomas Henry Handy was born March 12, 1863, at Manville, R. I., and was educated at the Mowry & Goff English and Classical School. Upon completing his education, he engaged in business with his father and elder brother and became treasurer and secretary of the Contrexeville Manufacturing Company, which was incorporated in 1887 with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The company manufactures cotton, jute and flax plushes and velveteens by a process of which it holds the patent, and it was for a number of years the only concern engaged in this line in the country. At the time that Mr. Handy became associated with it the mill consisted of a large brick building two stories in height and which was then equipped with the best devices known in this line of industry. The death of the elder Mr. Handy was followed by that of the elder son, Edwin Rogers Handy, since which time the subject of this sketch has been associated with Russell H. Handy, son of the late Edwin R. Handy, now serving as president of the company. The great business has during this period doubled its former proportions under their most capable management and many improvements have been added. The plant is situated about one mile



Russell Hunsch



Thomas H. Handey



Russell Hunsicker



Thomas H. Kaudy





Edwin R. Candy—

from the Manville Railroad station, in a very attractive locality, and employment is given to above two hundred hands there. Mr. Handy himself is greatly interested in agricultural pursuits and spends much of his leisure time engaged in this way. He makes his home on a very handsome two hundred acre farm, which he keeps in a high state of cultivation and improvement, and from his house one can overlook the mills of the Contrexeville Manufacturing Company. In his religious belief Mr. Handy is an Episcopalian and attends the church of that denomination at Manville. He is a strong Republican in politics, but the demands upon his time and energies are so onerous that he can give but little attention to this aspect of the community's life. He is, nevertheless, rightfully regarded as one of the great benefactors of Manville and the surrounding country, and has played an important part in the material development of the region.

Thomas Henry Handy married, Nov. 3, 1889, Susan Ellen Waterman, of Cumberland Hill, a daughter of William W. and Abby Green (Sayles) Waterman, old residents of that place. To Mr. and Mrs. Handy the following children have been born: Thomas Henry, Jr., who attended the public schools, and took a course at the Fall River Textile Institute of Fall River, Mass.; Abbie Waterman, educated in the public schools, and is now taking a course at Russell Sage College for Domestic Science; Susan Wescott, educated at the public schools, and now a pupil at Wellesley College; William R., who attended the local public schools, and was a pupil at the Massachusetts School of Technology, in Boston. He died Nov. 1, 1918.

EDWIN R. HANDY, president of the Contrexeville Manufacturing Company, of Manville, from 1887 to 1904, figured prominently in manufacturing circles in the State throughout that period, and at the time of his death bade fair to become a leader in the textile manufacturing industry. He was born in Wilkins Falls, N. Y., October 2, 1858, the son of Russell and Euphemia (Ketcham) Handy, and a descendant of Samuel Handy, founder of the family in New England. He was educated in the public schools of Manville, and later attended the Mowry & Goff English and Classical School of Providence. On completing his studies he at once identified himself with the manufacturing business of his father. After a comprehensive study of all phases of the business he assumed charge of the plant at Kinderhook, New York. Mr. Handy remained at the head of the plant at Kinderhook until its destruction by fire. In 1887 Russell Handy purchased a large tract of land at Manville, Rhode Island, known as the Lapham place, and here erected a mill, installing in it machinery of the most modern and efficient type, in the invention of which he and his sons had collaborated. His death in 1887, a few months after the mill had been put into operation, threw the arduous task of laying the foundations of a new business on the shoulders of his sons. Edwin R. Handy, at the time assistant superintendent of the Contrexeville Manufacturing Company, under which name the business had been incorporated in 1887, succeeded to the office of president. Under his able direction the business was developed rapidly, and soon took a leading place among

similar enterprises in the State. Edwin R. Handy was an able executive and organizer; a man of shrewd judgment and keen foresight; he was thoroughly familiar with every phase of the industry in which he engaged, and an expert in his line. He was widely known and eminently respected in business circles.

He married Eliza C. Howard, and they were the parents of four children: Ruth Louise; Russell Howard, who succeeded his father as president of the Contrexeville Manufacturing Company, married Caroline B. Vose; Edwin Rogers; John Ketcham. Edwin R. Handy died in Manville, R. I., May 1, 1904.

EDWARD EVERET ARNOLD—Tracing through more than a score of generations from Ynir, an ancient Prince of Wales, and of the eighth generation of the family founded in New England by William Arnold, in 1635, Edward Everet Arnold, of Providence, Rhode Island, brings to his activities the best traits of an ancestry seated in Rhode Island since 1636, when William Arnold became an associate of Roger Williams. The stay in Massachusetts was very short, as one year after being made a freeman of Hingham he joined with Roger Williams and others in the purchase of land in Rhode Island, acquiring large tracts in Providence, Pawtucket and Warwick. He was one of the thirteen original proprietors of Providence, and in 1640 was one of the signers to the form of government. In Providence he became influential in business and public life, the last record of him being under date of March 9, 1658. He married Christian Peake, the line of descent being through their youngest son, Stephen.

Stephen Arnold was born in England, Dec. 22, 1622, and he was brought to New England by his parents in 1635. He removed from Providence to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and there acquired a large estate. He was prominent in public life, deputy-governor in 1664, and assistant in 1665. He married Sarah Smith, and was succeeded by his son, Stephen (2) Arnold, born Nov. 27, 1654, inherited an estate from his father, and was one of the leading men of his day, a deputy in 1704-1706-1719. He married Mary Sheldon, the line to Edward E. Arnold being traced through their son, Philip Arnold, born at Providence, R. I., Feb. 12, 1693, who settled at Warwick, R. I., where his son, Thomas Arnold, was born June 22, 1730. He married Hannah —, and had a son, Nathaniel Arnold, who married Eleanor Rice. Their son, Nathaniel (2) Arnold, was born at Coventry, in 1808, and died Jan. 4, 1872. He was a substantial farmer all his active years, owning a fine estate adjoining the Rice farm. He served the church faithfully all his life, and was held in high regard by all who knew him. He married Lydia Vaughn, and they were the parents of three daughters: Mary, Eunice, Harriet; and three sons, George H., Henry Nathaniel, and Edward Everet.

Edward Everet Arnold, youngest child of Nathaniel (2) and Lydia (Vaughn) Arnold, was born at Coventry, R. I., Dec. 17, 1853, his birthplace the homestead farm. The homestead farm was a part of the land purchased by twelve men from Miantonomi, chief sachem of the Narragansetts, January 12, 1642. After public school courses were completed, he attended East

Greenwich Academy, finishing his studies with a course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. He entered business life in Providence, May 11, 1874, his first position being with Mason, Chapin & Company, wholesale drugs and chemicals. From a clerkship in 1874, he rose to a partnership in 1883, and later, as the elder partners retired, a complete re-organization was effected, the new style and title of the firm, Arnold, Peck & Company. In later years Mr. Arnold formed a partnership with William H. Hoffman, drugs and chemicals, the business at first, Arnold, Hoffman Company, a firm, now and since January 2, 1900, Arnold, Hoffman & Company, Incorporated, Edward E. Arnold, president. His business life has been one of marked success, his connection with wholesale drugs and chemicals covering the entire period now nearing the half-century mark. But his association with Arnold, Hoffman & Company is but one of his many important business interests. He is president of the Mathieson Alkali Works, which he founded in 1892, at Saltville, Virginia; president of the Castner Electolytic Alkali Company of Niagara Falls, New York; president of the Nitrogen Products Company; president of the Oneonta Light & Power Company; president of the Pawtucket Valley Water Company; director of the Ponemah Mills.

Notwithstanding his heavy business responsibilities, Mr. Arnold reserved a share of his time for the fulfillment of his obligations as a citizen, and gives freely of his time, ability and means to the public good. He served for three years as a member of the Rhode Island Senate, and in public spirit and interest never falters. He is fond of country life, is an earnest advocate of the cause of good roads, and spends his summers at the homestead owned by his grandfather, Nathaniel (1) Arnold, at Coventry, which he also owns. No good cause appeals to him in vain, and his life must be deemed a worthy and successful one, from whatever angle viewed. He is a member of Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of the Masonic order, also is a member of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Hope Club, and the Squantum Association of Providence. He has won his life in the world, and his life is an example of right living and well-directed effort worthy of emulation.

Mr. Arnold married, Jan. 3, 1889, Mittie Hodges, of Peoria, Ill., and they are the parents of three daughters and three sons: Mittie, Edward Nathaniel, died aged two years; Dorothy, Edwin Hodges, Henry Nathaniel, and Elizabeth.

JOHN FRANCIS McCUSKER, M. D., son of Thomas and Honor (Keough) McCusker, was born in Providence, R. I., Nov. 19, 1865. He completed public school education with graduation from high school in 1883, going thence to Manhattan College, New York City, taking the scientific course, and receiving his degree, B. S., class of 1886, honor man and prize mathematician. Later, in 1892, he received the degree M. S. He studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and was graduated M. D., class of 1889. He entered Rhode Island Hospital in Providence as officer in 1889; was made assistant surgeon of the out-patient department in 1891, and later became connected with the ophthalmological depart-

ment. He was visiting surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital, and secretary to the staff, 1892-95; assistant surgeon to the Metropolitan Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, New York, 1895; house surgeon to the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1897, now a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, his offices, No. 382 Broad street, Providence. He is a member of the Providence Medical Association.

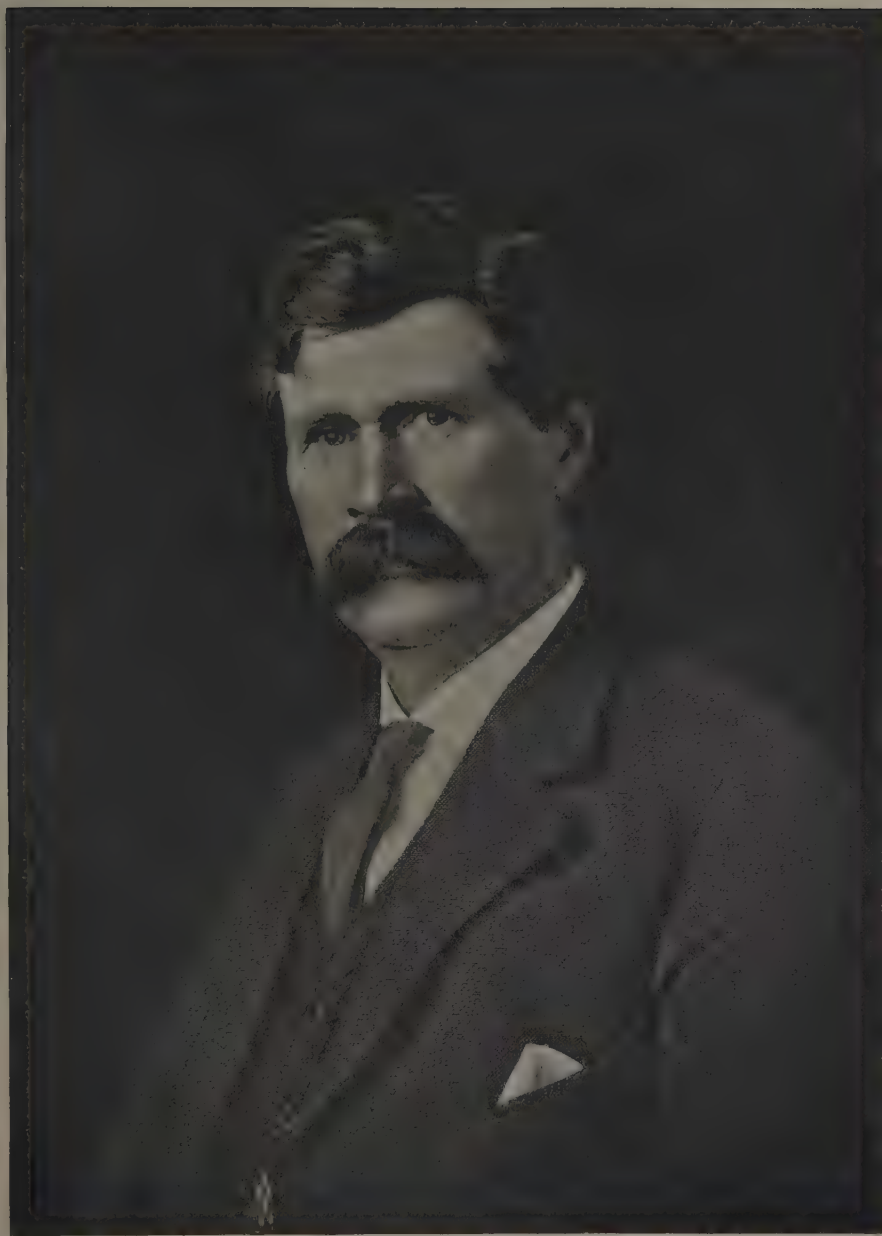
Dr. McCusker married Florence M. Rafter, of Damariscotta, Me., Sept. 21, 1908, and they are the parents of a daughter, Honor.

NELSON W. ALDRICH—The late Senator Nelson W. Aldrich was one of the most conspicuous figures in the public life of recent years. Beyond that simple statement of fact, a biography of his life needs no further introduction. He was a man of National reputation, and his work as a conscientious and able legislator in the United States Senate is now a matter of history.

Nelson Wilmarth Aldrich was a native of the State of Rhode Island, born in the town of Foster, Nov. 6, 1841, the son of Anan F. and Abby (Burgess) Aldrich. He was a member of the famous old Aldrich family of Rhode Island, and a lineal descendant of several of the early founders of the Colony. The family has been prominent in the history of the Colony since its founding, and its original land holdings extended to the boundary line between Rhode Island and Connecticut.

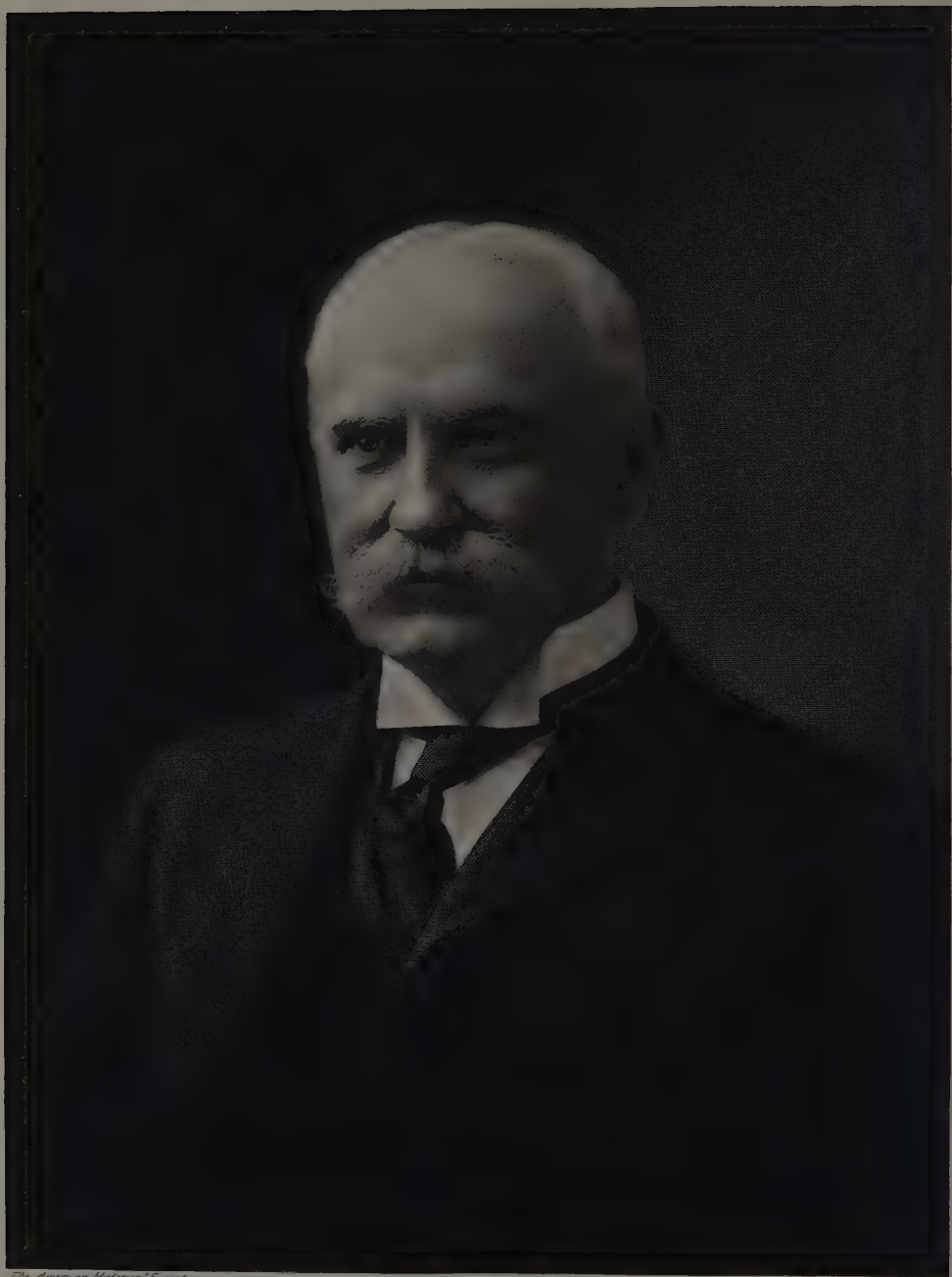
Nelson W. Aldrich received his early education in the town of Killingly, Connecticut, where he attended the elementary schools. He later studied at the Providence Seminary and at the Academy at East Greenwich, Rhode Island. At the age of sixteen years he discontinued his studies in the latter institution and went to Providence, where he entered the employ of the firm of Waldron & Wightman, wholesale grocers, in the capacity of bookkeeper. He remained in this position for eight years, and at the end of this time became a partner in the business, the name of the firm becoming Waldron, Wightman & Company.

Mr. Aldrich made his entrance into the world of politics and public affairs in the late sixties, in that turbulent period of reconstruction following the Civil War. From the very beginning of his public career he was a firm and staunch believer in the principles and doctrines of the Republican party. He was a man of signal ability, and devoted much energy to work in the interests of the people of Providence. He became a member of the Common Council of Providence in 1869, and for six years remained in that office, rendering especially conspicuous services to the city during the years 1871-72-73. In 1875 he was elected a member of the Lower House of the Rhode Island Legislature, and in that year became Speaker of the House. Three years later he was elected to represent his district in the United States Congress, and was reelected in 1880, serving four years. During his terms in the House of Representatives he was influential in bringing about much-needed and beneficial legislation, with the cooperation of the other delegates from Rhode Island. During his second term in the Lower House of Congress, the death of Ambrose E. Burnside, Senator from Rhode Island, left a vacancy in the United States Senate, and on October 5, 1881, Mr. Aldrich was



The American Historical Society

Edward T. Arnold



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By O. D. Morris, Apr. 19

Nelson D. Hedrick

elected to fill the unexpired term, which had five years to run. In 1886 he was reelected, and served in every Congress thereafter until 1911, when at the end of thirty years' service he refused a renomination and retired from active participation in politics and public life.

While Senator Aldrich was not noted as an eloquent speaker, he was conspicuous for his sound judgment, application and shrewdness, and he at once took rank in the Forty-seventh Congress among his contemporaries, including such recognized leaders as Allison, Ingalls, Sherman, Dawes, Hoar and Edmunds. The brilliant Conkling and the politic Blaine had retired from the Senate to enter other fields of strife. Senator Aldrich came to the Senate after an experience in the Lower House, and during the first session voted for the establishment of a tariff commission for which he had persistently cast his votes as a member of the House of Representatives. This experience in public life was supplemented by an active business career and an instinct of watchfulness, and his acquirements soon placed him in the foremost ranks among the originators and moulders of legislation and public opinion. He was chairman of the committee on finance, on which he served during his entire term of Senatorial service. Because of his industrious study of the problems placed before him, he became thoroughly familiar with all of the intricate questions of finance and tariff, and when he had occasion to present his views the Senators accorded him an attentive hearing. In the Fifty-first Congress he offered an amendment to the McKinley Tariff Measure, involving the reciprocity features originated by Secretary of State Blaine, and strongly advised their acceptance. By force of his arguments and influence the amendment was passed and became a part of the bill. In his subsequent career in the Senate, Mr. Aldrich was prominent in the discussions of the great financial questions, and he was the father, the originator and the organizer of the present financial system of the Nation. He visited Europe as the chairman of a commission appointed by Congress to study the financial systems then in use abroad, and after many years of study brought forward the present national banking law, substantially in the form adopted by the administration succeeding that from which he retired. Senator Aldrich was conspicuous as an untiring advocate of monometallism. The measures with which Senator Aldrich's name is most conspicuously associated are known as the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Law and the Vreeland-Aldrich Emergency Currency Act of 1908. As chairman of the monetary commission he achieved fame, but he was always busy with every legislative programme which affected the tariff or the national finances.

Senator Aldrich was the owner of the finest and most comprehensive library on economics in the entire country. The collection of books dealing with economics covers the following range of subjects: Economic theory, economic history and conditions, commerce and trade, shipping and subsidies, commercial treaties and reciprocity, tariff policy, tariff administration, industries, capital and labor, prices and

wages, the cost of living, trusts and monopolies, transportation, money, general works, banking, coinage, exchange, money and banking, public finance, taxation, social science, statistics, etc. The entire library falls into three main divisions, the first comprising books on travel, history and art, fine literary works, standard authors, etc.; the second, the 'economic collection, above mentioned; the third, books and papers, and various material relating to the history of Rhode Island, past and present. In private life, Senator Aldrich was conspicuously identified with the largest business and financial interests of his native State.

Senator Aldrich died in New York, April 16, 1915, and was buried in Swan Point Cemetery, Providence, R. I.

Senator Aldrich married, Oct. 8, 1866, Abby Pearce Truman Chapman, a daughter of Francis Morgan and Lucy Ann (Truman) Chapman, and a member of one of the oldest families of Rhode Island. Their children were: 1. Lucy T., of Warwick, R. I. 2. Edward B., resides at Warwick; married Lora E. Lawson, of Troy, N. H. 3. Abby Greene, who became the wife of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. 4. Stewart M., married Martha L. Clackwell, of St. Louis. 5. William Truman, married Dorothea Davenport, of Boston. 6. Richard S. 7. Winthrop, married W. Harriet Alexander. 8. Elsie, wife of Stephen Maurice Edgell.

CLARENCE ALVERN ALDRICH, one of the most prominent and brilliant attorneys of his day in the State of Rhode Island, and a figure of State-wide prominence in the ranks of the Democratic party, whose death occurred Feb. 1, 1916, was a lineal descendant of the progenitor, George Aldrich.

Clarence Alvern Aldrich was born in the town of East Killingly, Connecticut, August 9, 1852, the son of Anan F. and Abby (Burgess) Aldrich. Maternally, Mr. Aldrich was descended from one of the oldest and most honorable families of Rhode Island, the Burgess family. Anan F. Aldrich, father of Clarence Alvern Aldrich, was a member of the Aldrich family of Foster, Rhode Island, and resided there during the early part of his life. He removed to the town of East Killingly, Connecticut, and it was there that his son was born.

Clarence Alvern Aldrich received his early education in the town of Killingly, where he attended the grammar school, later going to Danielson, Connecticut, to attend the high school there. After being graduated from the Danielson High School he entered Lapham Institute, at North Scituate, Rhode Island, with the intention of pursuing a course preparatory to entering Brown University. However, on the completion of his course at that institution in 1871, he spent a period of four years in teaching. During this time he taught in the district schools of the western part of Rhode Island, and the east of Connecticut, at Chepachet in the former State, and East Killingly in the latter. It was during this period that he finally decided on the profession of the law as his life work, and took the first steps toward

that end. His decision taken, he came to Providence, Rhode Island, in 1875, and entered the law office of the prominent attorneys, Benjamin N. and Simon Lapham, leaders in the legal profession in Providence, under whose preceptorship some of the most able lawyers in Providence in the past few decades received their initial training in the law.

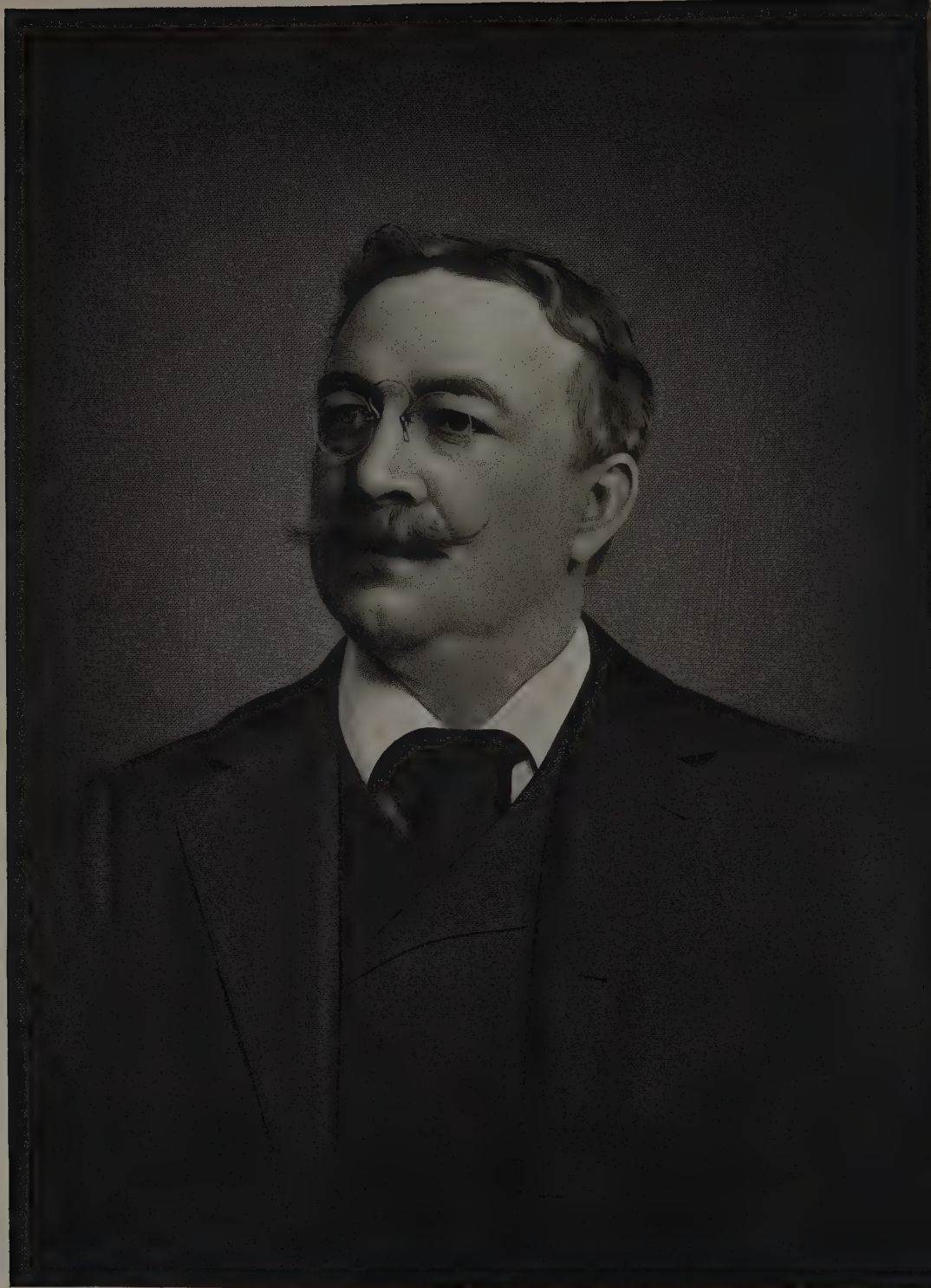
Mr. Aldrich was a man of great strength of mind and firm convictions, and allowed nothing to swerve him from a decision justly and thoughtfully taken. He was possessed of a mind keenly analytic, individual, and original, and supported with great ability and persistence the principles which he espoused. He was very distinctly the master of his own destiny, his own career, and clung to the course which he had mapped out for himself in early life despite the pressure and force brought to bear on him by the fact that his brother was in a position in the work of affairs to aid him materially to a place of prominence in the public eye. The elder man, the late Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, was then a man of highly-respected judgment, mature, influential, and highly-honored in Providence, and eminently in a way to aid Mr. Aldrich onward on the ladder of success. His aid would undoubtedly have been along the lines of his own convictions, precluding the possibility of originality or expression for the younger man, and in the end would have beyond reasonable doubt have stifled the originality which was one of the principal characteristics of Clarence Alvern Aldrich. His authority, however lightly-imposed, would have had a disastrous effect. Mr. Aldrich evinced an independence which later brought his path in life in direct opposition to that of his brother, and wrought for himself a career eminently of his own making.

After a period spent in the office of the Laphams, Mr. Aldrich successfully passed his bar examinations and was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island in 1879, and immediately thereafter began the practice of his profession. He achieved a high degree of success from the very beginning, and gradually assumed a position of authority and prominence in the legal profession in Providence. He practised independently during his entire career, never forming a partnership. Mr. Aldrich was recognized as one of the most able lawyers of his time in the city, and handled some of the most important litigation of Providence and the larger cities throughout the entire State. He was known for a man, of the strictest integrity, unsalably honest, a strict adherent to the ethics of his profession, and a careful guardian of the rights of his clients.

However, although his work in the field of the law brought him a State-wide reputation, he was nevertheless brought more prominently into the public eye through his political connections. During his entire lifetime he was a staunch and ardent supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. He was thus, in the matter of politics, opposed to his brother, who was one of the most prominent men in the ranks of the Republican party in the State of Rhode Island. His choice of sides against his brother in the field of

politics, when it would have been natural that he follow the lead of the man who was already firmly established on the ladder of success, and whose very prominence offered advancement, are indications of the courage and independence of the younger man. Having once formed for himself convictions of a decisive nature, Mr. Aldrich clung to them throughout his life, despite the fact that the party to which he gave his allegiance was decidedly in the minority in the State of Rhode Island. He joined the ranks of the Democratic party comparatively early, and soon became known locally as an energetic worker and as a leader of more than ordinary ability. Mr. Aldrich during his career worked with some of the most prominent and influential men of the Democratic party of the time. Some of these men became his friends for life, and through them he formed some of the most delightful of his associations. Among these men was the late Ziba O. Slocum, with whom Mr. Aldrich first became associated through his legal practice. The offices of the two opened into one another for years. In 1887 Mr. Slocum was the candidate for the office of attorney-general of Rhode Island, and at the same time Mr. Aldrich was running for election to the State Legislature. Both were successful, and shortly after his election the attorney-general, who under the old régime could appoint but one assistant, gave the appointment to Mr. Aldrich, who then became assistant attorney-general of the State. His services in this office were generally recognized to be of the highest order. Mr. Slocum continued to be the Democratic candidate for this office for several years thereafter, and on each occasion of his reelection, reappointed Mr. Aldrich as assistant. In 1893 Mr. Aldrich himself became the candidate for office, but although he polled the strongest vote of any candidate, he was not elected, because of the existing law which made a majority vote necessary for election. The election was thrown into the Legislature, which was at the time Republican. His opponent was elected in spite of Mr. Aldrich's plurality of more than one thousand over any of the candidates. In 1894 he was again persuaded to become a candidate, but was defeated in the election in an overwhelmingly strong Republican year. During the period which followed, he devoted his entire time and attention to the absorbing work of his legal practice and to his efforts in behalf of the Democratic party. In 1902 he again entered the field of active politics as a candidate for the General Assembly. He was elected to office, and during his term in the Legislature rendered valuable service in the interests of the district which had elected him. His popularity gradually gained, and in 1905, despite the hopelessness of the situation and the fact of the obvious strength of the Republican party during that year, he accepted the nomination for the mayoralty of the city of Providence. His opponent was Governor Elisha Dyer, beyond doubt the strongest man the Republican party could have found, but despite his strength Mr. Aldrich ran less than sixteen hundred votes behind.

At this time Mr. Aldrich retired from active participation in politics, though to the time of his death



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Michael F. Dooley

he worked ardently for the good of the party in Rhode Island. He was appointed to the Board of Bar Examiners, and in this capacity accomplished many needed reforms for the good of the city. He served in the post for many years. Mr. Aldrich possessed the talent of working without cessation for any principle or cause which he espoused, of devoting himself purely for the love of work and accomplishment to a task which could not bring him personal preferment. He was thoroughly disinterested, and was appreciated as a man of unimpeachable integrity alike by his friends and political opponents.

Mr. Aldrich was a well-known figure in the professional and official life of the community, but was equally well-known in its club and social circles. He was a member of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Providence, of which he was president for several years. He was very active in the work and interests of the club, and was almost always a speaker on the occasion of public banquets. He was also a member of the Pomham and Wannamoisett Country Clubs.

Clarence Alvern Aldrich married, January 25, 1887, Adeline M. Kennedy, daughter of Alexander and Bethana (Wood) Kennedy, residents of the town of Sterling, Conn. Mrs. Aldrich survives her husband, and is a resident of Providence.

Mr. Aldrich died in Providence, February 1, 1918. Nothing could better express the place which he held in the esteem of his fellow-citizens than the following excerpt from a biography of him written shortly after his death:

For one who never occupied any higher office than he, he held an extraordinary place in the regard of his fellow citizens, and was certainly one of the most popular men in the city at that time without regard to politics or party. He was a disinterested champion of the people, and without fear or favor worked in their interests and the absolute sincerity of his purpose could not fail to impress them. There was a certain direct and fearless element in the way that he went after any object that absolutely disarmed the suspicion as to his motives and caused even his bitterest political enemies to pay tributes to his essential honesty. Altogether he was a man of whom his city may be justly proud and whose virtues should long dwell in the civic memory.

(The Kennedy Line).

Arms—Granted February 1, 1618. Sable, an escallop or, between three helmets close argent, garnished of the second.

Crest—A hand proper holding an acorn, between two oak leaves vert.

The name of the original progenitor of this large family in America is unfortunately unknown. A Mr. Kennedy and his wife took passage on a ship from England, bound for the New World, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. During the voyage, a rough and stormy one, and while nearing the shores of New England Mrs. Kennedy gave birth to a son, Hugh.

Hugh Kennedy is supposed to have lived most of his life in Connecticut, where his parents settled, not far from the village of Voluntown. He was a farmer. He married, and had a son Alexander.

Alexander Kennedy, son of Hugh Kennedy, was born in Connecticut, near Voluntown, about 1725. He lived in Voluntown for some time, and married

Mary Edmunds, of that place. Later he removed to Rhode Island and settled in what is now the town of Foster, where he purchased a tract of land of two or three hundred acres, a small parcel of which was in the State of Connecticut. This became the home of the Kennedys of Rhode Island, where Mr. Kennedy's twelve children were born. The homestead remained in the possession of the family until 1870, when it was sold. The children of Alexander and Mary (Edmunds) Kennedy: Alexander, Joseph, William, Joshua, Samuel, George, Hannah, Deborah, Catherine, Rachael, Polly, and Betsy. William went West early in life, and established a branch of the family in that part of the country, of which little is known. Joshua and Samuel lived in the eastern part of Connecticut, had large families, and their descendants are still living. Hannah and Deborah married into the Montgomery family, of Connecticut, and Rachael died a young woman, unmarried. Catherine married Russell Wood, of Connecticut, whose descendants still live in that State. Polly married Thomas Blanchard, of Foster, R. I., leaving descendants in Providence. Betsy married Christopher Place, of Foster, R. I., having seven sons. A granddaughter is living near there now.

Captain George Kennedy, the youngest son of Alexander and Mary (Edmunds) Kennedy, was born at the old homestead in Foster, R. I., in 1789. He worked on his father's farm for some time. He married Celinda, daughter of Thomas and Rosanna (Tyler) Parker, of Foster. He was greatly interested in the militia, attaining the rank of captain. He died at Foster, July 25, 1868, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. His wife died December 8, —, aged seventy-nine years, two months, twenty-five days. Their children: 1. Alexander, mentioned below. 2. Thomas P., born in Jan., 1818, died a year later. 3. William E., born Dec. 11, 1819, died Feb. 25, 1908. 4. Edgar M. 5. George W., born Jan. 21, 1824, died April 5, 1901. 6. Theodore P., born Sept. 10, 1825, died Sept. 3, 1913. 7. Lorenzo M., born June 27, 1827, died Aug. 13, 1896. 8. Eveline R., died Sept. 27, 1830, aged ten months, four days.

Alexander Kennedy, eldest son of Captain George and Celinda (Parker) Kennedy, was born in Foster, R. I., October 26, 1816. He was a farmer. He served in the Civil War. He died May 2, 1873. He married Bethana Wood, daughter of William and Hepsie (Nickerson) Wood. She died December 11, 1899, aged eighty years. She married Mr. Alexander Kennedy when twenty-two years old. They had eight children: 1. Jerome, of Rhode Island. 2. Eveline, died Jan. 5, 1916. 3. Thomas O., died aged twenty-six years. 4. Jane O., died July 28, 1916. 5. Hepsie M., of Providence, married Gilbert Weaver, of Illinois. 6. Adeline M., married C. A. Aldrich. 7. Emily J., of Providence. 8. George A., of Rhode Island.

MICHAEL F. DOOLEY served as national bank examiner for Rhode Island and Connecticut, and as a vice-president of the Union Trust Company for a long term of years. In 1908 he became the chief executive of the National Exchange Bank of Provi-

dence, an institution founded as a State bank in 1801. He is a son of Timothy and Mary (Birney) Dooley.

Michael F. Dooley was born in New Britain, Conn., December 1, 1853. In 1854 the family moved to Hartford, where he obtained his early education. He entered Fordham University in 1868, whence he was graduated, class of 1872, the next two years being spent at St. Supplice, Paris, France. In 1874 he returned to Hartford, where he served in a law office for a time, and shortly after was elected one of the assessors of the city of Hartford, and was chairman of the board for several years, 1880-87. In the latter year he was appointed a national bank examiner and was assigned to duty in the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island, continuing in that position and territory until 1899. He then resigned his position to accept the vice-presidency of the Union Trust Company of Providence, an office he filled until 1908. He was then elected president of the National Exchange Bank of Providence, an old and stable institution. He is still president of this bank. He is a member of the University and Turks Head clubs of Providence, and the Catholic Club of New York City.

Mr. Dooley married, in June, 1888, Ellen M. McManus, of Hartford, Conn. The family home is No. 170 Angell street, Providence.

CHESTER WILLARD BARROWS—Prior to his elevation to the bench of the Superior Court of Rhode Island, in 1913, Judge Barrows had practised law in Providence, beginning with admission to the bar in 1898. He rapidly grew in public favor and rose to position among the best lawyers of that State. Learned in the law, and skillful in its application to the cause in hand, he was unusually successful in his practice, the rewards of his profession coming in honors and material recompense. He brought to the bench a record of brilliant achievement at the bar, and during his five years' service upon the Superior Bench he has added to that record valuable service as a jurist. He is a son of William G. and Lydia S. (Willard) Barrows, of Woonsocket, and a descendant of John Barrows, who settled in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1637, and founded a family distinguished in Colonial and State history.

Chester Willard Barrows was born in Woonsocket, R. I., July 4, 1872, and there obtained his preparatory education. He entered Brown University, was graduated A. B., class of 1895, then in pursuance of a long-formed plan began the study of law at Harvard Law School. He was awarded his degree, LL. B., at graduation, class of 1898, was admitted to the Rhode Island bar the same year, and at once opened office in Providence. He practised privately for a time, devoting himself assiduously to the upbuilding of a clientele. The next year, 1899, he was appointed an instructor in law at Brown University, a post he ably filled for four years, when the demands of practice and the duties of his position as referee in bankruptcy compelled him to resign. He was appointed United States referee in bankruptcy in 1900, and held that office continuously until 1913, when he resigned to

accept the higher post. From 1900 until 1913 he was a member of the law firm, Littlefield & Barrows, the firm ranking with the leaders of the Rhode Island bar. He withdrew from all connections with the firm when, on February 7, 1913, he was chosen a justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts.

While the law to Judge Barrows is a jealous mistress, and he devoted to her services, he has found the happy medium between service and slavery, and given himself up to other interests, public and personal. Since 1907 he has served Edgewood Free Public Library as president; is a member of the American Bar Association and interested in the proceedings and its work; Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Upsilon are his college fraternities, and in the Masonic order he is a master Mason of Harmony Lodge; a companion of Providence Chapter; a sir knight of Calvary Commandery; and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite he holds the thirty-second degree. In religion he is a Unitarian, in politics a Republican. He is president of the Economic Club. His preferred recreations are mountain climbing, walking, and occasionally tennis.

Judge Barrows married, in Providence, June 27, 1899, Mary Etta Crossley, and they are the parents of three children: Doris, Willard C., and Lois Barrows. The family home is No. 1874 Broad street, Providence.

HON. LUCIUS FAYETTE CLARK GARVIN M. D.—Twice elected Governor of the State of Rhode Island, thirteen times elected to the General Assembly as representative, and three times as State Senator, such is the record to date of Dr. Lucius Fayette Clark Garvin. Although born in the State of Tennessee, he is of New England family, his father, a college professor, being in the South temporarily filling a chair in the East Tennessee University.

Dr. Garvin is a son of James and Sarah Ann (Gunn) Garvin, his father born in Bethel, Vt., in 1809, a graduate of Amherst College in 1831, died in Knoxville, Tenn., June 25, 1846. His wife, Sarah Ann (Gunn) Garvin, born in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1812, was the daughter of a physician. She died June 27, 1890.

Lucius F. C. Garvin was born in Knoxville, Tenn., November 13, 1841, his father, an educator of note, being then a professor in East Tennessee University. Soon after the death of her husband Mrs. Garvin came from Eastern Tennessee to Sunderland, Mass., remaining for a brief time, the journey then taking three weeks to accomplish by wagon, boat and train. Later Mrs. Garvin and her son, Lucius F. C., located in Greensboro, N. C., where he attended private school in Greensboro. He completed his college preparation at New Gordon, now Guilford College, near Greensboro, and in 1858, at the age of sixteen, entered Amherst College. He was graduated in 1862, a short time prior to attaining his twenty-first year, and during his last college year taught a winter school at Sunderland, Mass. After graduation he taught a full school term at Ware, Mass. He served in 1862 and 1863 as a private in Company E, Fifty-first



Lucius F. C. Garvin

Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel A. B. R. Sprague, of Worcester, and saw service under General Foster, mainly in Eastern North Carolina, very near the locality in which he had formerly lived.

After the war Dr. Garvin returned to Massachusetts, and taught a select school at Leverett, and at the same time privately studied medicine. Early in the year 1864 he came to Pawtucket, as a student of medicine under Dr. Sylvanus Clapp, and from there entered Harvard Medical College, whence he was graduated M. D. with the class of 1867. During his last year in medical college he was an interne at Boston City Hospital, ten months in the surgical and two months in the medical departments. After graduation he at once began practice in Pawtucket, starting with a debt of \$300, which he had borrowed to enable him to complete his last year at medical school. He did not long remain in Pawtucket, but soon moved to Lonsdale, R. I., remaining in his first location nine years, until 1876, then moving to his present location in Lonsdale, which he built. There he has rounded out more than a half century of medical practice, 1867-1918, nearly the entire fifty-one years having been spent in Lonsdale. He is a member of the Providence and Rhode Island State Medical societies, is a physician of skill and devotion, deeply-beloved by a large clientele and highly-esteemed.

A Democrat in politics, Dr. Garvin soon forged to the front as a leader of his party in his town, and finally became a State leader of the Democracy. His first political office was town moderator, which office he held in Cumberland in 1881. In 1883 he was elected to the lower body of the Legislature, and has served under thirteen reelections and three times has been elected State Senator. He was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Second Rhode Island district, in 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900 and 1906, defeated each time, but always polling a large vote in excess of the normal Democratic number. He was elected governor of Rhode Island in November, 1902, reelected in 1903, 1904, 1905, each time the standard bearer of the Democracy advocating proportional representation and the single tax also the Constitutional initiative as a means to those ends. He is a member of the religious society of Bell Street Chapel, member of Ballou Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Central Falls, his fraternity, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Amherst Chapter.

Dr. Garvin married (first), December 23, 1869, Lucy Waterman Southmayd, of Middletown, Conn., who died January 20, 1892. They were the parents of three daughters: Ethel, Norma, and Florence. He married (second), April 2, 1907, Sarah Emma Tomlinson, of Lonsdale, R. I. They are the parents of two sons: Lucius, born February 2, 1908; and Sumner, August 6, 1909. The family home is at No. 577 Broad street, Lonsdale.

CHARLES EDWARD ANGELL—From the closing of his school years until the present, Mr. Angell has been engaged in machine work or machine build-

ing, his Providence plant being one of the most modernly-equipped and efficiently-managed. He is a son of that Jeremiah O. Angell, who was known all along the New England coast as a boat builder and yachtsman. He was one of the best known of Narragansett Bay characters, having begun in youth the carrying of pleasure parties in sailing craft. He not only sailed, but designed and built his own boats, rarely owning one by purchase if it was to be sailed by himself. He was a skillful designer and in the yachts he built, both for himself and others, he embodied new ideas that meant speed and stability, his yachts coming first over the finish line so frequently that his collection of trophies became valuable. The "North Star," a forty-eight foot sloop-rigged yacht, was his most famous craft, and brought her builder considerable fame. He was a handsome, hearty, whole-souled man, possessed of many virtues, and a friend to everybody.

Charles E. Angell is a great-grandson of Colonel Israel Angell, a brave officer of the Revolution, and a descendant of Thomas Angell, who came to Providence with Roger Williams. The line of descent from Thomas Angell to Charles E. Angell, of Providence, is through the founder's son, John Angell, and his wife, Ruth (Field) Angell; their son, Hope Angell, and his wife, Lydia (Olney) Angell; their son, Oliver Angell, and his wife, Naomi (Smith) Angell; their son, Colonel Israel Angell, of Revolutionary fame, and his second wife, Susannah (Wright) Angell; their son, Luther Angell, and his wife, Patience (Smith) Angell; their son, Jeremiah Olney Angell, the Narragansett Bay boat builder and vessel owner, and his wife, Maria (Burlingame) Angell; their son, Charles Edward Angell, the engine builder of Providence, whose useful career is the inspiration of this review. Jeremiah Olney Angell, born in North Providence, R. I., July 16, 1820, died in Providence, August 29, 1869. He married Maria Burlingame, daughter of State Senator Lyman Burlingame, of Cumberland, R. I., and his wife, Alpha (Cook) Burlingame.

Charles Edward Angell was born in Providence, May 4, 1865, and continued a resident of his native city until May, 1916, when he removed to his new home in East Providence. After completing his courses of public school instruction, he entered the employ of W. O. Talcott, manufacturer of belt hooks. Simeon Budlong soon afterward became a partner, the firm Talcott & Budlong continuing until January 7, 1885, when that firm dissolved and Mr. Angell with Mr. Budlong organized the firm of Simeon Budlong & Company, their principal place of business, No. 3 Washington street. Four years later, on January 1, 1889, they moved to the Billings building, No. 21 Eddy street. Until the removal to Eddy street, belt hook manufacture had been the sole business of the firm, but after the removal to the larger quarters, Mr. Angell added the machine shop, a department of especial interest to him, which gradually absorbed almost his entire time and energy. In 1891 he purchased the Budlong interest and for nine years conducted both departments, then in 1900 sold his belt

hook department and has since been the machinist and engine builder.

In March, 1900, after divorcing the two departments of the business, Mr. Angell bought all the patterns, engine parts and records of Armington & Sims and of the Eastern Engine companies of Providence, and created from his own shop and these purchases a new business, which has developed into the valuable enterprise and plant of which Mr. Angell is the sole owner and manager. In March, 1908, the Billings block burned and necessitated Mr. Angell securing larger quarters, so in May, 1908, he removed to No. 223 Aborn street, his present location. Engines and high-grade machinery is the plant's specialty, and nothing is lacking in perfection of equipment and efficiency of management to produce the finest of machines and engines. Mr. Angell is a business man of strong quality, and has few interests outside his own business which he has built up from the small beginning as a department of Simeon Budlong & Company. He has won high reputation in the line of activity he has pursued from youth, and is one of the real factors in community progress. Mr. Angell is a Democrat in his political faith, but is independent in action. He is a member of the Rhode Island Branch of the Society of the Cincinnati through descent from Colonel Israel Angell, an original member. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of other organizations.

Mr. Angell married, May 18, 1892, in Worcester, Mass., Evelyn E. Munroe, of Worcester.

PRESCOTT TILLINGHAST HILL—In the homestead of Providence, in which he maintains his office and practices his profession, Dr. Hill was born. His father, Dr. Lester Seneca Hill, long lived and practiced his profession, father and son both eminent physicians, but not contemporaries at any time. Dr. Hill descends from the ancient Rhode Island family founded by Jonathan Hill, one of the numerous pioneers of this family in New England prior to 1660. But little is known of Jonathan Hill further than that he lived in Portsmouth, Warwick, and elsewhere in Rhode Island, and that he died in 1690, leaving sons: Robert, Jonathan, Henry and others.

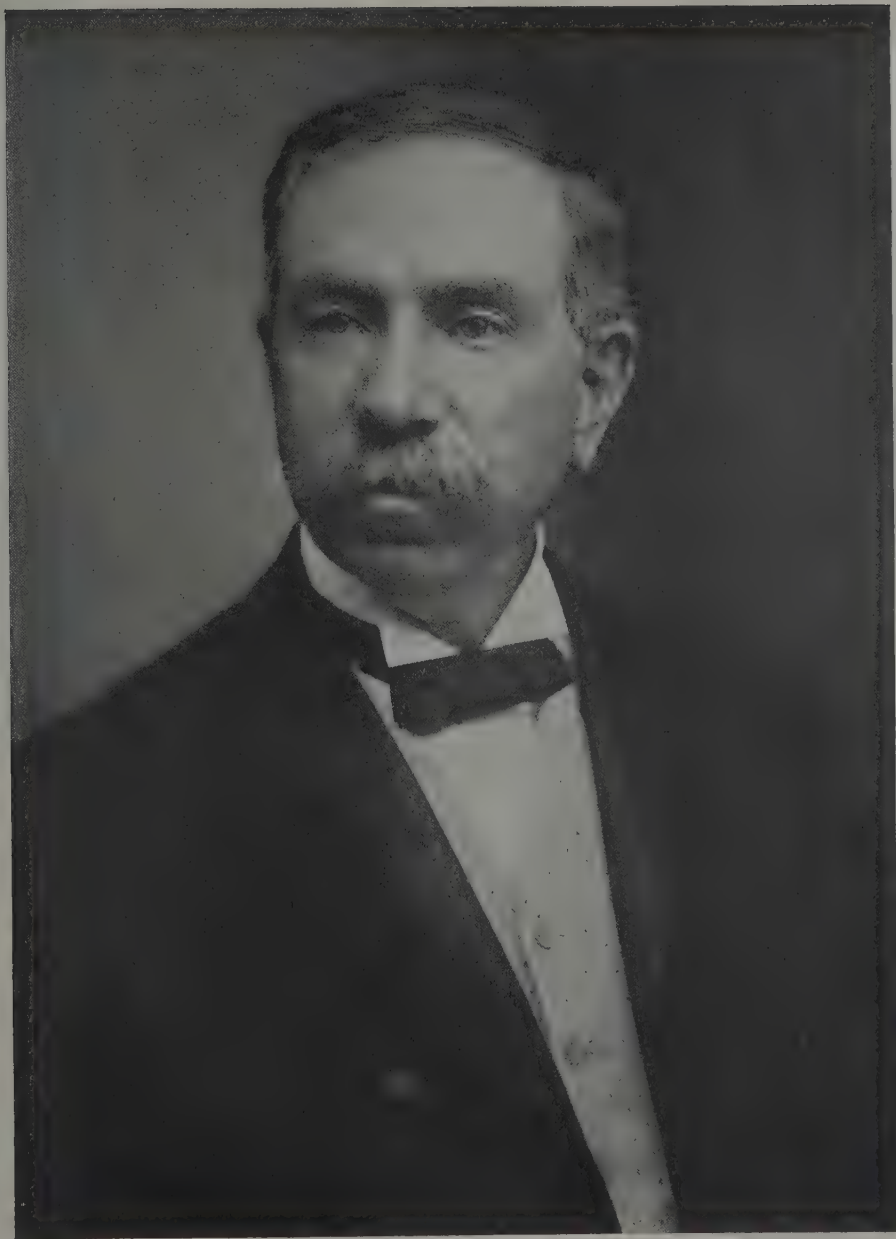
Dr. Lester Seneca Hill died in Providence, R. I., after a useful and successful career, September 7, 1907. He served four years in the Civil War with both light and heavy Rhode Island batteries, and in after years served his fellowmen as an agent of healing instead of destruction. His career as a physician was a long and honorable one, and he was held in the highest esteem. He was a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and through his patriotic ancestry gained admission to the Sons of the American Revolution and other societies in which war service or Colonial ancestry is the basis of membership. Dr. Lester Seneca Hill married Elfrida Elnora Remington, of ancient Rhode Island family, she also deceased.

Prescott Tillinghast Hill was born in Providence, R. I., at No. 225 Broad street, now his residence and office, August 10, 1885. He completed graded and high school courses, finishing with graduation, class of 1902, going thence to Brown University, whence he was graduated

A. B., class of 1906. Choosing his father's profession he entered Harvard Medical School, and in 1911 was awarded his M. D. with the class of that year. The following two years were almost entirely spent in the General Hospital, Hartford, Conn., as a member of the staff, Dr. Hill specializing and concentrating his study on pulmonary cases. In 1913 he returned to his native city and to the house of his birth, and there he has since practised his profession, the second Dr. Hill to occupy the same offices and to win a high place in public esteem. In addition to his private practice he is visiting physician to St. Elizabeth's Home; assistant visiting physician to the medical out-patient department of Providence City Hospital; visiting physician to the pulmonary department of the Providence City Hospital; visiting physician to Lakeside Home, and extern in the pulmonary out-patient department of Rhode Island Hospital. He also examines for the Aetna, New England Mutual and the State Mutual Life Insurance companies, and has a great deal of special practice in pulmonary diseases. He is a member of the Rhode Island and Providence Medical associations; the Providence Medical Literary Association; Orphans Lodge, No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons; Grace Protestant Episcopal Church; and is a Republican in politics. His fraternity is Beta Theta Pi, of Brown University, his club the Central of Providence.

Dr. Hill married, December 27, 1909, Eva Fenner, of Providence, they the parents of a daughter, Marjorie Howland, born November 24, 1910.

PATRICK JOSEPH MCCARTHY—"A true friend, a warm-hearted, clear-headed, helpful man, and a loyal, patriotic American." So spoke a citizen of Providence of Patrick J. McCarthy, ex-mayor of that city, an executive, who, fearless in the discharge of his duty and in his disregard of party, won universal commendation for his administration of civic affairs during his two terms as mayor of Providence. As a lawyer he has been successful, enjoying the esteem of the court and the bar. His Providence residence began in 1863, and thirteen years later he graduated from the machine shop to the practice of law, having gained his first knowledge of the law from self study of Blackstone and Kent, while yet being employed at his trade. He financed his own law course through Harvard, and when awarded his LL. B., class of 1876, he returned to Providence, and there has won high standing as lawyer, public official, and citizen. His start in life was not conspicuous, both parents dying at the end of the voyage to the United States, from Ireland, the orphaned infant being cared for by a Boston Benevolent Society connected with the Roman Catholic Cathedral. But this handicap was overcome, and he grew to manhood filled with a laudable ambition to rise in the world. Every thing he did was toward that end, and he laid the good foundation of a common English education upon which to build his future. He was fortunate in his associations and to Professor Charles Eliot Norton's (of Harvard University) kindly interest Mr. McCarthy traces the desire and aspirations toward a higher, better plane of life. But no circumstance nor association could furnish the motive power which drove the law onward, that came from within, and to his own force



Patrick J. McCarthy



of character, courage and initiative he owes the position he now holds at the bar, and in the regard of his fellowmen.

Patrick Joseph McCarthy, youngest of the seven sons of Patrick and Alice (Cullen) McCarthy, was born in County Sligo, Ireland, in 1848, and when an infant was brought to the United States by his parents. Ere the ship landed in Boston, and while yet in quarantine at Deer Island, in the harbor, both parents died, and the young child was taken in care by strange but loving hearts. Until eight years of age he was in the care of the Society which took him, then from that age until fourteen years he attended a day school in the winter season in Somerville, Mass., and for a few years attended night school at old Cambridge, the latter school having been established by Professor Norton, and associates, one of whom was Charles William Elliott, of Harvard University. To this school in Cambridge working boys of Somerville, were admitted, and the boy gladly availed himself of the opportunities it offered him, both in tuition and association. At the age of twenty he moved to Providence, R. I., where he resided with his eldest brother John, while learning a trade. After accumulating a small capital, he became ambitious to go into business on his own account, and as a preliminary he made occasional investments in real estate. He was so uniformly successful that he decided to make real estate operating his life work. To fit himself better for that business, he decided to acquire some knowledge of real estate law, and began the study of standard authorities, Blackstone, Kent and Washburn. As he progressed in his study the ambition to become a lawyer seized him, and all thought of real estate was lost. After reaching a certain point of study, and having accumulated the necessary funds he entered Harvard Law School, and was graduated LL. B., class of 1876. With his newly acquired degree Mr. McCarthy returned to Providence, was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, began practice at once, and was established in public favor in a very short time. He has since been admitted to all Federal courts of the district, and to the United States Supreme Court, his practice now extending to all of these courts. Professionally he ranks high, and he is a powerful advocate of any cause to which he allies himself. He has no taste for criminal law practice. He is a member of the local and State bar associations, is attorney for the Clear Title Land Company, Incorporated, transacting his legal business from offices Nos. 505 and 506 Westminster street.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. McCarthy was always interested in public affairs, and held decided views upon all questions which came before the public for discussion and settlement. He shunned public office for many years but finally was induced to allow his name to go upon a fusion ticket. This was in 1889, and with little effort upon his own part he was elected a member of the Common Council of the city of Providence. He was not bound by party obligation, and acted independently in all matters before the Council, serving all the people, not a party. He was re-elected in 1890, 1892 and 1894. During the legislative years, 1891-92 and 1903, he served his district as representative to the General Assembly, there completing a record of usefulness, making a strong stand against the granting of special

privileges to public service corporations without adequate compensation therefor. He was the principal factor in procuring transfer tickets in street cars—Rhode Island. In 1903, he was again elected assemblyman, and in November, 1906, was elected mayor of Providence, being again elected to the same office in 1907. His record as mayor was endorsed by his fellow citizens who bear testimony to his fair and impartial discharge of his duties. Although his nomination to both assembly and mayoralty came from the Democratic party and were duly appreciated, Mayor McCarthy was a mayor of the city and not of a faction. He knew neither friend nor foe in the performance of duty, and fearlessly went forward wherever his conscience approved. He retired from office stronger in public esteem than when he was inaugurated, and his administration marks an epoch in city government.

Genial and hospitable, Mr. McCarthy has many friends who are bound to him by even more than the ordinary ties of friendship. In his younger years the stage appealed to him strongly, and he was well known in amateur theatricals, Shakespearean readings and entertainments. He is fond of good literature and of the social side of life, renewing in the society of friends and books the strength needed for the serious duties with which he has so amply provided himself.

Mr. McCarthy married in 1875, Anne M. McGinney, of Providence, who died in 1880, leaving three children. One of these children is still living, Mary Josephine, who married William H. Bannon of Central Falls, R. I., now general manager of the Mansfield Bleachery, of Mansfield, Mass.

SIMEON B. TILLEY—While not with the seventeenth century settlers of New England, William Tilley, the ancestor of Simeon B. Tilley, of Providence, came early in the eighteenth century and founded one of the large and influential families of Rhode Island. This William Tilley was a nephew of another William Tilley, a rope maker, who preceded his nephew to the New England Colony and resided in Boston, a member of the Old South Church and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company until his death in 1717. William Tilley, the nephew, was born in Devonshire, England, about 1685, son of John Tilley. In 1710 William Tilley, the uncle, sent to England for the sons of his brother John to come over, and in response three of them, John, James and William Tilley, came to Boston and for a time were with their uncle. They then separated, John going to New York State; James to New London, Conn.; and William going to Newport, R. I., in 1732, and establishing a rope walk. He married Dorcas Earle, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Slocum) Earle. He died in Newport about 1755.

(II) Deacon William Tilley, son of William and Dorcas (Earle) Tilley, was born in Newport, R. I., October 19, 1738, and followed his father's business, rope manufacturing. His rope walks were upon Kay street, on lands he owned running from Truro street, and he was the owner of a large tract east of Vernon street. He was a prominent Baptist, long a member of the Second Church of Newport, and for forty years a deacon of that church. He died April 14, 1825, having lived a life of piety and usefulness, and for

sixty years lived in the conscientious discharge of religious and moral duties, and as husband, father, son, brother and friend fulfilled every obligation.

Deacon Tilley married (first), October 25, 1759, Elizabeth Rogers, of Middletown, R. I., daughter of Jeremiah and Patience Rogers. She died August 28, 1800, aged fifty-nine, and he married (second), in January, 1802, Catherine Sabine, of Rehoboth, who died October 15, 1817. He married (third), November 4, 1821, Elizabeth Reed, who died January 3, 1836, aged eighty-six years. The family home was on Elizabeth street, Newport, near the Jewish Cemetery. Deacon Tilley and his first wife were the parents of seventeen sons and daughters, thirteen of whom lived to years of maturity. At the time of his death Deacon Tilley had living: ten children, seventy-nine grandchildren and forty-four great-grandchildren.

(III) John Tabor Tilley, fourteenth child of Deacon William Tilley and his first wife, Elizabeth (Rogers) Tilley, was born in Newport, April 5, 1778, and died August 22, 1828. He, like his father and grandfather, was a rope manufacturer. He married, April 20, 1800, Margaret Nicoll, born March 23, 1780, died October 1, 1864, daughter of John and Sarah (Bouton) Nicoll, and great-granddaughter of William Nicoll, speaker of the New York House of Assembly, and great-great-granddaughter of Mathias Nicoll, third mayor of New York. They were the parents of nine sons and daughters, and their sixth child, William J. Tilley, was the father of Simeon B. Tilley, of Providence.

(IV) William J. Tilley, of the fourth generation of his family in Rhode Island, was born in Newport, October 5, 1811, and died April 30, 1885. He was a leading merchant tailor on South Main street, Providence, for several years, then retired and devoted himself to the management of estates for others, and to real estate dealings. He was a man of great energy, an ardent Republican and devout Baptist. At one time he was city assessor and on property values his opinion was authoritative. He married, September 11, 1838, Jane Barker, born January 5, 1820, daughter of Simeon Barker, of Middletown, R. I. They were the parents of three sons and a daughter: William H., born in 1840, died Nov. 5, 1843; Simeon B., of further mention; Emma J., the widow of Herbert L. Perry, of Boston; William J. (2), who enlisted as a drummer boy in Company H, Tenth Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, served during the Civil War, was later and for years railway postal clerk, died November 19, 1909.

(V) Simeon B. Tilley, second son of William J. and Jane (Barker) Tilley, was born in Providence, R. I., September 4, 1843. After completing public school courses of study, grammar and high, he spent one year at Greenwich Seminary, then for a time was engaged as a bank clerk in Providence. He spent two years in California after leaving the bank, then returned to Providence, entering the employ of George F. Young & Brothers, the wholesale and retail tobacco manufacturers and dealers. He was cashier and office manager for that firm for many years, retiring but a few years ago. He is an Independent in politics, but has devoted his life to his business to the exclusion of political clubs or fraternal activities.

Mr. Tilley married, in Providence, Abbie F. Foyer,

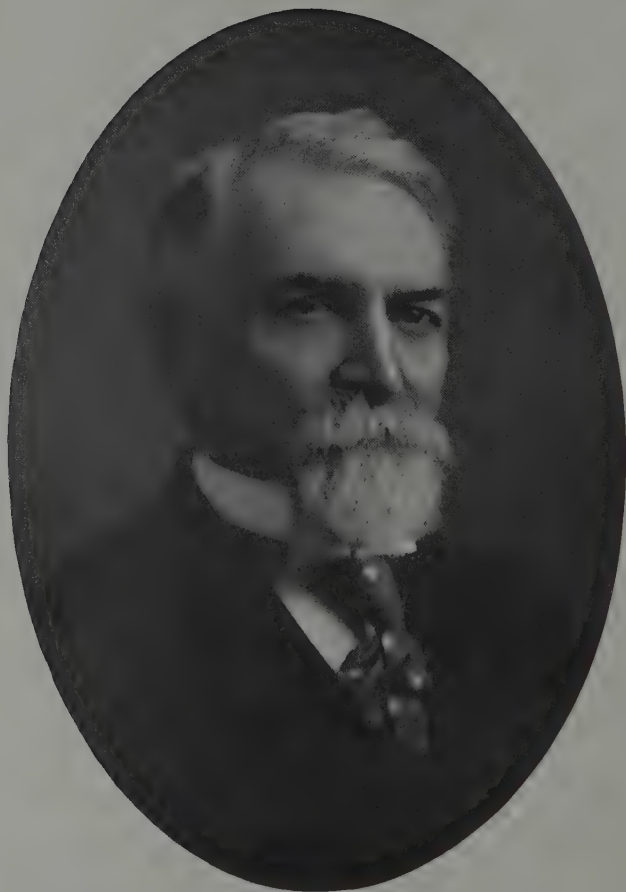
daughter of Robert Foyer, a leading designer, long associated with W. W. Sprague and the Cranston Print Works. Mr. and Mrs. Tilley's only child, Robert Foyer, born December 16, 1892, died January 28, 1893.

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.—When John Gorham, of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, went to London in 1852, he worked for Haynes Brothers, silversmith, and alongside of him at his work was a skilled workman, one Joseph Baker, of whom he formed a high opinion. After John Gorham returned to Providence, he sent for Joseph Baker, offering him work in the Gorham plant. This offer was accepted, and in 1853 Joseph Baker with his son, Joseph (2) Baker, who was then a child of two years, arrived in Providence. Sixty-five years have since elapsed, the elder Baker has long since gone to his reward after years of usefulness with the Gorham Manufacturing Company, and the child of two years is now the retired silversmith of sixty-seven years, most of which was spent in the service of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, his father, Joseph Baker, Sr., bearing the distinction of being the first employee of that company to be retired upon a pension.

Joseph Baker, Sr., born in London, England, March 31, 1822, died in Providence, R. I., January 21, 1901, was a silversmith and skilled worker in fine metals. He came to Providence, in 1853, at the personal request of John Gorham, of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, and from that year until his death was in the employ of that company as a molder and caster of silver, and as a spoon maker. His school years were limited, but he thirsted for knowledge, and all his life was a student and reader, a patron of lecture courses, with the result that he was one of the best-informed of men. He married Eleanor Scott, born in England.

Joseph Baker, Jr., son of Joseph and Eleanor (Scott) Baker, was born in London, England, January 2, 1851, but two years later was brought to Providence, R. I., by his parents, and in that city the years, sixty-one, which have since intervened, have been spent. He attended the public schools in Providence until fourteen years of age, then entered the employ of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, in the die cutting department, thoroughly mastering the trade of die cutter and becoming one of the company's experts. He began with the company in 1865, and until 1878 was employed in die cutting as a journeyman, but in the latter year was promoted foreman of that department, a position he filled until January 5, 1915, when he was automatically retired under the company's rule, retiring on a pension, which was granted every employee at the end of fifty years of uninterrupted service. Mr. Baker is now a retired employee of the company, after half a century of faithful, efficient service, fully appreciated by those with whom he was so long associated and held in high esteem as a citizen.

Mr. Baker is a trustee of the Gorham Savings Bank, and president of the Roger Williams Savings Fund and Loan Association. As a member of the City Council since 1906, elected as a Republican, he has rendered valued service on the floor and in committee was especially valuable, and since 1910 has been chairman of the committee on claims, and in that important chairmanship he has won the highest commendation of the



William H. Hinds

press for his careful, just and speedy settlement of claims. He is a member of Nestell Lodge, No. 37, Free and Accepted Masons; Providence Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; Providence Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; and is the present recorder of Calvary Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar. Of the latter body he is also a past commander.

Twice married, Mr. Baker has three children: Mrs. Fred G. Dietz, of Plainfield, Mass.; Walter J. Baker, of Bridgeport, Conn; issue of first marriage. Mrs. Victor E. Marshall, of Everett, Mass., is a child of his second marriage.

ELLEN MARIA HINDS., D. O.—In the year 1856, William Henry Hinds, then a young man of seventeen, came from his Massachusetts home to Providence, R. I., and entered the employ of the Gorham Manufacturing Company. Five years later, on the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in the Union Army. After the war he returned to Providence, and built up a large and prosperous drug business, and for forty-two years continued in that business, retiring with the distinction of being the oldest druggist in the State. The name is perpetuated in professional circles in Providence by his only daughter, Ellen Maria Hinds, a practicing osteopathic physician of the city, a lady of high professional reputation, who since beginning practice in Providence, immediately after her graduation from the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, has built up a large clientele.

Dr. Hinds is of the ninth generation of her family in New England, tracing to John Hinds, the first settler, who came from England to Massachusetts not later than 1637. The name is spelled differently in early records, but from this first settler, James Hinds, sprang the many families: Hinds, Hines, Hynes, Hyndes, found so frequently in New England.

James Hinds, the founder, settled in Salem, Mass., and there owned a farm, but later he moved to Southold, L. I., and there died in 1652, leaving a widow Mary. From James Hinds the line of descent to Dr. Ellen M. Hinds, of Providence, is through John Hinds, eldest son of James and Mary Hinds.

John Hinds removed from Lancaster to Woburn, Mass., in 1676, his home there a garrison house under John Moore in 1704. But he finally returned to Lancaster, where he died March 20, 1720. By his second wife, Mary, widow of James Butler, he had several children, the line being traced in this branch through his eldest son John (2).

John (2) Hinds was born in Brookfield, Mass., January 19, 1683, and died there October 10, 1747. He was a member of the garrison of Fort Drummer under Captain Thomas Buckminster, and about ten years prior to his death built a mill on Horse Pond. He married a widow, Hannah (Whitaker) Corliss, of Haverhill, who survived him and took a third husband. John and Hannah Hinds were the parents of thirteen children, and at the time of the death of the mother they were all living, as were eighty-two grandchildren, and thirteen great-grandchildren. Descent is through Corliss, the eighth child.

Corliss Hinds was born in Brookfield, Mass., April 28, 1724, and died there in 1821. He was a soldier of

the Colonial Army prior to the Revolution, and for several years was a member of the Committee of Safety, 1780-89. He married (first), Janet McMaster, of Brookfield, and reared a large family, Cornelius, the eldest being head of the fifth generation.

Cornelius Hinds was born March 17, 1743, and died at Hubbardstown, Mass., August 23, 1812. He was a soldier of the French and Indian War, selectman, and a man of good repute. He married Martha Howe, who died May 15, 1802. They were the parents of six sons, Cornelius (2) the third.

Cornelius (2) Hinds was born at Barre, Mass., December 3, 1775, and died at Hubbardstown, April 3, 1848, a farmer. He married Hannah Waite, born July 26, 1778, died December 27, 1839, both buried in Hubbardstown. Hiram Dana, great-grandfather of Ellen M. Hinds, was a third son.

Hiram Dana Hinds was born February 13, 1807, and died at Athol, Mass., October 3, 1879. Most of his life was spent in Athol, where he was a manufacturer of boots and shoes. He married Elemanda Woodward. They were the parents of seven children, William Henry being the fourth son and fifth child.

William Henry Hinds was born in Athol, Mass, February 25, 1839, and died at his home in Providence, R. I., March 10, 1913. He attended the public schools and remained at home until the age of seventeen, when he entered the employ of the Gorham Silver Manufacturing Company, at Providence, R. I. There he learned the silversmith's trade, but five years later, in 1861, he marched away with his friends and neighbors in the Second Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, to protect the flag from disgrace. His work in the army as postmaster of the brigade gained him the title, "The soldier's friend," and General Wheaton once said that the influence of William H. Hinds did more to keep his soldiers up to the mark of moral fitness than any other agency. In 1868 he began his long career as a druggist by forming a partnership with Mason B. Wood, and buying the Gideon Calder drug store at the corner of South Main and Transit streets, continuing business there under the firm name of Wood & Hinds. In 1871 he bought his partner out, and continued the business alone until 1886. He opened a second drug store, in 1885, at the corner of Governor and Power streets, and in 1886 sold the South Main street store. Thereafter, until 1910, he devoted all his energy to the Governor street store. For forty-two years a successful druggist was his record, and in 1910 he retired permanently from business. Mr. Hinds was an earnest temperance worker, a member of Prescott Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Union Baptist Church. He was a man of genial, social disposition, and of wide charities, without ostentation.

On June 14, 1861, Mr. Hinds married Mary Elizabeth McCrillis, born March 9, 1839, daughter of Amos Howe and Tabitha Wood (Hopkins) McCrillis, a greatniece of Stephen Hopkins, a signer of the Declaration of Independence for Rhode Island. Mrs. Hinds survived her husband but one year, dying April 29, 1914. Mrs. Hinds was a woman well-known in charitable and philanthropic work, especially such as were a part of the work of the Baptist denomination. She was a charter member of the first Young Women's

Christian Association organized in Rhode Island, and its first recording secretary. She was a charter member of the City Missionary Society of Providence, and its first treasurer, serving for a number of years. She was a member of the board of managers of the Rhode Island Nursery Association; president of the Women's Baptist Home Mission Society of Rhode Island for fifteen years, and vice-president of the board of managers of the Women's American Baptist Home Mission Society for twenty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Hinds were the parents of a daughter, Ellen Maria.

Ellen Maria Hinds, only child of William Henry and Mary Elizabeth (McCrillis) Hinds, was born in Providence, R. I., March 1, 1866. She passed the graded and high school courses of study, finishing with graduation from the High School, class of '84. She then entered Smith College, whence she was graduated with the degree of B. A., class of '89. After graduation from the later college Miss Hinds engaged in Young Women's Christian Association work, and for seven years was general secretary of the Providence Evangelical Young Women's Christian Association. In 1904, she went to Haverhill, Mass., to organize a Young Women's Christian Association there, and remained as its general secretary for three years. At the end of ten successful years of Young Women's Christian Association work, Miss Hinds resigned and soon after began the study of osteopathy, entering the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, whence she was graduated in the class of 1913. She opened offices in Providence, and is now well established. She is a member of various societies, professional, educational, and social, her religious affiliation being with the Union Baptist Church.

WILLIAM H. DRAPER—Brought by his parents to the United States when a boy of eight years, Mr. Draper, now a substantial business man of Providence, R. I., specializing in real estate, has but a dim personal knowledge of any other land than this. About thirty-five years ago (1883), he first located in Providence, entering mercantile life in a small way, and from that year he has steadily advanced in substance and in public regard. He is a man of energy, has prospered through his own efforts and enterprise, and fairly won his way to success. He is a son of Noah (2) Draper, and grandson of Noah (1) Draper, both of English birth, and of ancient English family.

Noah (1) Draper, a reed-maker of Hyde, England, later was a twister, and all his life engaged in some phase of cloth manufacture. He was a skilled textile worker, labored long and hard, but he and men of his class developed cloth manufacture into an art as well as a tremendous source of income and wealth for the Nation. He lived through a period of wonderful development in textile machinery, and was an instrument in effecting some of these improvements. He married and each of his five sons became textile workers, and men of earnest, upright, steadfast lives. Noah (1) Draper died in 1866, aged eighty-six years.

Noah (2) Draper, son of Noah (1) Draper and his second wife, Mary (Openshaw) Draper, was born at Flowerfield, Ashton-under-Lyme, Lancashire, England, October 14, 1833, and died in Pawtucket, R. I., July 2, 1908. He was quite young when his mother died, and

early in life his schooldays ended, and mill work substituted, his particular line of education being the art of weaving. He possessed natural mechanical ability and in course of time he graduated from the weaving department to the position of loom fixer. This work became more complicated as new looms and machines came into use, the textile mills always furnishing a fertile field for the inventive genius and mechanical expert.

In August, 1869, he came to the United States, intending to invest the money he had saved from his earnings in a farm, and thereafter breathe the pure air of the country and be forever free from the unhealthy conditions under which his former life had been lived. But he found conditions here not as favorable to his experiment in agriculture as he had expected, and he decided to follow his trade for a time. He located at Hebronville, Mass., there securing employment in the B. B. & R. Knight mill, and for fifteen years he continued a textile worker. He gradually became interested in real estate dealing, buying, building and selling improved and unimproved property, finally making that his sole business. About 1883 he moved to Pawtucket, R. I., there becoming heavily interested and becoming an important factor in real estate operations. He was successful in his undertakings, and through sound judgment and careful investment acquired a competence. In politics he was a Republican, and in religious connection a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Earnest, public-spirited and upright he occupied a high place in public regard, and at the age of seventy-five passed to his reward. Noah (2) Draper married (first) April 23, 1854, in England, Hannah Rayner, born in Denton, Lancashire, August 21, 1824, died in Pawtucket, R. I., April 19, 1899, daughter of William Rayner.

William H. Draper, only son and second child of Noah (2) Draper, and his first wife, Hannah (Rayner) Draper, was born at Hyde, Cheshire, England, October 23, 1860. He attended school there for a time, but in 1869 he was brought to the United States by his parents, their landing place being Boston. After attending the public schools at Hebronville, he became a mill worker, so continuing until 1881. He then entered commercial life as a traveling salesman for a manufacturing jewelry house, continuing "on the road" for two years. In 1883 he opened a jewelry store on North Main street, Providence, under his own name, and from a small beginning built up a substantial retail jewelry business. For ten years he continued a jewelry merchant, but in the meantime was investing in real estate as opportunity afforded and his finances allowed. In 1893 he sold his jewelry business and has since conducted a real estate business, both as a broker and as a principal. He has won his way to high position in this particular field of activity, has prospered financially, and is held in high regard by his business associates. Genial and of attractive personality, he has many friends, and may review his career from the standpoint of the successful man. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ponham Club, the West Side Club, and the Edgewood Yacht Club, of which he is ex-commodore.

Mr. Draper married, March 20, 1888, Lizzie A. Matheson, who was born in Pictou, Nova Scotia, daughter of Andrew and Nancy Matheson.



Mary E. Hinds

JOSEPH JAMES CUNNINGHAM—Among the lawyers who have in the last few years built up a good practice in Providence the name of Joseph James Cunningham ranks high. He holds an excellent position among his professional brethren, and his clientele is an indication of the respect accorded to his ability by the community-at-large. It should be a matter of great satisfaction to him that this success is due entirely to his own initiative, and is the achievement of his own personality, and not the result of favorable circumstances. He is a native of Providence, having been born in what was then North Providence, May 19, 1873, the son of James and Mary (Owens) Cunningham, who are now both dead, James Cunningham having been a grocer in Providence.

Joseph J. Cunningham attended the public schools. He was a lad of promise and ambition, so that after he had finished the grammar school and taken two years of the high school course he decided to go to Bryant and Stratton Business College. For five years after this he was assistant in his father's store, and during this time he determined to become a lawyer and make that profession his life work. It was necessary that he should have a good foundation for his legal studies and accordingly he went to Seton Hall, from which he graduated in 1894, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This he followed by a course of two years' study at the Harvard Law School. He then went into the law office of Gorman & Egan, and became familiar with all the practical details of the calling. After this excellent training he was admitted to the bar in 1899, having passed the necessary examinations. Mr. Cunningham established himself in Providence where his labors have met with great encouragement and where he has built up an excellent practice. In 1912 he became associated with Jeremiah E. O'Connell, the firm name being Cunningham & O'Connell, with offices at Nos. 301-302 Grosvenor building. He has always taken a keen interest in political matters, he himself being a Democrat. He served on school committee from 1900 to 1906, and was various times a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Legislature and Common Council in the Tenth Ward. He is a member of the Democratic State Central Committee and town committees of North Providence. He is chairman of the Tenth Ward Legal Advisory Board, and is secretary of the State (Democratic) Central Committee. He is a member of the North Providence Improvement Association, and has held the office of president and treasurer in the organization. He is a trustee of the Fruithill Volunteer Firemen's Association. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, of the Pen and Pencil Club, of the Rhode Island Bar Association, and of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and served as president in 1915. He belongs to St. Lawrence Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Cunningham married Mary E. Corcoran, in Warren, Mass., November 27, 1907.

WILLIAM WEST HUNT, M. D., one of the leading physicians of East Providence, where his name has been well known for the past three decades, is a member of a family which for generations has been associated with this region and that part of Massachu-

setts lying near to Rhode Island. The Hunt family was founded at Rehoboth, Mass., in the early Colonial period, and various lines of descent from the immigrant ancestor, Lieutenant Peter Hunt, are represented at Attleboro and Seekonk, Mass., and at East Providence, Barrington and Pawtucket.

(I) Lieutenant Peter Hunt was at Rehoboth, Mass., as early as 1643, when we have record of him as being one of the proprietors of that town. He was a freeman there, June 4, 1645, and was also a town officer. He was married to Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Henry and Judith Smith, who came from Norfolkshire in England. Mr. Hunt's will was probated December 26, 1692, and he was buried on October 21, of that same year. His widow survived him until 1724, when she was also the widow of Isaac Williams, whom she had married later. Lieutenant Peter Hunt and his wife were the parents of the following children: Sarah, born Jany. 21, 1646; Judith, April 12, 1648; Peter, Jr., June 11, 1650; Enoch, Feb. 28, 1652; Elizabeth, March 1, 1654; John, Oct. 15, 1656; Mary, June 15, 1658; Ephraim, mentioned below; Tabitha, Sept. 14, 1663; Daniel, Feby. 14, 1665; Benjamin, Sept. 29, 1668, and Nathaniel, Dec. 31, 1670. Lieutenant Peter Hunt, according to the author of the genealogy of the Hunt family, which was published in 1862-63, was a son of Enoch Hunt, who came from Tittenden, in the Parish of Lee, England, and who was at Weymouth, Mass., in 1640, and a town officer in 1651. Enoch Hunt's wife, Dorothea, was formerly the widow of ——— Barker. Enoch Hunt died before 1647, his wife surviving him.

(II) Ephraim Hunt, son of Lieutenant Peter and Elizabeth (Smith) Hunt, was born March 31, 1661, at Rehoboth, and died at that place, May 9, 1694, having resided there all his life. He married Rebecca ———, who survived him, later marrying David Carpenter, of that place. To Ephraim Hunt and his wife the following children were born: Daniel, July 12, 1687; John, mentioned below; Sarah, Oct. 16, 1690; and Hannah, June 26, 1693.

(III) John Hunt, son of Ephraim and Rebecca Hunt, was born March 9, 1688, at Rehoboth, and made his home there during his entire life, and there his death occurred October 15, 1751. He is spoken of in the old records as Lieutenant Hunt. He married, December 11, 1712, Susannah Sweeting, and they were the parents of the following children: Sarah, born in 1716; Susannah, March 26, 1718; John, Feby. 20, 1719; Isaiah, July 16, 1721; Hannah, Oct. 1, 1722; Simeon, mentioned below; Elizabeth, Aug. 21, 1726; Levi, Dec. 22, 1730; and Molle, March 17, 1732.

(IV) Simeon Hunt, son of John and Susannah (Sweeting) Hunt, was born January 15, 1724, at Rehoboth, Mass. It was Simeon Hunt who first came to Providence, R. I., where the latter part of his life was spent. He married Elizabeth Donnison, and they were the parents of the following children: John, mentioned below; Simeon, Jr., born May 3, 1757, died Jany. 12, 1758; Simeon, Jr. (2), May 4, 1761.

(V) John (2) Hunt, eldest son of Simeon and Elizabeth (Donnison) Hunt, was born July 11, 1755, at Providence, R. I., and died there May 31, 1819. He married Ruth Straight, and they were the parents of

the following children: Simeon, born March 11, 1789, died in 1872 at the town of South Cortland, N. Y.; Eliza D., born April 24, 1791, at Providence, died in that city, Sept. 18, 1872; Nancy, born June 7 or 9, 1793, died Aug. 1, 1794; John, born Aug. 8, 1795, died Sept. 31, 1795; John Donnison, born July 2, 1796, died Aug. 16, 1796; William Donnison, mentioned below; Mary Ann, born Oct. 3, 1800; and Abby S., born April 11, 1809.

(VI) William Donnison Hunt, son of John (2) and Ruth (Straight) Hunt, was born December 29, 1797, at Providence, R. I., and made his home in East Providence during part of his life. He was the owner of a large tract of land where Watchemoket Square in this city is now located. He was also the owner at one time of what afterwards came to be known as the old Mauren farm. In about 1836 he sold his properties in East Providence and purchased a large farm at Rehoboth, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was a very successful farmer and became noted in this connection throughout the entire community. He was a man of broad and liberal views and of excellent judgment and strong character, and a great believer in the power of education, so that he saw to it that his children had very superior advantages in this way, and as many as seven of them afterwards became teachers in the surrounding towns of Rehoboth, Swansea, East Providence, Pawtucket and Taunton. For many years he was a selectman of Seekonk, and also represented that place in the General Assembly of Massachusetts for a considerable period. William Donnison Hunt married, February 19, 1821, Lydia J. Chase, and they were the parents of the following children: Ann, born June 7, 1822, who became the wife of a Mr. Goff, of Attleboro, and the mother of Major W. H. Goff; John, born March 6, 1824, who was afterwards a member of the Massachusetts General Assembly; William D., born Oct. 19, 1825, died Oct. 28, 1847; Sarah Chase, born Oct. 15, 1827, became the wife of Horace G. Smith; Elizabeth Peck, born Feby. 11, 1830, became the wife of George H. Carpenter; Catherine Jenks, born Feby. 11, 1832, made her home at Rehoboth; Samuel M., born Feby. 17, 1835, died in California in 1894; Simeon, mentioned below; and George Henry, born Dec. 16, 1839, died in Feby., 1905.

(VII) Dr. Simeon (2) Hunt, son of William Donnison and Lydia J. (Chase) Hunt, and father of Dr. William West Hunt, of this sketch, was born April 27, 1837, at Seekonk, Mass. He became a very famous physician at East Providence, where he established the practice which his son now continues so successfully. In childhood he attended the local public schools of Seekonk, and afterwards became a student at the famous Friends' School of Providence, where he was prepared for college. He then entered Dartmouth College, where he took the usual classical course, and was graduated in 1862, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. As a young man he determined to adopt the medical profession, and before his graduation from Dartmouth had already begun the study of this subject under the direction of Dr. Phineas Spaulding, of Haverhill, N. H., in the winter of 1861. After leaving Dartmouth, he continued his medical studies under Dr. A. B. Crosby, of

Hanover, and Dr. William D. Buck, of Manchester. He was one of the seven members of his family who became a teacher and acted as instructor in a number of schools, both public and private, between the years 1857 and 1863. He also took two courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical School, from which he was graduated in October, 1864, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately thereafter he went to Corry, Pa., where he engaged in the practice of his profession and later continued this practice at Springfield, Erie county, in that State, until 1867, in which year he returned to East Providence, and from that date until his death, which occurred in 1916, continued to practise here. At the time of his death he was the oldest physician of East Providence, and a man who was looked up to and admired by the entire community. He developed a very large practice and enjoyed a popularity during the many years of his service here second to no physician in the community. While a student at Dartmouth, Dr. Hunt became a member of the Kappa Kappa college fraternity, the only chapter of this fraternity, being founded by Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate and Charles B. Haddock, in 1842. He was also a Phi Beta Kappa man, and in 1878 was honored with the degree of Master of Arts by his *alma mater*. He was for many years an active member of the Providence Medical Association, the Rhode Island Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and was also affiliated with the American Public Health Association. He was a charter member and afterwards an honorary member of the Rhode Island Medico-Legal Society, and held the position of medical examiner for the Tenth District of East Providence for six years, between 1885 and 1891, being appointed to this responsible post by Governor Bourne. He was also a prominent Free Mason, being a charter member (1864) and past master of Rising Son Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and a member of Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters; Calvary Commandery, Knights Templar; Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Rhode Island Consistory, Scottish Rite; and of the Veteran Masonic Association. He also served his town as health officer from 1885 to 1887, and as a member of the school committee from 1886 to 1888.

Dr. Simeon Hunt married, October 25, 1865, Anna M. Balch, a daughter of Samuel W. Balch, of Lyne, N. H., and they became the parents of the following children: Charles Balch, born Sept. 2, 1866, died in infancy; William West, mentioned below; Charles Balch (2), born July 24, 1869, died in infancy; Fred Balch, born Jan. 8, 1872, and was drowned Aug. 2, 1882; Archie John, born Nov. 3, 1878, and now resides in Mexico, where he is engaged in the occupation of assayer.

(VIII) Dr. William West Hunt, son of Dr. Simeon (2) and Anna M. (Balch) Hunt, was born April 22, 1868, at East Providence. During his childhood Dr. Hunt attended the East Providence grammar school and afterwards the Classical High School in this city, from which he was graduated with the class of 1886 and where he completed his preparatory studies. He then entered Dartmouth College, but a year later left that



The American Historical Society

Enr. No. E. G. Williams 5 Enr. 177

Simon Hunt, M.D.

institution to enter the medical school at Columbia University of New York City. It is natural that his early association with his talented and successful father should suggest to him the idea of following in his footsteps so far as his career was concerned. He continued his studies at Columbia University until 1890, when he was graduated with the medical degree, after which he did some special hospital work in the Hood-Wright Hospital. He then returned to Rhode Island and entered the Rhode Island Hospital at Providence, remaining associated with that institution in the surgical out-patient department for fourteen years. In the year 1890 he joined his father in general practice in this city, and continued thus engaged at the same time that he worked for the Rhode Island Hospital. He is now recognized as one of the leading physicians of this community, and is carrying on the splendid traditions established by his father of ability and absolute adherence to the highest ethical standards of his profession. Like his father, he is a prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree of Free Masonry, and is a member and past master of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 30, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of East Providence; Providence Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, of Providence; Providence Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters, of Providence; past commander of Calvary Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar, of Providence; Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Rhode Island Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret; past patron of Naomi Chapter, Order of Eastern Star. Besides these Masonic bodies, Dr. Hunt is affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men and the Ancient Order of the United Workmen, of which latter he is a charter member and has been medical examiner since its organization here. He is also past master workman of this lodge. Dr. Hunt has also been police surgeon for many years, and is a member of the Providence Medical Association, the Rhode Island State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. In politics Dr. Hunt does not identify himself with any party, but is an independent voter.

Dr. William West Hunt was united in marriage, May 11, 1892, at East Providence, with Eliza A. Johnson, a daughter of Pliny F. and Phoebe (Mann) Johnson. Dr. and Mrs. Hunt are the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Frederick Johnson, born February 24, 1894; he was a student at the grammar school and Classical High School of East Providence, and afterwards attended Brown University, where he graduated with the class of 1915, being one of the honor men of this class; he received at that time his degree of Bachelor of Arts, and afterwards had the honorary degree of Master of Arts conferred upon him by his *alma mater*; he received his Phi Beta Kappa in his junior year and Delta Zeta Phi in senior year; he is at present connected with the trust department of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company; Frederick Johnson married Josephine Johnson, a lady who is no relation of his in spite of the identical name, and they are the parents of one child, Elizabeth Anna Hunt. 2. Arthur Balch, born July 26, 1897; he attended the grammar school and Classical High School of Providence, and afterwards was a pupil at

the Rhode Island State University at Kingston for a short time; he is now taking a commercial course at the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Providence.

WILLIAM ANGELL VIALI is of the eighth generation of the family founded in New England by John Viall, who became an inhabitant of Boston, January 11, 1639, and was made a freeman, June 2, 1641, and on the same date joined Boston's first church, the Old South Church. This John Viall is he who purchased the "Ship Tavern" in Boston as early as 1662, and remained its proprietor until 1679. The "Ship Tavern" figures prominently in early Boston annals, and is one of the early famous Boston inns. John Viall moved to the Narragansett country in 1679, bought land at or near Annawomscott brook, and died February 26, 1685.

John Viall, the founder, was succeeded by his son, Benjamin Viall, a prominent citizen of Barrington, Mass., now Rhode Island, the line continuing through his son, Nathaniel Viall, a constable in Barrington in 1743; his son, Benjamin (2) Viall, he the father of Nathaniel (2) Viall, a private in the Revolutionary Army, and a pensioner of the Government on account of his army service. Nathaniel (2) Viall married Patience Richmond, who traced descent in the eighth generation from John and Priscilla Alden, both of the "Mayflower," she being the daughter of John Rogers and Hannah (Kinnicutt) Richmond. Nathaniel Viall, the Revolutionary soldier, was the father of Anson Viall, of Barrington, he the father of Richmond Viall, and the grandfather of William Angell Viall, this review especially dealing with the lives of these two men of the seventh and eighth generations.

Richmond Viall was born in Barrington, R. I., December 16, 1834, and died in Providence, November 16, 1911. He attended public schools in what is now East Providence until seventeen years of age, then spent a term of four years as apprentice to the jeweler's trade in Providence, his employers being Briggs, Hough & Stone, the young man making his home with Mr. Hough, and being employed as a jeweler until 1861, then until January 5, 1863, was in the employ of Handell Daggett, a manufacturer of calvary sabres. On January 4, 1863, he returned to Providence and at once began his association with J. R. Brown & Sharpe, an association which existed forty-eight years, and was only dissolved by death. Mr. Viall began as a machine hand, January 1, 1864, was then advanced to foreman of a department, and eight years later, in 1872, he was given full charge of the sewing machine department of the company's business. Six years later, February 16, 1878, he was promoted to the superintendency of the entire plant, a position he filled until his death, November 16, 1911, the company in the meantime having increased in size time and time again, the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company being one of the greatest of America's industrial manufacturing corporations. Mr. Viall had a hand in this wonderful expansion, and no name is held in higher regard among the men of the past who built up the great business than its long-time general superintendent, Richmond Viall.

The following tribute appeared at the time of his death:

Able director of men and deviser of methods,
Always a teacher regarding his men as pupils,
Promoting the best in design and honest workmanship,
A friend to all his workmen who numbered thousands,
Loyal in service and wise in counsel,
His labors remain an inspiration.

Richmond Viall married, June 1, 1859, Eliza Nelson Cole, and they were the parents of William Angell, of further mention; Richmond Irvin, born Nov. 6, 1863, died June 10, 1875; and Albert A., born Sept. 5, 1871.

William Angell Viall was born in East Attleboro, Mass., October 26, 1861, but in 1863 was brought by his parents to Providence, R. I., where he was educated in the graded schools, high school, and Brown University. His university training consisted of a special laboratory course in chemistry at Brown, and later, in 1886, he went abroad and for two years was a student in Germany, specializing in chemistry. In 1888 he returned to the United States and at once began a two years' engagement at Cornell University as instructor in pharmacy. On September 1, 1890, he entered the employ of Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, and was elected secretary of the company in 1906, a position he now holds. He is a vestryman of Grace Episcopal Church, Providence; a Master Mason of Orpheus Lodge; a companion of Providence Chapter, and a sir knight of Calvary Commandery, Knights Templar; his clubs the University, Turk's Head, and Wampanoisset, all of Providence.

Mr. Viall married, June 10, 1891, Harriet Elizabeth Warner, daughter of Carlos J. and Nancy (Loring) Warner, of Medina, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Viall are the parents of two daughters: Katherine, born Dec. 1, 1892, died July 23, 1893, and Virginia, born November 12, 1894; and a son, Richmond (2), born June 26, 1896, at present a lieutenant in the Royal Air Forces.

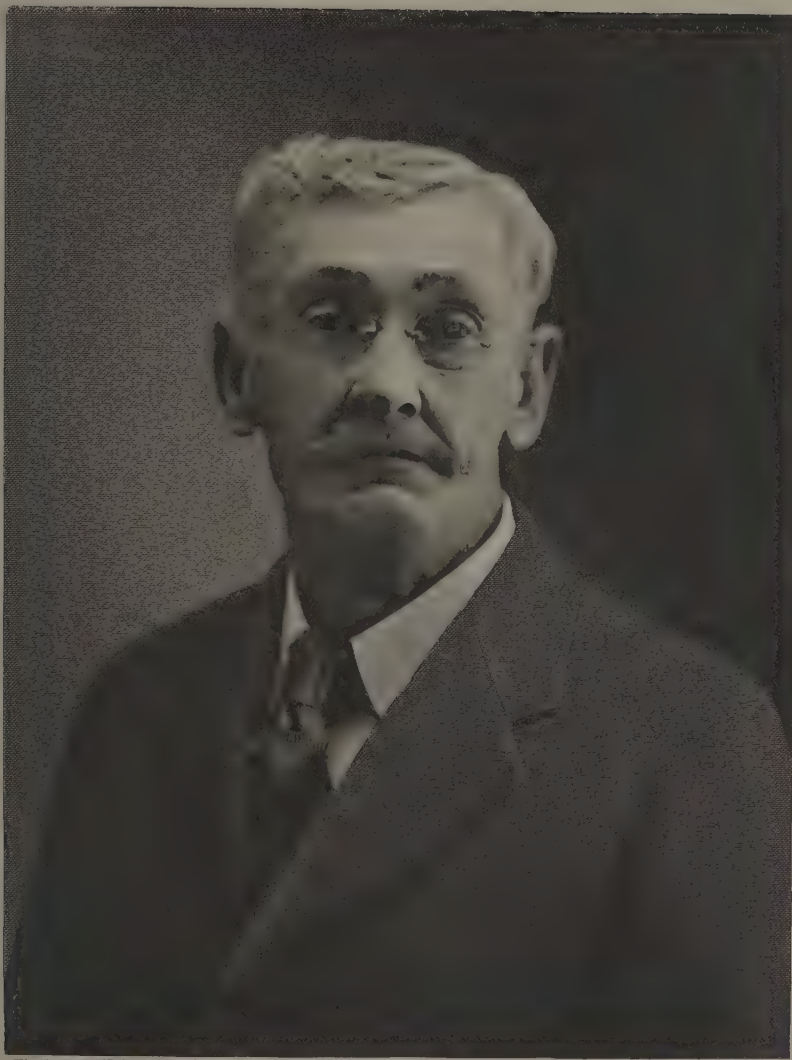
HENRY PAIGE—When just preparing to step into the rank of nonagenarians, Henry Paige received his final summons on March 6, 1918, having spent sixty of his years, eighty-nine, in the city of Providence, where he was living retired at the time of his death. He was a son of Martin Paige, of Hardwick, Mass., an expert dyer, who in the pursuit of his calling lived in many New England towns until ill health compelled his retirement, his last years being spent with his son in Providence, where he died December 7, 1872. He was a descendant of Nathaniel Paige, who came from England to Roxbury, about 1685. On the organization of the new government, June 2, 1686, he was appointed one of the two marshals of Suffolk county, and in 1688 bought land in Billerica, now Bedford, Mass., upon which he settled. He was one of the eight purchasers of lands from the Indians, from which the town of Hardwick was later erected, and a month later the same persons purchased the lands now embraced in the towns of Spencer and Leicester. He was a man of wealth and by will bequeathed his lands at Billerica, his wild land at Quaboag (Brookfield), and Worcester, to his two sons, Nathaniel and Christopher, and two hundred acres in Dedham, bought from the Indians in 1687, to his two daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah. From this

ancestor sprang Martin Paige, who died December 1872, father of Henry Paige, to whose memory this review of a long and useful life is dedicated. The Paige ancestry also traces in maternal line from Governor Dudley, of Massachusetts.

Henry Paige was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1824 and died in the city of Providence, R. I., March 6, 1918. After completing his school years, he became clerk in store at Baldwinsville, Mass., there remaining several years. He was next employed in a wholesale grocery in Boston until 1850, going thence to Providence, R. I., where he had two brothers, Frederick A. and George Paige, in business, they having located in the city about 1848, succeeding the old College street firm, Stimson & Hodges, groceries and provisions, the new firm trading as G. & F. A. Paige. Henry Paige secured a position with his brothers, and continued an employee until the death of George Paige, when he was admitted to partnership, the firm reorganizing as F. A. Paige & Company. Henry Paige continued actively engaged in business until 1888, when Paige & Company sold their business to F. P. Garretson. From that time Henry Paige was not actively engaged in business, but during the thirty years of his retirement took an active interest in all current affairs and aided by counsel and example in many movements tending to advance the common good. He was a member of the Providence Board of Trade for many years, was an ardent Republican, and attended the First Congregational Church.

Mr. Paige married, August 22, 1859, Caroline M. Warner, daughter of Giles Warner, of Hardwick, Mass. Mrs. Paige died December 4, 1893, leaving a son, George W. Paige, born in Providence, June 2, 1866, educated in the public schools, and for many years was associated with his father in the grocery firm of F. A. Paige & Company. After that firm sold out he spent six years with a Boston house, then returned to Providence, entering the employ of the Mercantile Mutual Fire Insurance Company, in the office department. He is now engaged in the life insurance business representing the Pacific Mutual. He is a member of the Narragansett Boat Club. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Paige were also the parents of daughters: Mary S. and Caroline M., the last named the widow of John C. Knight, and the mother of a son, Henry D. Knight.

HENRY MANCER SHIPPEE—The "Shippee Settlement" in the ancient town of East Greenwich, Kent county, R. I., was the birthplace of several generations of the ancestors of Henry M. Shippee, now retired, of Washington, R. I. Thomas Shippee, great-grandfather, was born at the "Settlement" and built the house there. He was a member of the Rhode Island General Assembly, and was one of the signers of a declaration pledging assistance to the colonies, and appropriating money. Thomas Shippee was a grandson of David Shippee, the earliest known Shippee in Warwick, R. I., he being of record there in 1664, the year of his marriage to Margaret, daughter of Thomas Scranton. In the record he is styled "of Maidfields," his wife "late of Warwick, now Providence Island." He lived in Kingstown, East Greenwich, and Providence, R. I., the date of his death later than 1718. David and



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Henry M. Shippee

Margaret Shippee were the parents of: Elizabeth, Mary, Samuel, David Thomas and Solomon, all except Samuel living in Providence and Smithfield, R. I.

Samuel Shippee, son of the founder, married, December 29, 1702, Ann Leithfield, and lived in East Greenwich, R. I., where he died in 1740, his will being proved September 27, of that year. His widow survived him, their children being Samuel, Stephen, Thomas, Elizabeth, Ann, Mary, Margaret, Sarah and Deliverance.

Thomas Shippee, son of Samuel and Ann (Leithfield) Shippee, was born in East Greenwich, and there lived, the father of the "Shippee Settlement." He sat in the Rhode Island General Assembly of 1776, and was a staunch patriot, bearing his full share of the public responsibilities of the day. He married, December 24, 1732, Hannah Matteson, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Shippee) Matteson, their children being recorded in East Greenwich vital statistics. Children: Almy, born April 11, 1734; David, Aug. 26, 1739; Samuel, Aug. 22, 1742; Caleb, of further mention; and Thomas, Jan. 26, 1751.

Caleb Shippee, son of Thomas and Hannah (Matteson) Shippee, was born in East Greenwich, R. I., August 23, 1747. He married, February 12, 1775, Alice Cooper Collins, daughter of Cupper Collins, of Coventry, R. I. Their children entered in East Greenwich records are: William, born March 15, 1776; Allen, March 18, 1778; Hannah, Feby. 26, 1782; Loise, July 16, 1784; John, Sept. 21, 1786; and Lodowick Updike, of further mention. These children were born and reared in the "Shippee Settlement" of East Greenwich, R. I., so many descendants of David Shippee having settled there that section was generally called by the family name.

Lodowick Updike Shippee, son of Caleb and Alice Cooper (Collins) Shippee, was born August 23, 1789. He learned the trade of machinist, being engaged in that business for many years, having a shop in Centerville, and in Compton, R. I. He married Mary E. Spencer, and they were the parents of three sons, all born in the "Shippee Settlement," East Greenwich, R. I.: Mancer C., of further mention; Wanton, born in 1827; Christopher A., born in 1837, who became one of the substantial citizens of East Greenwich, and from 1871 to 1880 was postmaster of the village; Henry; Isaac; Lodowick U., Jr.; Margaret; and Maria, died in infancy.

Mancer C. Shippee, eldest son of Lodowick Updike and Mary E. (Spencer) Shippee, was born June 1, 1818, and died at the old homestead in the "Shippee Settlement" (Shippeetown), March 8, 1895. He attended the district school, and early in life began learning the machinist's trade with his father. At the age of nineteen he became a mill worker, learning weaving, and ranking as boss weaver for twenty years, from 1837 to 1857. He continued to be a weaver, and then for a number of years he was superintendent of the Usquepaugh Mill in South Kingstown. During the Civil War period he lived at the old homestead in Shippeetown, which was his home until death. He was a member of the Six Principle Baptist Church, and a man of deep piety, especially interested in Sunday school work, and serving for many years as the superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mancer C. Shippee married Harriet Rahama Dawley, who died March 5, 1895, three days prior to the death of her husband, their funeral services being held on the same day. Their children were: Sarah, born in 1840, married James Holland, a contractor and builder in East Greenwich; Moses, died in childhood; Mary E., married Charles Tarbox; Aaron, married Mary Eliza Nicholas, of Coventry, R. I.; Amanda, married David Vaughn, and moved to California; Delia B., married Nathaniel G. Carpenter, of East Greenwich, R. I.; Ella R., married Colvin Gardner; Henry Mancer, of further mention; Moses E., a real estate dealer of East Greenwich, married Sarah Aylesworth, of North Kingston, who are the parents of a daughter, Marion E.

Henry Mancer Shippee, son of Mancer C. and Harriet R. (Dawley) Shippee, was born in 1859, at Shady Lea, in South Kingstown, R. I., but a few years later was taken to the homestead at Shippeetown in East Greenwich. He attended the Shippeetown public school, and upon arriving at a suitable age learned the carpenter's trade with the contracting firm of Holland & Shippee. He became an expert workman in wood, and about 1890 began contracting under his own name. He continued in successful business as a contractor, also built several houses for himself which were later sold, although he is still the owner of a great deal of real estate and residence property in Washington, R. I. He retired from business about four years ago and is now residing there, retired from business cares, his time occupied with the management of his own estate. He has no political ambitions, and has persistently refused to accept office although often urged to become a candidate. He is a member of the Six Principle Baptist Church.

Mr. Shippee married Edna Priscilla Johnson, daughter of Philip and Tryphena Howe (Greene) Johnson, and a granddaughter of Philip Johnson and of Benjamin and Abbie Greene. In 1917 Mr. Shippee bought the place in East Greenwich in which he was married forty-one years ago, in 1877. Mrs. Shippee is the owner of the old Johnson homestead farm. Henry M. and Edna P. (Johnson) Shippee are the parents of six children: 1. Henry Elmer, married Anna R. Rathbun, of Washington, R. I. 2. Charles Ernest, married Winnie Carr, of Sterling, Conn. 3. Gertrude May, married James Bigbee, of Washington, R. I., and has a daughter, Gertrude Edna Bigbee, married George E. Greene, and resides in Coventry, R. I., and they are the parents of two children, Marjory Hazel and James Elmer Greene. 4. Jessie Christine, married Henry Amend, of Harris, R. I., and has two sons, George Henry and Raymond Stanley Amend. 5. Gerald Arthur, married Helen Ada Barns, and they have a daughter, Edith Priscilla Shippee. 6. George Edwin, married Flora Andrews, and they are the parents of two children, Elmer Mancer and Gerald Andrew Shippee.

GEORGE EDWARD TEEHAN, M. D.—Soon after receiving his degree authorizing him to practice medicine, Dr. Teehan returned to his native city—Providence—and there since 1908 he has practiced the healing art, with offices at No. 98 Broad street. He is a son of Morris W. and Catherine (Dailey) Teehan, his father deceased.

George E. Teehan was born in Providence, R. I., July 17, 1879, and completed the full public school course, finishing with graduation, class of 1899. He then pursued a two years' course in chemistry at Leland Stanford University (California). This brought him to the time when a decision was made in the matter of a profession, the practice of medicine being chosen as a life work. He prepared at Yale Medical School, received his M. D. with the graduating class of 1907, then for a time was interne at Kings Park Hospital, New York City. With this extended preparation Dr. Teehan returned to Providence in 1908, and began general practice. He is medical inspector for the public schools of Providence, and a member of the surgical staff of Rhode Island Hospital, these duties being in addition to the demands of his private practice. He is a member of the American Medical Association and Rhode Island Medical Society, his clubs the Catholic, his political action strictly independent. Dr. Teehan married, October 14, 1917, Vesta Tomlinson, of New Brunswick, Mass.

HENRY DUKE GLENDINNING — In the younger circles of the legal profession of Providence, Henry Duke Glendinning holds a prominent place as an able lawyer, and has a personality of such force that he would make himself felt in whatever circumstances he might be placed. Though he comes of a family of means he owes his success wholly to his own efforts, and may thus be considered justified in a certain pride in his achievements. He is not a native of the State, but a son by adoption, having been born in Troy, N. Y., the son of John Emmett and Sarah (Trimble) Glendinning. His father was a large linen manufacturer of that city, and is now dead, but his mother is still living and makes her residence in Providence.

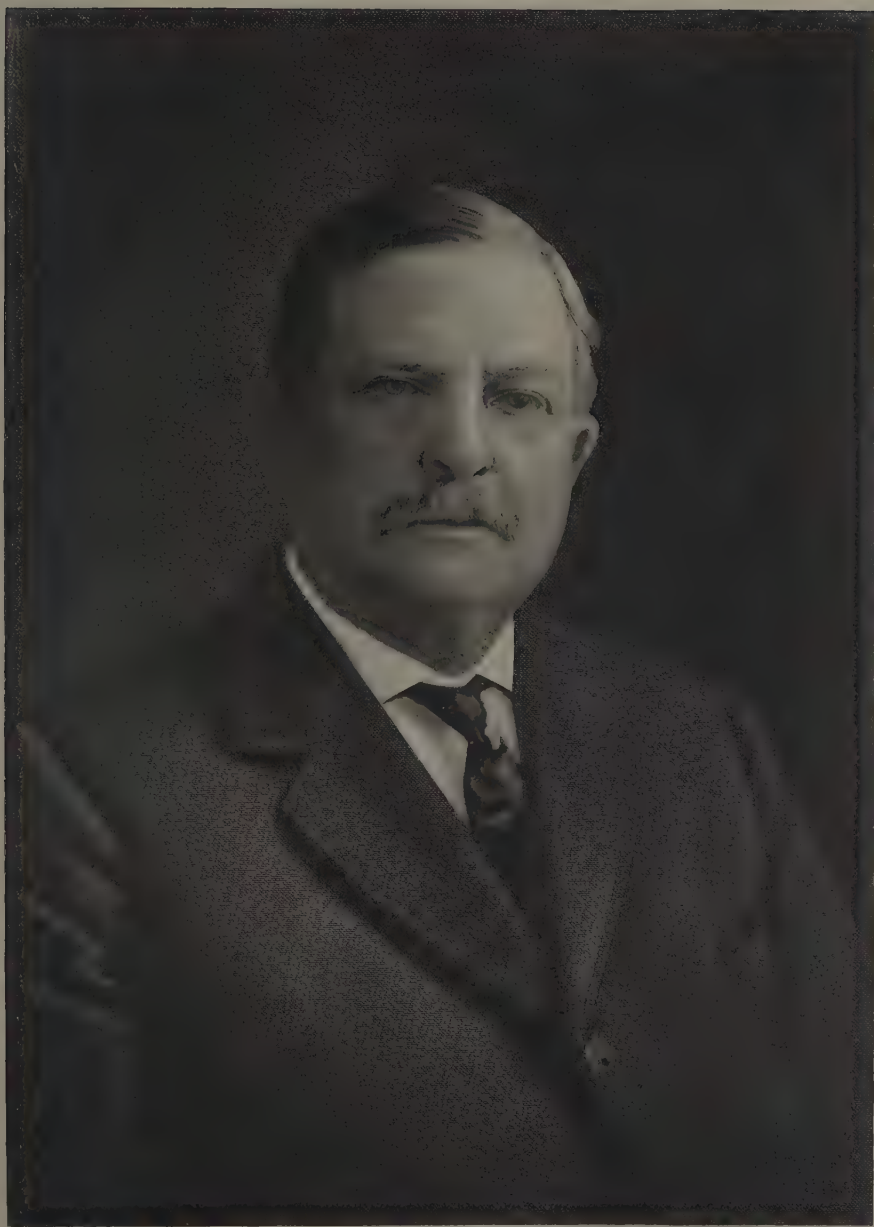
When a boy his family moved to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he began his education in the public schools, later going abroad and completing his studies in Scotland and Ireland. He returned to the United States in 1896, making Providence his objective, and here he attended the Rhode Island Law School. After this he became a student in a law office where he mastered the practical details of the profession and completed his studies for admission to the bar. This aim was accomplished in 1902 and since that time he has been steadily at work at this profession, building up an excellent practice. He is a member of the American Bar Association, of the Pen and Pencil Club, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is an ex-president of the Washington Park Yacht Club. During the Spanish-American War he enlisted in Substitute Company A, Rhode Island Militia. He has a brother, Thomas Trimble Glendinning, who is a member of Company E, Twenty-First Engineers, United States Expeditionary Force, now in France, and another brother, William Bell Glendinning, M. D., who is practicing his profession in Cleveland, O., and a sister, Mrs. Walter T. Smith, who makes her home in Providence, R. I.

Mr. Glendinning married, October 3, 1903, Maud M. Blakeley, of Taunton, Mass. Mrs. Glendinning's brother, Frank Blakeley, was the first sailor killed on the American side in the Spanish-American War. Mr.

and Mrs. Glendinning have one son, H. Ervin, born May 5, 1904, who is now attending the New York Military Academy.

WILLIAM ORRELL, president of the Orrell Mills, Incorporated, of Glendale, R. I., one of the most capable and successful citizens of this community, and a man of great public spirit and wide influence here, a native of England, having been born November 1, 1848, at Richdale, Heywood, Lancashire, in that country. He is a son of James and Mary Ann (Tetlow) Orrell, his father, a native of the same place, born in 1810 from which country he went to the United States about 1854 and located at Olneyville, where he was employed in the mill. He also worked in the mills at Bridgeport and Putnam, Conn., at Bridgeton, Greenville, Belleville and Mohegan, R. I., and at Blackstone, Mass. After spending various periods at these places, he returned from the last named to Rhode Island, making his home at Nasonville, where after a number of years he retired from active labor and where his death occurred in 1879. His wife, who was born in England in 1817, survived him and lived with her son William until 1887, when she also died. They are both buried in the cemetery at Pascoag. They were the parents of a number of children, several of whom died in infancy in England. Those who reached adult age were as follows: Elizabeth, who became the wife of James Clarkson, of Glendale; William, with whose career we are here especially concerned; Samuel, an overseer of weaving in his brother's mill at Glendale; and Lucy, who became the wife of Joseph Beaumont, of South Royalston, Mass.

William Orrell passed the first seven years of his life in his native land, and then came to the United States with his mother and the remainder of the family to join his father who had settled in this country the year before. His educational advantages were decidedly meagre, as it was necessary for him to begin work as soon as he was old enough to secure employment. He was living with his parents at Bridgeton, R. I., about 1858, and it was there that he first began to work, having secured employment in the mill operated by Mr. Edward Marsh, on the site of the present mill of James O. Inman, where the Clear River Woolens are manufactured. After a time at this mill, the lad was employed in the Pook and Steere Mill at Greenville to which place his parents moved in 1860. It was five years later that Mr. Orrell first came to Glendale, where he was given a position as chore boy in the mill operated by Day & Chapin. He afterwards returned to Greenville, however, where for a time he was employed in the local mill until his removal to Belleville. He was also employed in Mohegan and Blackstone, Mass. At each of these places the youth continued to work in the mills, as did also his father, and gained a very complete knowledge of the woolen industry, having been employed in every department in the manufacture of these goods. He had become so expert that by the time the family moved to Masonville, in 1879, he was in charge of weaving. He held the same position later in mills at Mohegan and Hampden, Mass., and at the Wheelock Mill at Putnam, Conn., remaining at the latter



The American Museum of Natural History

1894

William Brewster

place until he came to Glendale, in April, 1879, which has remained his home and the scene of his activities ever since. He was made boss weaver and designer in the woolen mill of Francis Carpenter, and was promoted to be superintendent of the mill in 1882. Mr. Carpenter died in 1883, whereupon Mr. Orrell formed a partnership with Robert Kershaw and Joseph H. Carpenter, and leased the old Carpenter Mill. About two years later Mr. Kershaw died, and the firm which became known as Orrell & Carpenter continued the business successfully until 1889, when the association was discontinued. In that year Mr. Orrell purchased the plant himself and at once began a series of enlargements and improvements in which the original mill was modeled and equipped with all the most modern machinery for the manufacture of fancy cassimeres. In May, 1907, the business was incorporated as the Orrell Mill, with Mr. Orrell as president, and Frederick W. Orrell as secretary and manager. The mill that has been enlarged and is now operated by Mr. Orrell is one of the oldest, as well as one of the best, in Rhode Island. It was more than a century and a quarter ago that a mill was first erected upon this site for the purpose of sawing into lumber of various kinds and sizes the timber of the surrounding woodland. The property was situated in the township of Burrillville on Branch river, and the tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad run by it. It came into the hands of Anthony Steere, of Gloucester, who established the present mill here in 1841. The old building was originally of wood, but upon its virtual destruction by fire, in 1850, Mr. Steere rebuilt it of stone. The new structure was completed in 1853, and it forms the nucleus of the present large plant which has been added to it at various different times. In 1854 Mr. Steere sold the property to Lyman Copeland, and four years later it was leased by him to Olney & Metcalf, a Providence firm. This concern was followed by Day & Chapin in 1863, and in 1868 it was leased to Francis Carpenter, who purchased it in 1873. Ten years later, it has already been related, Mr. Orrell, in partnership with Joseph A. Carpenter and Robert Kershaw, gained control of the property, of which Mr. Orrell has been the active head ever since. When Mr. Orrell first became connected with this mill there were two buildings here in which were employed less than forty hands. He now finds work for one hundred and seventy-five hands, of which thirty per cent. are women, and the mill consists of ten large buildings. Of these buildings some are two and some three stories in height, and in all have a floor space of above one hundred thousand square feet. The plant covers sixty acres of land, and in addition thirty tenements are owned by the company, situated in Glendale Village. The mill was first operated entirely by water power, which was afforded by the first dam ever built across Branch river, and which was constructed as early as 1786, but it now also uses steam as a motive power. At the present time the Orrell mills are exceedingly busy making woollens for the United States government for use of its army in the field.

Mr. Orrell has always taken an active part in

public affairs in this community, and is a staunch member of the Republican party, being closely identified with the local organization thereof. He has served for a number of years as chairman of the Republican town committee, and held a number of offices of responsibility and trust. In 1894 he represented Burrillville township in the State Senate, and he has also served several terms on the Town Council. He is also associated with a number of important financial and industrial concerns here, in addition to his own large business, and is a member of the board of directors of the Producers' National Bank and the Producers' Trust Company of Woonsocket. He is affiliated with Granite Lodge, No. 26, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Harrisville, and with the Wool Club of New York, an organization consisting of the operators of woolen mills throughout the country.

William Orrell has been twice married, his first wife having been Alice A. Bradley, a daughter of James and Ann Bradley, of Blackstone, Mass. They became the parents of the following children: Gertrude, who married Harry E. Davis, manager of the New England Coal Company of Woonsocket, to whom she has borne two children, William Orrell and Avery Billings; Frederick W., secretary of the Orrell Mills, married Ida L. Chilson; Mabel, became the wife of Sayles B. Steere, of Gloucester, and they have four children: Dorothy, Phillips B., Gertrude A. and Anthony A. The first Mrs. Orrell died in the year 1880, and in 1888 Mr. Orrell married (second) Mary E. Brewer, a daughter of Edwin and Eliza Brewer, of Wilbraham, Mass. The second Mrs. Orrell died January 10, 1905. Two children were born of this union, Edwin and Dorothy, both of whom died in early youth.

HARRY SHERMAN FLYNN, M. D., a prominent member of the medical profession at Providence, R. I., with offices at No. 169 Smith street, is a member of one of the oldest Colonial families in New England, and his maternal line is not less ancient. The Flynn's settled at Roxbury, Mass., early in the Colonial period, and from there removed to Woodstock, Conn., in the year 1686, and have made that place their home ever since. The place was then known as New Roxbury, being named so by the colonists from the Massachusetts town, but afterwards was called Woodstock after the coming of many outsiders. The old Flynn homestead was built in 1778, and is not only standing but is occupied to-day by the mother and a sister of Dr. Flynn. Dr. Flynn's ancestors were conspicuous in the Revolution, and for many generations the members of the family have distinguished themselves. The maternal family of Sherman is a branch of the distinguished house of that name which has played so notable a part in the affairs of New England, and the Olney family, of which his maternal grandfather was a member, has also held a place of distinction in the region. Dr. Flynn is a son of Francis W. and Louisa B. (Olney) Flynn, the former now deceased and the latter making her home at Woodstock. Francis W. Flynn was

for many years a blacksmith at that place and was well-known and honored throughout the community. He and his wife were the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters, those besides the Dr. Flynn of this sketch being Major William F. Flynn, United States Army, retired, and now acting as military instructor of Harvard University; Mary Louise, who resides with her mother in the old homestead at Woodstock; and Elizabeth, who became the wife of Rev. E. B. Bingham, late of Woodstock, Conn.

Born July 14, 1868, at Woodstock, Conn., Harry Sherman Flynn attended the public schools of that place for his elementary education, and later was sent to the Woodstock Academy. Having determined upon a medical career, but lacking funds to meet the expenses of his education, he sought employment and for four years worked as a bookkeeper. He entered the Medical School of Harvard University in 1889 and, after the usual course, graduated with the class of 1893, taking his medical degree. The same year he began to practice at Providence, and from that time to the present has continued with a high degree of success and built up one of the largest practices in the neighborhood. He is a physician of wide accomplishments and has earned a well-deserved reputation for knowledge and skill. Besides his private practice, Dr. Flynn holds the responsible and difficult post of physician in charge of the Brown and Sharpe Dispensary of this city. In politics he is an Independent, refusing to be governed by any partisan consideration in the casting of his ballot. A conspicuous figure in the fraternal circles of the district, Dr. Flynn is affiliated with the local Masonic lodge; the Royal Arcanum and the Modern Woodmen of the World, and is medical examiner for the last two. He is also a member of the Phoenix Club of Providence, the Providence Medical Society, the Rhode Island Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

On August 2, 1899, at Providence, R. I., Dr. Flynn was united in marriage with Jessie M. McDonald, of East River, Nova Scotia, a daughter of Frederick and Catherine (Meikle) McDonald. Four children have been born to them, as follows: Louise Catherine; Bertha Elizabeth, deceased; Donald Sherman, and Harold W.

CLARENCE B. SISSON—The Sisson family of Rhode Island springs from Richard Sisson, born in England in 1608, an inhabitant of Portsmouth and Dartmouth, and of record as having been made a freeman in 1653.

Clarence B. Sisson, now a retired business man, residing at No. 145 Arnold avenue, Edgewood, is a son of Cornelius Clarke Sisson, whose wife, Eva (Brown) Sisson, is a descendant of Chad Brown, of early Colonial fame, founder of the distinguished Brown family through whose public spirit Rhode Island has so greatly benefited. Cornelius Clarke Sisson resided at Exeter, R. I., until about his eighteenth year, then moved to Westerly, R. I., there engaging in business as a merchant for several years, later locating in Providence, where he is yet a resi-

dent, in the employ of R. L. Rose & Company. He married Eva Brown, of Central Falls, R. I., daughter of John S. Brown, of early Rhode Island ancestry.

Clarence B. Sisson was born at Central Falls, R. I., April 6, 1877, and educated in the public schools of both Providence and Westerly, R. I. He began business life in his father's market at Westerly, and then continued in business until 1899. In that year he located in Providence and established in the grocery business at No. 500 Cranston street, there building up a large and profitable business, which he conducted until 1901, when he retired. Mr. Sisson married August 29, 1900, Ida M. Bemis, daughter of Charles A. and Emma L. (Peck) Bemis, of Providence. Mr. and Mrs. Sisson are the parents of a daughter, Dorothy B. The family home is at No. 145 Arnold avenue, Providence, a property bought and improved by Mr. Sisson.

CHARLES CADY REMINGTON—As practicing attorney and as police judge, Charles Cady Remington occupies a position of responsibility in the community, and that he has lived up to this is evidenced by the respect in which he is held by his fellow-citizens. He is a native of Providence, born September 11, 1876, son of George H. and Caroline M. (Cady) Remington. His father, who was a well-known expert on patents, died in 1915, but his mother is still living.

As a young boy he went through the public schools and taking also the full classical course at the high school was graduated in 1895. He then matriculated at Brown University and received in 1899 his baccalaureate degree in arts. Having decided upon law as his profession, he now entered the Law School of Harvard University and attended this for two years. In 1902 he was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island and has since been identified with the city of Providence. He has been the judge of the Providence Police Court since January, 1915. He is interested in many projects for public betterment, and for five years he served as secretary of the State Harbor Improvement Commission. He is also secretary of the University Club, of which he is a member. He is a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity, the Rhode Island Bar Association, the Rhode Island Historical Society, The Players' Club, and the Pausacac Lodge, South county country club. In his political views Mr. Remington is a Republican. He married, April 24, 1916, Florence M. Glover, of Providence.

WALTER COLWELL GORDON, M. D.—A resident of Rhode Island since 1907, and an honored member of the medical profession, Dr. Gordon has proved by his work the valued service which has been rendered the State by her adopted sons. Walter Colwell Gordon, son of Alexander Frazer and Sarah Jane (Colwell) Gordon, was born January 23, 1878. His father, a farmer and stockraiser of Caledonia, N. Y., is now deceased, his mother, now a resident of Los Angeles, Cal.

Walter C. Gordon attended the public schools of Caledonia, and after exhausting their advantages he



D. J. Gordon.

entered the Rochester (N. Y.) Business College, and finished his secular studies at New York State Normal School. He chose medicine as his profession, and after an experience in the business world to obtain funds for his professional education, he entered the medical department of the University of Maryland, receiving his degree of M. D. with the graduating class of 1907. After graduation he came to Rhode Island, and until November of that year was connected with the medical staff of the State Sanatorium, at Wallum Lake. He then located in Providence, where he has since practiced continuously, his offices, No. 610 Cranston street. He is visiting surgeon to the out-patient department of St. Joseph's hospital, and physician to the out-patient department of Rhode Island Hospital. He is well-established in general practice, and is one of the well-known, highly-regarded physicians and surgeons of the city.

Dr. Gordon is a member of the American Medical Association, Rhode Island Medical Society, Providence Medical Society, and holds the utmost respect for the brethren of the profession. He holds all degrees of Masonry up to and including the thirty-second, belonging to Doric Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters; Providence Commandery, Knights Templar; Palestine Shrine, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Rhode Island Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. He is also a member of Providence Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; is a Presbyterian in religious faith, and in politics a Republican.

Dr. Gordon married, June 10, 1910, Lucy Marsh, of Ithaca, N. Y., and they are the parents of two sons: Walter Colwell (2) and Calvin Marsh Gordon.

FREDERICK BLANDING LUTHER—There was a break of six years in the Rhode Island residence of Edward Luther, during which he lived in Dover, N. H., and during that period his son, William Henry Luther, founder of the jewelry manufacturing business bearing his name, and now owned and operated by his son, Frederick B. Luther, in Providence, established the business in Providence, in 1864, admitted his brother, Edward A., in 1873, and they continued the business as Luther Brothers until 1884, when Edward A. withdrew, William H. Luther continuing the business alone. Having an only son, Frederick B., the father began in youth to train him to succeed his father as head of the business. He began that training in the factory at the bench and did not until every department and all manufacturing detail was mastered did the father release his hold on the business. Then when William H. Luther accepted public position the burden of factory management fell upon the son, who had been admitted a partner of William H. Luther & Son in 1888. During the years which followed the elder Luther retained no interest in public affairs, and gave to the business but advisory control. With a wonderful foresight he had planned the development of his successor, and had wisely prepared him for the larger responsibilities

that came with the development of the business. His counsel was freely sought by the son who virtually controlled the business for many years prior to the death of the founder, and yet, when on March 15, 1914, death removed his counsellor, guide and friend, the younger man felt that he had suffered a double bereavement, and even yet has the impulse to seek counsel from him who was so willing and able to give it.

Frederick B. Luther is of the ninth generation of the family founded in America by Captain John Luther, born in Dorset, England, who came in 1636, and in 1639 became one of the purchasers of Taunton, Mass. The line of descent is through the founder's son, Hezekiah Luther, born in 1640, died July 23, 1723; his son, Lieutenant Hezekiah Luther, born Aug. 27, 1676, died Oct. 27, 1763, a resident of Swansea, Mass.; his son, Edward Luther, born Feb. 15, 1719, died March 7, 1776, married Sarah Sweet, of Providence, but lived in Swansea, Mass.; their son, James Luther, born Feb. 19, 1747, resided in Scituate and East Greenwich, R. I., a Revolutionary soldier, serving under three enlistments, and in 1833 was granted a pension, being in his eighty-seventh year. He married Sarah Bowen, all their children except the eldest being born in East Greenwich. The line of descent continues through Martin Luther, son of James Luther, the Revolutionary soldier, and his wife, Sarah (Bowen) Luther.

Martin Luther was a large land owner and tanner of Scituate, R. I. At one time he was one of the most substantial men of the town, but later in life he met with severe losses. He married Lucy Bowen and among their sons was Edward Luther, born April 9, 1807, in Johnson, R. I. He was a block printer, employed for many years at Cranston, but left there, going to Dover, N. H., with the Coheco Print Works, remaining six years. He then settled in Providence, R. I., where he succeeded as a tea and coffee merchant, founding the New England Coffee and Spice Company, and later as a partner with Thomas W. Sprague, trading as Luther & Sprague, until his death, August 27, 1861. He married Hannah Sprague, daughter of Ebenezer and Dinah (Williams) Sprague, and a descendant in direct maternal line from Roger Williams.

William Henry Luther, son of Edward and Hannah (Sprague) Luther, was born at Dover, N. H., April 21, 1844, and died in Providence, R. I., March 15, 1914. His parents brought him to Providence in 1848, and there he was educated in the public and private schools. Later he learned the jeweler's trade, becoming a skilled lapidary under the direction of his brother, Edward A. Luther. He began business in Providence, in 1864, and for several years was engaged in business along principally lapidary lines. The firm of Luther Brothers was formed in 1873, giving way in 1888 to the firm of William H. Luther & Son. In 1877 the factory was moved to Oxford street, Providence, and there in a modernly-equipped plant high grade plated jewelry was manufactured, goods being shipped to all quarters of the globe. The management since 1888 was in the hands of but two

men, William H. Luther and his son, Frederick B., the latter owning the business which he entered as an apprentice.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Luther always was deeply interested in city affairs, and when his son had qualified as his successor, he accepted appointment and rendered his city important service. He was appointed license commissioner, August 6, 1889; member of the first Board of Fire Commissioners, February 27, 1895; resigned December 19, 1901, to accept appointment as police commissioner at the hands of Governor William Gregory. This board was also the first of the kind in Providence, and following the death of Colonel Frank F. Olney, who died in office in October, 1903, Mr. Luther became president of the board. In 1906 he was re-appointed, his service having been of the highest order. As in business, so in public life, he gained the confidence of the public, and with honesty of purpose combined with sound common sense and public spirit he won the commendation of the people whose opinion was worth while. He was a man of genial, kindly nature with strong social instincts which won him friends everywhere. He served as president of both the Ponham and West Side clubs, and was one of the founders of the Central Club. He was a member of the Providence Board of Trade, the Rhode Island Yacht Club, Rhode Island Business Men's Association, New England Manufacturers' Association, Adelphi Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and for several years was president of the board of trustees of Woodbury Memorial Church, Unitarian.

Mr. Luther married, January 2, 1865, Mary Emily Blanding, of Norton, Mass., daughter of Sumner and Louisa (Messinger) Blanding. Mr. and Mrs. Luther were the parents of Frederick B., of further mention.

Frederick B. Luther was born in Providence, September 12, 1866, and completed his education in 1883, with graduation from Mowry & Goff's English and Classical School. He at once entered into business association with his father, and in 1888 was admitted as a partner, and grew into the managership of the business, as the elder Luther became engrossed in city affairs. The business was a large and prosperous one, the product of the plant being high-grade plated jewelry. In 1914, upon the death of William H. Luther, the sole ownership and managership of William H. Luther & Son, jewelry manufacturers, fell upon Frederick B. Luther, who continued the business upon the same well-defined lines laid down by the founder and by him instilled into the owner. Mr. Luther started liquidation of the above business, June 15, 1918, owing to conditions created by the war.

For his own recreation Mr. Luther started about twenty-five years ago a greenhouse, 10 x 12 feet in size, which he built himself. A neighbor soon afterward gave him a standing order for a weekly bouquet, and from this has grown the Atlantic Greenhouses with a retail store for the sale of cut flowers and vegetables grown in the greenhouses and gardens connected therewith. This is a "fact" with Mr. Luther, who finds most congenial recreation among the flowers he loves, and under two thousand feet of

glass he produces the beautiful plants and flowers which delight their grower and the many patrons of the greenhouses. Part of the acreage producing vegetables is at Norton, Mass., adjoining the Blanding homestead, once the home of Mr. Luther's mother, and in addition is being developed as a feeder of garden plants and cutting for the retail store. While this is really play for Mr. Luther, it is a profitable business enterprise as well, and in such hours as he was free from factory cares he was to be found at the greenhouses or in his gardens. He lives close to nature and in the beautiful things of art and nature finds great pleasure. He values the inheritance of a good name and worthy life, bequeathed him by his father, and emulates the high principles upon which that father built his successful career. Mr. Luther in political faith is a Republican. He is a member of the Florist and Gardeners' Club, Woodbury Men's Club, and the Elmwood Center Business Men's Club.

Mr. Luther married, October 1, 1889, Nettie B. Simmons, daughter of Albert and Susan Simmons, of Providence, R. I.

J. WILLARD BAKER—As secretary of the Jenckes Spinning Company, the Jenckes Knitting Company of Pawtucket, R. I., and the Tamarack Company, all practically under the same management, Mr. Baker is a potent factor in the transactions of important manufacturing enterprises. He is the son of Charles H. Baker, son of Gorham H. Baker, son of Charles Baker, son of Abraham Baker, of Yarmouth Mass., a descendant of Francis Baker, born in England, who came to Boston, Mass., in 1635, on the ship "Planet," he being then twenty-four years of age. After a few years spent in Boston, Francis Baker moved to Yarmouth, Mass., where he died in 1696, aged eighty-four years. He married, in 1641, Isabel Twining, and the historian of Barnstable affirms that their descendants may be numbered by the tens of thousands. Francis and Isabel Baker were the parents of six sons: Nathaniel, born in Boston, March 27, 1642; John, born in Yarmouth; Samuel, May 1, 1648; Daniel, Sept. 2, 1650; William, 1655; Thomas. They were also the parents of two daughters, Elizabeth and Hannah.

Abraham Baker, a descendant of Francis and Isabel (Twining) Baker, spent his life in Yarmouth, there marrying Ruth Eldridge, of an equally old Cape Cod family. They were the parents of Charles Baker, great-grandfather of J. Willard Baker, of Pawtucket, R. I.

Charles Baker was born at Yarmouth, Mass., in January, 1805, and died at Central Falls, R. I., September 29, 1888. He married Melinda Crowell, born in West Dennis, Mass., January 20, 1803, and who died at Pawtucket, R. I., June 23, 1882, daughter of Anthony and Experience (Bassett) Crowell, her mother a descendant of William Bassett, who came to Plymouth in 1621.

Gorham H. Baker, son of Charles and Melinda (Crowell) Baker, was born in Yarmouth, Mass., June 13, 1825, and died in Pawtucket, R. I., April 10, 1892.

He removed with his parents to Rhode Island, and later was for many years engaged in the express business at both Central Falls and Pawtucket. He married Cynthia Knight Mann, born in Oswego, N. Y., March 22, 1825, and died at Pawtucket, R. I., March 18, 1888, daughter of Benoni and Elsie Mann.

Charles Henry Baker, son of Gorham H. and Cynthia Knight (Mann) Baker, was born at Chepachet, R. I., February 27, 1848, died at Bristol, R. I., March 19, 1913. After completing his studies at public schools, he became a stationary engineer, serving a regular apprenticeship, and thoroughly mastering his trade. He held positions with different firms and for many years was engineer in charge of the steam plant at the Soldiers' Home in Bristol, R. I. He married, December 6, 1866, Angella Alfaretta Amsbury, born at Pawtucket, March 30, 1850, daughter of Joseph Henry and Mary Maria (Cobb) Amsbury. Mr. Amsbury was a descendant of Richard Ormsbury, born in England, who, as early as 1641 was in Saco, Maine, and removed thence to Salisbury, Mass. The line of descent to Mrs. Baker is through the founder's son, John Ormsbury, his son, Jonathan Ormsbury, his son, Jonathan (2) Ormsbury, his son, Jonathan (3) Ormsbury, his son, Jeremiah Armsbury, as his descendants spell the name, his son, Joseph Henry Amsbury, born at Pawtucket, R. I., April 10, 1824, died Aug. 28, 1894, married Mary Maria Cobb, born at West Greenwich, R. I., Aug. 13, 1826, died at Pawtucket, Oct. 1, 1864, their daughter, Angella Alfaretta Amsbury, marrying Charles H. Baker, they the parents of J. Willard Baker, of further mention. Charles H. Baker married (second) Adaline Featherstone, and they were the parents of a daughter, Adaline Featherstone Baker.

J. Willard Baker, son of Charles H. Baker, and his first wife, Angella A. (Amsbury) Baker, was born at Central Falls, R. I., June 12, 1868, and was educated in the public schools of Providence and Pawtucket. He entered business life in 1883 and has steadily advanced in position and is now secretary of the Jenckes Spinning Company, said to be the largest tire fabric mill in the United States, incorporated under the laws of the State of Rhode Island, with an authorized capital of \$3,400,000, located in Pawtucket. This company is an outgrowth of an industry started in 1854 by Nathan Hicks, who in following his trade as a ring-spinner invented an improvement in ring travellers, and began to manufacture them, hardening the first ones over his kitchen fire. It is an interesting fact that the first shop in which these travellers were manufactured was the Old Slater Mill, the birthplace of the cotton industry in America. Nathan Hicks continued his industrial ventures in a small way until about 1870, when Edwin and Joseph Jenckes came to Pawtucket, from Bellingham, Mass., and with Mr. Hicks formed a company. They moved into larger buildings on East avenue, and became known as general mill furnishers throughout the United States and Canada. In 1883 there was a division of partners, Edwin Jenckes & Son continuing the work under the name of E. Jenckes Manufacturing Company, and in 1887 a new mill was built. The Slater Stocking Company became the property eventually of the E. Jenckes Manufacturing Company and the knitting end of the concern soon led to an interest in the knitting machines. After due con-

sideration of trade demands the company began to build knitting machines which have been installed in many of the largest knitting-mills in this country, Canada, South America, and European countries. The Jenckes Knitting Machine Company was incorporated in January, 1903. The Tamarack Company was chartered in 1908 and has an authorized capital of \$2,000,000. This concern manufactures cotton yarns and tire fabrics.

Mr. Baker is a Republican in politics, and in Masonry is a member and past master of Barney Merry Lodge, No. 29, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of Pawtucket Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; past thrice illustrious master of Pawtucket Council, No. 2, Royal and select Masters; past grand master of Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Rhode Island; past commander of Holy Sepulchre Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar; and is a member of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite bodies of the Valley of Providence; and also a member of Palestine Shrine, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has also been actively connected with the Royal Arcanum, being a past regent and past grand regent of the Grand Council of Rhode Island, and was supreme representative for two years.

Mr. Baker married, October 24, 1888, Lillie Caroline Cranston, daughter of William R. and Phoebe Lovina (Stone) Cranston. Mrs. Baker is a descendant of a governor of Rhode Island in 1678, a physician and surgeon, a major-general, and one of the most prominent public men of his day. Governor John Cranston was a great-grandson of Lord William Cranston, of Scotland, knighted by his sovereign, James the sixth of Scotland, November 19, 1609. The line of descent from Governor Cranston to Mrs. Lillie C. (Cranston) Baker is through the governor's son, Governor Samuel Cranston, his son, John Cranston, his son, Caleb Cranston, his son, Jeremiah Cranston, a soldier of the Revolution, his son, William Shaw Cranston, his son, William R. Cranston, of Pawtucket, born February 26, 1826, died August 30, 1890. He married Phoebe Lovina Stone and they are the parents of Lillie Caroline, wife of J. Willard Baker.

Through the maternal line Mrs. Baker traces descent from Hugh Stone, born in England in 1638, died in Rhode Island, 1732, a blacksmith by trade. This line is traced through the founder's son, Peter Stone, his son, Peter (2) Stone, his son, Peter (3) Stone, his son, Amos Stone, his son, Charles Stone, all of Cranston, R. I., their daughter, Phoebe Lovina Stone, born April 5, 1830, married William R. Cranston, their daughter, Lillie C. Cranston, a member of Pawtucket Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, married J. Willard Baker. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are the parents of a daughter, Louise Baker.

Mr. Baker has for many years been actively identified with the interests of the Baptist denomination in Rhode Island, having served as clerk of the First Baptist Church for ten years, clerk of the Providence Baptist Association for seven years, and is now (1918) vice-president of the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention and a deacon of the First Baptist Church of Pawtucket, with which he united in 1886. He is also engaged in other denominational work and is a well-known layman in Rhode Island.

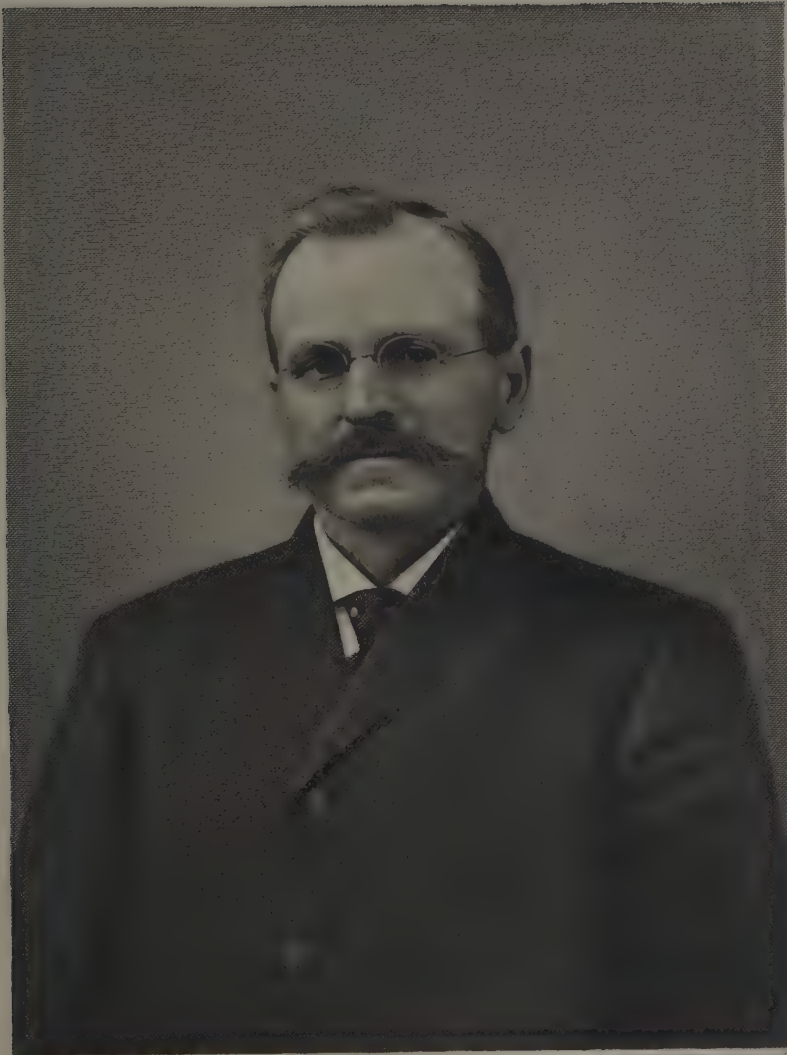
HENRY AUGUSTUS SISSON—Richard Sisson, founder of this family in America, was born in England, in 1608, and on coming to this country settled at Portsmouth, R. I., and was there made a freeman. Later he lived for a time in Dartmouth, Mass., residing there in 1667 and serving on a grand jury. In 1671 he is of record as a surveyor of highways, and in 1684 his will was probated; the exact date of his death being unknown. By his wife Mary he had sons: George, James, John, and from them spring all of the Sissons of Rhode Island claiming early Colonial ancestry. Henry A. Sisson, a retired farmer of Washington, R. I., is a son of John and Amy (Allen) Sisson, and a descendant of Richard Sisson, the American founder of the family.

John Sisson, son of Nathan and Lydia Sisson, was a farmer most of his life, living for a time in Potowanet. Later he lived in Cranston, Knightsville, Quidnick, Dodgeville, Central Falls, West Greenwich, working small farms in these milling districts of Rhode Island. He married, October 11, 1829, Amy Allen, daughter of Benjamin and Susannah Allen, of Middletown, R. I. John and Amy Sisson were the parents of the following children: 1. Alfred P., died July, 1918, was an overseer of the carding room of a Bissell Cotton Mill, overseer of the Sepachet Mills and of the Harris Mills, superintendent of the Dodgeville Mills of B. B. & R. Knight, and held positions in Webster, Holyoke and Fall River, Mass., and Phenix, R. I.; he aided in the upbuilding of several cotton mills which had been badly managed, and was one of the most capable of mill men; he married Cynthia Knight, of Coventry, daughter of Alfred Knight, and they were the parents of two daughters, Nellie, married C. H. Hoar, of Barrington, R. I., and Annie, married ——— Ladd, of Holyoke, Mass. 2. Peter K., was a mill man, associated with Rhode Island cotton manufacturing as a weaver until his death. 3. Albert G., also a mill worker, engaged as a carder until his death. 4. Robert I., now deceased, was a spinner. 5. Truman B., at the age of sixteen years went to sea on a whaling vessel, his first voyage continuing for three and a half years; during that cruise he suffered shipwreck and finally, by working his passage, reached his Rhode Island home, where he became a mill worker, like his brothers; at the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the United States Navy, serving until honorably discharged; he then returned to Rhode Island and for seventeen years was engineer at the Phenix Mills; he then retired, and in January, 1918, passed away. 6 and 7. Lydia and Lucy (twins); Lydia married George H. Franklin, of Washington, R. I., now deceased; Lucy married Robert Sterrett, of Phenix, R. I., and has three children. 8. Millie, married Byron Vars, of Auburn, R. I. 9. Amy, resided with her parents, until her death. 10. Nathan A., was a cotton mill superintendent; he was a soldier of the Union, enlisted in the Second Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers. 11. John W., engaged in business as a partner with his brother, Henry A. Sisson, and after a life of industry as mill worker and farmer has now retired and resides with his brother. 12. Benjamin F., was a mill worker in his youth, then became a farmer, but when his country called him, he enlisted in the Seventh Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers, from West Greenwich and was killed at the battle of Spottsylvania. 13.

Henry Augustus, of further mention. 14. George V. was reared a farmer, but later learned and followed the carpenter's trade. 15. Austrilla, remained at the home farm until her death. 16. Oraline L., always lived at the family home, being both mother and sister to her brothers, as well as their homemaker and companion and shares with them an intense love of the home which she beautifies and adores through her passion for flowers.

Henry Augustus Sisson, son of John and Amy (Allen) Sisson, was born in North Kingston, R. I., October 8, 1846. He attended the public schools of Coventry and West Greenwich, R. I., but at the age of seven years became a mill worker, holding the job of sweep in the Quidnick Mill for four years. He was next employed in a Dodgeville, R. I. mill, remaining there eighteen months, then moved to Central Falls, and continued as a mill worker. From the Central Falls mill he moved to a small farm in West Greenwich there remaining twelve and a half years. In 1867, together with his mother, and brother, John W. Sisson, he bought a farm on Bowen Hill in the town of Coventry, R. I. There he resided until October, 1900, building up a large dairy farm business and adding one hundred acres to the original one hundred and thirty-five acres. The twelve cows he began with increased to a herd of one hundred fine cattle, Holsteins and Ayrshires. This prosperous milk and dairy business, together with the farm of two hundred and thirty-five acres, was sold to Professor John E. Boucher in 1900 and in October of that year he moved to a farm in Johnston, R. I., there continuing a stock and dairy business until 1913, when he sold out and bought the old John Killon property in Washington Village, R. I., where he has since lived a contented life of retirement from business cares. For two years Mr. Sisson was member of the Washington Town Council, then refused further election. In 1908 he served as State Senator, he being the last Democratic senator elected from this district. Mr. Sisson is unmarried.

JOSEPH OCTAVIUS SAN SOUCI was born Stukley, Quebec, Canada, July 27, 1855, son of Euzebe and Marie Louise (Couett) San Souci, and in 1856 was brought to the United States, the family settling in Saco, Me. In 1860 the family moved to St. Albans, Vt., where they were residing in 1862, when the father, Euzebe San Souci, enlisted in the First Regiment, Vermont Cavalry, and rode away never to return, he receiving death wounds during the battle of Salem Church, June 10, 1864, leaving a widow and nine children. Joseph O. San Souci attended St. Albans school until sixteen years of age, but in the meantime had contributed his earnings to the family purse, aiding his capable mother in her task of bringing up and educating a large family of children deprived of a father's care. In 1871 Joseph O. began his business career by accepting a position as clerk in a dry goods and shoe store in Greenfield, Mass. There he remained eighteen months as a clerk in the shoe department, then came to Providence, R. I., where he entered the employ of Eben J. Beane, a shoe store merchant of the Olneyville section. He remained in Mr. Beane's employ until 1880, when, in association with S. C. Jameson and Asa Pink



Henry A Sisson

ham, he bought out the Beane shoe store, the firm operating as Jameson, San Souci & Company. In 1882 Mr. Jameson sold his interest to his partners, the firm name then becoming Pinkham & San Souci. Mr. Pinkham retired in 1885, on account of failing health, Mr. San Souci purchasing his interest and operating under the firm name, J. O. San Souci & Company. In the meantime other stores were opened under that name, one of them, The Rhode Island Shoe Store, occupying the present site of the San Souci Department Store. Another store was at Attleboro, Mass. In 1899 J. O. San Souci & Company bought out the retail shoe firm, Fowler & San Souci, of Hartford, Emery J. San Souci, now lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island, and a brother of Joseph O. San Souci, being the junior member of that firm. Emery J. San Souci remained in charge of the Hartford store until 1892, when the San Souci brothers, Joseph O., Emery J., and Alfred G., purchased the business of Wetherell & Pierce, known as The Boston Store, No. 125 Westminster street, that concern having failed and being put under the auctioneer's hammer. The San Souci brothers, operating as J. O. San Souci & Company, operated these various stores together with a small department store in Olneyville, on Olney Square, until 1900, when they began consolidating their mercantile enterprise under one roof. The Hartford Shoe Store was sold in 1892, Emery J. then coming to Providence, and taking charge of the Boston Store, at No. 125 Westminster street. The new Library building on Olney Square, completed in 1891, was rented for a term of two years, and a clothing and men's furnishing business established under the name, "San Souci." In 1892 the firm entered into an agreement with the Alfred Anthony Estate Company to erect for them the building they now occupy, and when that building was completed a general store business was opened therein. By the year 1900 the outside interests of the firm were sold and their business consolidated on Olney Square, No. 1957 Westminster street, Providence. The Attleboro store was sold to its former manager, Thomas E. McCaffrey, who continued it as "The San Souci Store" until it was destroyed by fire in 1917. The clothing store in the Library building was sold to George A. Johnson, and later the Boston Store and the original store were sold, and the San Souci mercantile interests were all consolidated at the "big store," No. 1957 Westminster street. This store is a very large one, thirty departments being maintained, the only feature of a modern department store not therein conducted being a grocery section. Sixty clerks are regularly employed with an equal number of extra clerks for rush hours and days. Alfred G. San Souci, broken in health, retired from the firm, removed to California, and there died in 1916. The business was incorporated as J. O. San Souci & Company, November 16, 1909, Joseph O. San Souci, president, and Emery J. San Souci, treasurer, as at present (1918).

Mr. San Souci, in addition to his large business interests and duties as president of the company, has long taken an active part in city affairs. For twenty-one years he was a member of the school board, resigning from that body in 1912. He represented Ward Ten, in Common Council, for two years, and was chairman of the executive committee of the Ward Committee

until press of business caused his resignation. He is a member of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, the Catholic Club of Providence, the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Foresters of America, Sons of Veterans, charter member, ex-president and treasurer of the Olneyville Business Men's Association, the Knights of Columbus, and the Warwick Club.

Joseph O. San Souci married, in Providence, R. I., June 15, 1880, Sarah G. Lynch, daughter of James and Sarah (Markey) Lynch, her parents both born in Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. San Souci are the parents of five children: 1. Paul A., born Feby. 3, 1886, a graduate of Classical High School, Providence, and Amherst College, A. B., class of 1910; at high school and college he ranked high in athletics, was captain and pitcher of the high school baseball team, member of the hockey team in both high school and college, member of the high school football team, and of the college baseball team; he is now engaged in business with J. O. San Souci & Company, in official position. 2. George E., born Nov., 1889; a graduate of high school and a former hockey and baseball player, now enlisted in the United States Navy, serving at Newport. 3. Joseph O., Jr., a graduate of Holy Cross College, A. B., class of 1913, and a member of Battery C, One Hundred and Third Regiment, Field Artillery, Twenty-Sixth Division, from Rhode Island, serving in France; he was advanced to the rank of corporal, accompanied the Battery to France, saw hard service, and in August, 1918, returned to the United States, having been detailed for training officer at the military camps. 4. Sadie Louise, born Nov., 1897; a graduate of Bay View Seminary and Sacred Heart Academy. 5. Claire Marie, born Aug. 23, 1901; now a student at Child's Business College, Providence. The family home is at No. 4 Claremont avenue, Providence.

JAMES ALPHONSE McCANN, M. D., was born in Providence, R. I., September 27, 1881, a son of John and Mary A. (McDermott) McCann, both residents of Providence. There he completed public school courses of study, finishing with graduation from high school with the class of 1900, his courses being marked by good scholarship and punctual attendance. He early decided upon medicine as his profession, and after attending high school passed to Brown University, whence he was graduated Ph. B., class of 1904. This completed his collegiate courses, and the same year he entered the medical department of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., and from that famed institution was graduated M. D., class of 1908. After graduation Dr. McCann returned to Providence, and until 1911 was interne at Providence Lying-In-Hospital, then beginning private practice, specializing in obstetrics. He is connected with the staff of Rhode Island Hospital, is assistant physician and secretary to the staff of Providence City Hospital, all in addition to his own private practice. He is a member of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the various medical societies of the city and State, and in politics an Independent.

Dr. McCann married, October 6, 1913, Rebecca F. Mahoney, of Providence. His home and offices are at No. 142 Francis street, Providence.

HENRY DARLING HEYDON—In business life president of the Central Real Estate Trust Company of Providence, and in public life superintendent of the Rhode Island State Armory, Henry D. Heydon is rounding out a life of great usefulness to his State, beginning as postmaster in Crompton, R. I., in 1883, and continuing through both branches of the State Legislature and in many public positions. He is the only son of David (4) and Jemima C. (Johnson) Heydon, descending through David (3), David (2), and David (1) Hayden, the last named a great-great-grandson of Lieutenant William Hayden, who came from England to New England in the ship "Mary and John," first appearing at Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. He was one of the early Indian fighters, serving with Captain Mason in the Pequot War, 1637, for which he was granted land in Hartford, Conn. He moved to Windsor, Conn., about 1643, and in 1667 was a deputy to the General Court from the town of Kenilworth (Killingworth), Conn. The line is through his son, Lieutenant Daniel Hayden, who retained the Hayden home in Windsor, was selectman, commissioner and lieutenant, serving in King Philip's War. He married Hannah Wilcoxson. Their son, Ebenezer Hayden, inherited a part of the original homestead, resided in Windsor, Conn., the greater part of his life, but removed to Harwinton, Conn., where he died. He married Mindwell Griswold, and they were the parents of David (1) Hayden, of Harwinton, who married Dorothy Allen. The line descends through David (2) Hayden, of Harwinton, Conn., and Angelica, N. Y., and his wife, Jemima (Ellsworth) Heydon; their son, David (3) Heydon, of Greenbush, N. Y., and his son, David (4) Heydon.

David (4) Heydon, father of Henry Darling Heydon, was born in Greenbush, N. Y., March 2, 1822, died in Centerville, R. I., in 1904. At an early age he became a cotton mill worker in New York, coming to Rhode Island in early manhood, and after a short time spent in Phenix, located at Woonsocket, where he was a foreman of spinning in the Burnham mill. Years later he engaged in the retail boot and shoe business in Providence, but later moved to Killingly, Conn., where he was superintendent of a mill until his retirement. He lived in East Killingly, retired, until his death, at the age of eighty-three years. He married, in 1849, Jemima C. Johnson, who died in 1903, and is buried in the Crompton Cemetery.

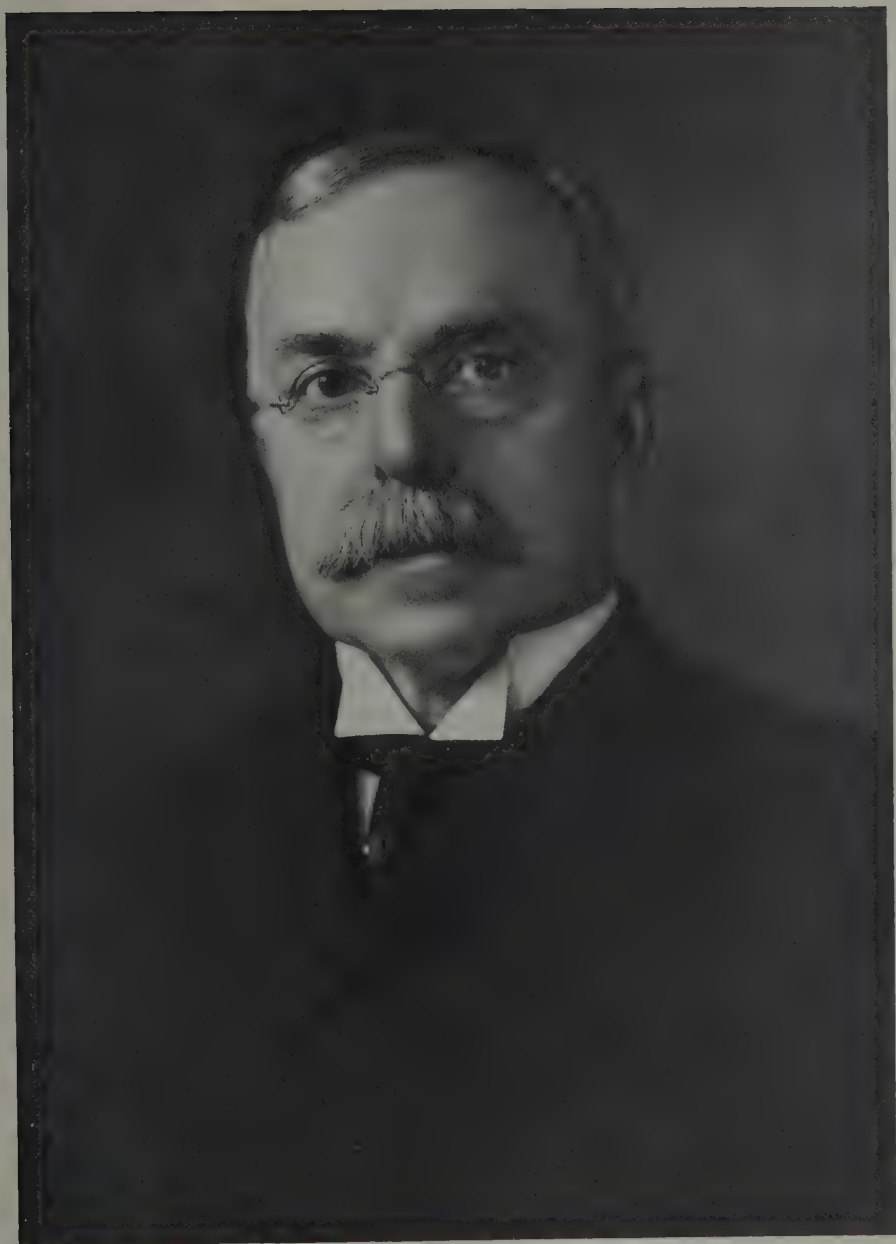
Henry Darling Heydon was born December 25, 1851, in the town of Coventry, R. I. Woonsocket became the family home in 1860, and in that city and in Mt. Pleasant Academy, Providence, he prepared for the business of life. He began as a grocer's clerk in Providence, and later was engaged in business at Olneyville, R. I., and until 1874 was manager of an established business there. In that year he moved to Crompton, R. I., to become manager or receiver of a business which had fallen into the hands of its creditors. About one year later he formed a partnership with Daniel W. Batchelder, purchased the business he had been managing, and together they conducted it very successfully until 1904, when the business was sold and the firm dissolved. His connection with the Central Real Estate Company of Providence began as a director about 1898, and since

June 3, 1916, he has been its executive head. He was director of the Second National Bank, United National Bank, and of the Central Trust Company, all of Providence. He was in business in Centerville, R. I., from 1903 until 1908.

From the time Mr. Heydon became a permanent resident of Crompton, R. I., he manifested a deep interest in the welfare of the town, and in every way possible aided in promoting the public good. Crompton is located in the town of Warwick, and as a member and chairman of the school board of the town he served many years, beginning in 1883. The same year he was appointed postmaster at Crompton, and for five years he served the town of Warwick as auditor. In 1887 he was elected a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, was again elected in 1888, and was successively re-elected until 1899. He was a member and for six years chairman of the committee on finance, and when elected State Senator in April, 1900, was appointed a member of the same Senate committee. He also served as chairman on committees on unfinished business and public institutions. He served upon Governor Taft's staff with the rank of colonel and with the same rank upon the staff of Governor Ladd during his two terms as governor. He was a member of the committee appointed to purchase a permanent camp ground for the State National Guard, and of a committee to procure a site for a new armory in Providence. Since 1913 he has been superintendent of the armory, built upon the site he aided in selecting. It is a matter of interest that in 1885 he introduced the bill under which the Legislature gave authority to build the armory, which, however, was not completed until 1908. He has been a member of and secretary of the board of examiners of the Rhode Island State Normal School, president of the board of trustees of the Rhode Island Institute for the Deaf, and holds the same relation to the Home for Aged in Providence. This record of public service in varied positions covers a period of about forty years, and village, town, city and State has benefited through his devoted public spirit and service.

Colonel Heydon was made a Mason in Manchester Lodge, No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons, Coventry, R. I., a lodge of which he is a past master. In Capitular Masonry he is a past high priest of Landmark Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Warwick; in Cryptic Masonry a member of Providence Council, and in Templar Masonry a Sir Knight of St. John's Commandery of Providence. He is also an Odd Fellow of Manufacturers Lodge, Olneyville, a member of the Economic and Players clubs of Providence, and of Grace Episcopal Church in Providence, but formerly was a vestryman of St. Philip's Church.

Colonel Heydon married, March 16, 1880, Charlotte A. Booth, daughter of Wright and Jane G. (Bradley) Booth, of Crompton, R. I., her father born in 1826, died in 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Heydon are the parents of two sons: 1. Howard Raymond, born in Warwick, R. I., January 22, 1883, a graduate of the English and Classical High School, Providence, and of Brown University, A. B., class of 1905; studied music in Germany, and is a composer of music for string instruments; he began business life with the National Rubber Company of Bristol, R. I., going thence to St. Louis, Mo., as sales



Henry D. Heydon

manager for the Worth, Heimer & Swarts Shoe Company, now secretary of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, located at Newark; he is also chief of the publicity department of the Red Cross work relative to the maintenance and teaching of trades to invalided and disabled soldiers; he married Elsa Swarts, daughter of Charles Swarts, of St. Louis. 2. Wright David, born in Warwick, R. I., March 3, 1890; was educated in Crompton schools, Hope High School, Providence, and Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass., class of 1907, Brown University, A. B., 1911; for a short time he was with the Industrial Trust Company, then for one year with G. L. and H. I. Gross, later for two years was with the American Surety Company of New York, in the Providence office, and is now manager for the Fidelity Insurance Company.

ARTHUR HUDSON HARRINGTON, M. D.—Before beginning his long connection with the State institutions of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Dr. Harrington spent two years in private practice in Providence. After years spent in institutional service in Massachusetts and New York he came to Rhode Island in 1907, and has since been superintendent of the Hospital for Mental Diseases, located at Howard, R. I., one of the philanthropic institutions maintained there by the State. For thirty-five years Dr. Harrington has been prominent in State hospital work, and he is one of the acknowledged authorities on mental diseases, his study and research, combined with his wide experience, completing a perfect equipment to cope with the disordered mind or body. Dr. Harrington has sacrificed a successful career as a private practitioner in order to devote himself to his specialty in these various institutions. Had he devoted himself to private practice his success financially would have been remarkable, for professionally he is an exception and has a remarkable personality.

He is a grandson of Dr. Loammi Harrington, born in 1780, died in 1840, a physician and a surgeon in the American army during the War of 1812. After the war he practised his profession in Paxton, Mass. Dr. Loammi Harrington was the father of Loammi (2) Harrington, a merchant of Worcester, Mass., who married Susan F. Waite, of an ancient New England family, a descendant also of the Lakin family of New England.

Arthur Hudson Harrington, son of Loammi (2) and Susan F. (Waite) Harrington, was born in Worcester, Mass., July 25, 1856. He completed the courses of public school study with graduation from Worcester High School in 1875, and from high school he passed to Brown University, whence he graduated with the degree of A. B., with the class of 1879. Deciding upon the profession of medicine he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and there was awarded the degree of M. D. with the class of 1882. From 1882 until 1884 Dr. Harrington practiced medicine in Providence, R. I., after which he accepted appointment as assistant superintendent at the State Hospital, Danvers, Mass., there remaining ten years, gaining valuable experience in the management of such an institution and in the demands which were made upon its medical staff. In 1894 he was appointed medical

director of the State Hospital at Bridgewater, Mass., remaining in that relation for four years, then returning to the State Hospital at Danvers as superintendent. He continued in the superintendency at the latter hospital for five years, 1898-1903, after which he accepted appointment as superintendent of the New York, Eye and Ear Infirmary, New York City, and there spent four years, closing his connection with that institution in 1907, and beginning his connection with the Rhode Island Hospital for Mental Diseases at Howard. This post he has held continuously from that year until the present (1918). There he has the welfare and care of about fifteen hundred patients, devolving upon him, and it is the highest eulogy which can be pronounced upon his management to simply note the fact that he has continued in office year after year as the most fitting man for the position.

Nor is Dr. Harrington's valuable service confined to the State of Rhode Island alone. He has contributed to the medical journals, and through them has reached a world-wide audience, the topics of his articles mental and nervous diseases, hospital construction, equipment and management. To the work of a facile pen he has added that of an eloquent public speaker, and on these same subjects he had delivered many addresses before public audiences gathered to discuss them from the view point of the best authority. He is a member of the American Medical Association, American Medico-Psychological Society, New England Society of Psychiatry, Boston Society of Psychiatry and Neurology, Rhode Island Medical Society, and Rhode Island Medico-Legal Society. His college fraternity is Delta Kappa Epsilon; his club the University of Providence; his church the Protestant Episcopal.

Dr. Harrington married, September 7, 1906, May L. George, daughter of James Newell George. By a former marriage Dr. Harrington has a son, Dr. Clifton Ward Harrington, now a practicing physician and surgeon of Everett, Massachusetts, and a daughter, Ethel, the wife of Jean Pierre de Botassi, of Athens, Greece; she is a professional soprano singer of international reputation.

EDWARD LAWRENCE LEAHY—Although a member of the Rhode Island bar since 1908, Mr. Leahy is one of the young members of that bar numbering in years, but a veteran in practice, for he began practice at the age of twenty-two years in 1908—ten years having elapsed since he pleaded his first cause. He is a son of John L. and Ann (Murphy) Leahy, his father yet a prosperous farmer of Bristol, R. I.

Edward Lawrence Leahy was born in Bristol, R. I., February 9, 1886. He attended the public schools of Bristol, completing the course with graduation from high school, class of 1904. He spent the next year in academic course study at Brown University, going thence to Georgetown University Law School, Washington, D. C., there continuing until awarded his LL.B. with the class of 1908. With his newly-acquired dignity he returned to Rhode Island, was admitted to the bar in October of the same year, located in Providence, and is now well established, practising in all State and Federal courts of the district, his offices at No. 704 Grosvenor building, having been associated since admission

to the bar with the firm of Fitzgerald & Higgins. He is a member of the Rhode Island State Bar Association, and thoroughly respected by his brethren of the profession. Mr. Leahy is a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Bristol, is ex-State advocate and past grand knight of the Knights of Columbus, member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, an ex-president of the Bristol Improvement Association, and in politics a Democrat. In 1910 he was elected judge of probate for Bristol, and has been reelected annually ever since. He is a former member of the General Assembly and of the Bristol School Committee. All his interests except his law practice are centered in Bristol, and there he is best known and most highly esteemed. He has been fond of athletics since boyhood days, making the freshman baseball team at Brown, "Varsity" basketball team and Varsity rowing crew at Georgetown. He retains his love and interest in these sports and in all other healthful recreations.

Mr. Leahy married, February 15, 1913, Fern Dixon, of Bristol, daughter of former State Senator and Mrs. Ezra Dixon. They are the parents of a daughter, Virginia, born August 29, 1915, and a son, Edward Lawrence, Jr., born March 24, 1918.

JOSIAH S. PACKARD—Although the J. S. Packard Dredging Company is a New Jersey corporation, its principal place of business is Providence, R. I., their operations extending from New York harbor to the coast of Maine. The business was founded in 1878 by Josiah S. Packard, who conducted the business with his brother until 1899 as a private enterprise. During that period he did a great deal of harbor work of a constructive nature, but then he organized the J. S. Packard Dredging Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with a capital stock of \$50,000. He located at Providence shortly afterward and continued active in the business until his death. With his passing, his son, Ambrose Packard, who had literally grown up in the business, succeeded him, and is now president of the J. S. Packard Dredging Company, and president of the Packard Hydraulic Dredging Company, the latter a subsidiary company. The officers of the parent company are: Ambrose Packard, president; C. C. Wheeler, vice-president; and Kirke W. Packard, secretary-treasurer; these constituting the board of directors.

When the company began business, ten employees, one dredge, and three scows comprised the plant and working force. They now employ one hundred men, own three powerful tugs, five modern dredges of large capacity, and twenty scows. They are constantly engaged in harbor dredging and improvement somewhere along the Atlantic coast from New York north. In their particular field they are in the highest rank, and the only company of importance in Providence engaged in this business.

The Packard family is an ancient one in New England, and in the Revolution many of the name are found on the side of the Colonies. On the Woodruff side descent is traced from French and English ancestors dating to earliest days of the seventeenth century. The family is a numerous one in New England, particularly

in Eastern Massachusetts, and wherever Packards are found they are men and women of energy and enterprise.

Samuel Packard and his wife with one child came from Wymondham, Southeastern England, in the ship "Diligent," and settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1638. It is believed that the name was originally Picard. In the early Colonial records the name is written Packard and Pickard, but by the family has generally been written Packard. Samuel Packard lived at Hingham a few years, then moved to Weymouth, thence to the West Parish in Old Bridgewater, where he made permanent settlement and founded his homestead, and in the words of the family poet:

Ere long he sought a settlement and home in Old
Bridgewater,
And there he found beside a home a husband for his
daughter;
He must have been a man of worth, though not a man
of wealth,
He left his children all no doubt good counsel and
good health;
His office, held in church and state, he doubtless used
them well,
A breach of faith or trust reposed no record lives
tell;
He died a Christian, full of years, and burial was with
care,
Few annals live to tell the tale of when, or how, or
where.

Josiah S. Packard through both his father and his mother was descended from eight members of the Mayflower company, including John Alden and Priscilla.

Josiah S. and Margaret E. (Woodruff) Packard were the parents of three sons: Ambrose, Josiah Woodruff, and Kirke White Packard; and daughters: Elizabeth married C. C. Wheeler; Mary Secord; Rhoda Grace; and Sara DeVeaux Packard.

Ambrose Packard, son of Josiah S. and Margaret E. (Woodruff) Packard, was born in Niagara Falls, N. Y., March 2, 1870. He was brought to Providence, R. I., in youth, and there was educated in the public schools, finishing with graduation from high school in 1888. He then spent three years at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, leaving the Institute in 1891 to enter business life as his father's associate in his dredging and harbor construction work, and soon became a partner in the J. S. Packard Dredging Company. Upon the death of Josiah S. Packard in 1911, Ambrose Packard succeeded him as president of the company. He is also president of the Packard Hydraulic Dredging Company. He is a man of strong character and great energy, his business, one calling for quick decision, clear vision and great courage. That he has been successful is a tribute to the father who founded the business, and to the sons who have developed and extended it to its present proportions. He married Helen Imbrie, daughter of William Morris and Helen (Currie) Imbrie, both of Scotch ancestry.

HARRY BROADMAN, M. D., was born August 1, 1882, a son of Atwood and Laura Broadman, native of Russia, who came to America in 1895, and located in Philadelphia. He attended the public schools in Philadelphia, then financed his own way through preparatory school, his ambition urging him onward to professional education. He finally decided upon the



J S Baird



William S. Flynn

medical profession, and by hard work he earned the money which secured him admission to Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, one of the famed medical colleges of the United States. He there literally worked his way through, paying his own bills from his earnings, and in 1910 was graduated with the degree M. D. Dr. Broadman then spent two years in hospital practice, serving as a member of the medical staffs of Mt. Sinai Hospital, and Jewish Maternity Hospital, both of Philadelphia; and the Home for Invalids at Atlantic City, New Jersey. He then located in Providence, Rhode Island, where he is well established in private practice, with an office at No. 140 Orms street.

Dr. Broadman is highly regarded by his professional brethren with whom he is affiliated in the American Medical Association, Rhode Island Medical Society, and the Providence Medical Society. In social fraternity he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias. He is independent in political action, striving to express through his ballot his high sense of citizenship and his conception of the duties pertaining thereto. He is unmarried.

ROBERT LINTON is rounding out a long life of usefulness as a paper manufacturer, a line of work with which he has been associated for about forty years. Linton Brothers, a firm of which he was one of the original members, were the first makers of a coated paper stock to stand printing and waterproofing tests, and the firm soon became well-known makers of a perfectly surfaced paper made especially for fine hair line effects required by modern printers in both lithograph and half-tone printing. Mr. Linton's knowledge of the manufacture of cardboard, glazed and lithographed papers, is complete, and his long experience in this line of manufacture enabled him to acquire a system that few paper manufacturers in the country possessed.

Robert Linton, son of Hugh and Agnes (Mitchell) Linton, was born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1843, and when a lad was brought to the United States by his parents, who settled in Pawtucket, R. I. He was educated in the public schools of Pawtucket, and when his school days were over he began his long connection with cardboard manufacture. He continued in this business as an employee until 1870, becoming an expert in the different processes. In the latter year, in association with his brothers, Hugh and James, and a fourth partner, Edward Jollie, he organized the firm, Linton Brothers, beginning paper coating at a plant on Front street. They were the first coaters of paper stock to stand the hard test that printing and waterproofing imposed. The company continued a successful business until Robert and Hugh Linton withdrew to start a similar business for themselves. His life has been a normal, quiet one, his business and his home being the two great interests that have fully filled his life. He is a Republican in politics, and an attendant of the services of Park Place Congregational Church.

Mr. Linton married, in 1870, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Catherine Smith. They are the parents of seven living children, three sons and four daughters.

WILLIAM SMITH FLYNN—At a period between the years 1903 and 1907, four brothers were students at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., all pursuing the same course. One of the brothers was William Smith Flynn, now a popular member of the Rhode Island bar and representing a district of that city in the Rhode Island General Assembly. He is a son of James A. and Elizabeth (Kelley) Flynn, both lifelong residents of Providence, where the mother died in 1905, James A. Flynn now residing in Providence.

William Smith Flynn was born in Providence, August 14, 1885, completing graded and high school study there, graduating from the classical high, class of 1903. He entered Holy Cross College the same year, financing a four years' course there through his own personal efforts, being purser on one of the boats of a prominent line, and later ticket agent in the main office of the company. He was graduated A. B., class of 1907, and in the same year entered the law department of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., receiving his degree of LL. B. at graduation, class of 1910. To finance his legal education the same methods were employed, and in the immigration, commerce and navy departments of the government he held positions sufficiently remunerative to meet all his expenses. Too much importance cannot be placed upon the fact that this classical and professional education was secured entirely through the labor of his own hands and brain, for it gives the keynote to his character and explains why at the age of thirty-two he is well-established in a law practice, and has long been numbered with one of the rising stars of the political firmament. Hard work having brought him to a place in which his intellectual gifts became available, and in competition with men whose way had been made easier for them, he has proved the strength of his character and the quality of his attainment.

With his law course at the University completed, Mr. Flynn spent the next six months with Thomas A. Carroll, of the Providence bar, in further preparation, being admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1911, to practice in the United States District Court in 1913, and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in 1916. Incidentally it is of interest to know that he won his first case in both the United States District and Circuit courts. He began practice in Providence in 1911, and so continues, winning friends and constantly adding to his stature as a lawyer of learning, skill and honor. He is a member of the Rhode Island Bar Association.

From youth Mr. Flynn has taken a deep interest in politics and soon became known as one of the young men of his ward who could be depended upon for effective campaign work, both in platform and committee. In 1911 he was the Democratic candidate for representative from his district, was elected and since has represented the same district continuously excepting in 1915-16. During 1917-18 he was deputy floor leader of the Democratic party, and in 1919 was elected floor leader of the Democratic party. He is now a member of the judiciary committee, having previously served on the militia and State property committees, and is an eloquent, forceful speaker, and very popular. In religious faith Mr. Flynn is Roman Catholic, belong-

ing to St. Michael's Church, Providence. His fraternities are the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus; his clubs are the St. Michael's, Catholic, Columbus and Pen and Pencil. He is art editor of his College Year Book, and is an ex-president of his college class.

BYRON SPRAGUE WATSON—While every graduate looks back with pleasure and pride upon his graduation day and the awarding of the coveted degree, the day is one of especial pride to Mr. Watson, for in the commencement day procession walked his grandfather, Rev. Elisha Freeman Watson, class of "40," and his father, Colonel Arthur Hamilton Watson, class of "70," his own class was "97," the first named a minister of the Gospel, the second a financier, the last named a wholesale merchant, all loyal sons of Brown. This family is distinctly Rhode Island through each of the eight generations herein mentioned. Both in direct and collateral lines eminent names appear, and Watsons have filled honorable stations from the coming of the ancestor, John Watson, who is first recorded in North Kingston, R. I., in 1673. He was a man of influence, served as deputy in 1690, and was succeeded by his son, John (2) Watson, the first child born in Narragansett, R. I., after King Philip's War, who attained nonagenarian honors and almost reached the century mark, dying November 8, 1772, aged ninety-seven years.

John (2) Watson became a large land owner and was an influential citizen, filling high stations. Thrice wedded, he had eight children, fifty-seven grandchildren, forty-five great-grandchildren and three great-great-grandchildren, a large number of whom attended his funeral. The line of descent is through John (3) Watson, eldest son of John (2) Watson and his first wife, Hannah (Champlin) Watson. John (3) Watson married Isabella Sherman, and they were both members of the Society of Friends. Their son, Elisha Watson, born August 5, 1748, married (second) Susannah Perry, and they were the parents of Freeman Perry Watson, who married Phoebe Watson, and they were the parents of the Rev. Elisha Freeman Watson, grandfather of Byron Sprague Watson, of Providence, son of Colonel Arthur Hamilton Watson.

Rev. Elisha Freeman Watson was born at "Boston Neck," South Kingston, R. I., March 28, 1814, and died at his home, "Matunuck Farm," in the same town, January 16, 1900. He secured a good preparatory education, entered Brown University, was graduated A. B., class of 1840, A. M., 1843, pursued studies in divinity at the General Theological Seminary in New York City, completed his studies under the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., of Newport, R. I., and was ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal church in August, 1843. He was rector of St. Paul's, Tower Hill, and St. Matthew's, Jamestown, R. I., 1843-46; rector of Christ's Church, Lonsdale, 1846-49; retired, living on his farm in South Kingston, 1851-60; rector of the church at Otis, Mass., 1860-61; chaplain of the Eleventh Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, 1861-64; and of the Seventh Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers after returning from the front in 1864. He was one of the founders of the Republican party in Rhode Island, speaking all over the State and in Massachusetts, in

support of Freemont and Dayton in 1856, and was an ardent Abolitionist. He was identified with the temperance movement that ever was organized in the town, and had for his motto, "From the cradle to the coffin a temperance man." After retiring from the ministry he became more than ever the student, and even when an old man he was devoting a great deal of time to the study of languages of other lands. He married January 6, 1843, Mary Dockray, who died October 1904, surviving her husband four years.

Colonel Arthur Hamilton Watson, only child of Rev. Elisha Freeman and Mary (Dockray) Watson, was born in Lonsdale, R. I., September 20, 1849, and died in Providence, November 16, 1913. He prepared for public and private schools of Kingston and Providence and entered Brown University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1870, just thirty years after his honored father's graduation from the same institution. In 1871 he became a clerk in the wholesale boot and shoe house, Greene, Anthony & Company, of Providence, and on January 1, 1873, was admitted a partner. From that time until his death, forty years later, he continued in the same business, becoming head of the house, the name Greene, Anthony & Company yet remaining unchanged, the house the largest of its class in Rhode Island. Mr. Watson was the active head and practically the owner for many years, his only son being admitted a partner in 1903. At the time of his death he was president of the Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company; vice-president of the Nicholson File Company; vice-president of the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company; a director of the Rhode Island Insurance Company; director of the American Screw Company; and director of the Union Trust Company. For a number of years he was director of the Globe National Bank, formerly in operation in Providence; director of the American National Bank for fifteen years preceding its absorption by the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company; was president of the Commercial Bank from its organization until merged with the Union Trust Company.

From 1883 until 1896 he was a prominent figure in city politics, serving for ten years as councilman from the second ward, being president of council the last three years; was the Republican candidate for mayor of Providence in 1892; and for three years, 1893-95, was a member of the Board of Aldermen, serving as president of the board the last two years. He served on many committees of councils, regular and special, and was one of the active working members of the city legislative bodies. He gained his military title as aide-de-camp, ranking as colonel on the staff of Governor Brown. His clubs were the Hope, Agawam, Commercial and University.

Colonel Watson married, February 20, 1873, Anna P. Sprague, who died February 22, 1904, a member of the Society of Colonial Dames, and of the Daughters of the American Revolution; daughter of Colonel Byron Sprague, of Providence. Colonel and Mrs. Watson were the parents of three daughters and a son: Harriet Sprague, married John Bosworth Lewis; Byron Sprague, of further mention; Mary Dockray, married Mason Freeman Cocroft; Annie Hamilton, married Charles Fletcher.

Byron Sprague Watson, only son of Colonel Arthur Hamilton and Anna P. (Sprague) Watson, was born May 26, 1876. He prepared at the Berkeley School and the University Grammar School, entered Brown University and was graduated A. B., class of 1897, twenty-seven years later than his father and fifty-seven years later than his grandfather, received the same degree from the same institution and all were present at the commencement day exercises, 1897; the grandfather aged eighty-three; the father aged forty-eight; the son aged twenty-one.

Immediately after graduation Mr. Watson became associated with the firm, Greene, Anthony & Company, wholesale boots and shoes, beginning in a lowly position and rising through every position to a partnership in 1903. For ten years he was his father's partner and close associate, and when the latter went to his reward in 1913, the son remained the only surviving partner and head of the immense business, located at No. 36 Pine street, Providence. He is also a director of the Nicholson File Company, Narragansett Electric Light Company, Union Trust Company, the Rhode Island Fire Insurance Company and Belcher & Loomis Hardware Company. A member of the staff of Governor Kimball, Mr. Watson attained the rank of colonel. He is a Republican in politics, but takes no active part in political affairs, his prominence being in the business world, his opinion there carrying the weight of authority. His clubs are the Hope, Agawam, Hunt, Rhode Island, Country, Commercial, Dedham Polo and others. Mr. Watson married, October 31, 1899, Isabel, daughter of Edward A. Loomis, and they are the parents of Isabel Loomis, Annie Potter Sprague, and Hope Watson.

HENRY PEIRCE ELDRIDGE—The association which has existed between this branch of the Eldredge family and the municipality of East Greenwich since 1802 began with the coming of Dr. Charles Eldredge, a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Eldredge had no intention of permanently locating in East Greenwich, but a malignant disease became epidemic in many parts of New England, and before he was really aware of it he had so extensive practice that the temporary arrangement under which he came became permanent settlement. Thus the family came to East Greenwich, this record tracing briefly the four lives which have been intimately connected with the life of the town: Dr. Charles Eldredge; his son, Charles Child Eldredge, a farmer; his son, Henry Peirce Eldredge, a merchant; his son, Henry Peirce (2) Eldredge, a lawyer.

Dr. Charles Eldredge was a son of Captain Eldredge, of Brooklyn, Conn., a brave officer of the Revolution, and his wife, Lucy (Gallup) Eldredge. He was born in Brooklyn, Conn., July 31, 1784, and died in East Greenwich, R. I., September 15, 1838, and his remains were interred in the burying ground on Baptist Meeting House Hill, but later they were removed to St. Luke's cemetery. He studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Hubbard, of Pomfret, Conn., attended medical societies at the University of Pennsylvania, and for one season at Pennsylvania Hospital. He came to East Greenwich, a man of twenty-nine years, strong in physique and mind, and devoted to his profession. He was a disciple

of Dr. Rush, the eminent professor of medicine under whom he sat at the university, but he was not a blind follower of any school. He kept in touch with all advance in matters of the medical profession, adopting all that his judgment approved, and rejecting the sensational and untrue. He was a skilled surgeon, called upon in all critical cases for miles around, although it was his pride to avoid rather than to perform heroic operations. He often spoke with pardonable satisfaction of the many limbs he had saved by careful treatment, when amputation seemed the proper treatment. He was one of the original members of the Rhode Island Medical Society, was its president from 1834 to 1837, was an honorary member of the Connecticut Medical Society; and in 1835 received the honorary M. D. from Yale College.

Such was his medical career and it was most honorable. But his influence was far reaching, his interest extending to all town institutions and affairs. He was one of the founders of the Protestant Episcopal church of which Rev. Mr. Waldo was rector, he living to be a centenarian and being elected chaplain of Congress, after passing his one hundredth birthday. He was a trustee of Kent Academy, one of the original members of the Society for the Promotion of Domestic Industries, and was useful in all things. Dr. Eldredge married Hannah Child, daughter of the Revolutionary soldier. They were the parents of two sons: Charles Child and James Henry, and of a daughter, Lucy Gallup, their second child.

Charles Child Eldredge, eldest son of Dr. Charles Eldredge, was born in East Greenwich, R. I., March 12, 1812, and died at his farm on Quidnessett Neck in the town of North Kingstown, August 7, 1845. He was educated in East Greenwich, and there spent his minority, but he selected a farmer's life and consistently adhered to his choice of an occupation. He married Sarah Potter Peirce, daughter of Job Peirce, a merchant of East Greenwich, and their children were: Ellen E., James, Charles Child (2), Lucy, and Henry Peirce.

James Henry Eldredge, second son of Dr. Charles Eldredge, embraced his father's profession, was graduated M. D., Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1837, and for over half a century practiced his profession in East Greenwich, without losing a day from sickness until his last illness, and only on the rarest occasions was absent from his post of duty. His life was a duplicate of his father in honor and usefulness, and in physique he closely resembled him.

Henry Peirce Eldredge, youngest son of Charles Child and Sarah Potter (Peirce) Eldredge, was born in East Greenwich, R. I., March 20, 1844, and died November 21, 1909. He was educated in the public schools and East Greenwich Academy, but hardly had his school days ended than he donned the Army blue, enlisting in 1862 as a private in Company D, Tenth Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry. He was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service. When a lad of fifteen he became a grocery clerk in East Greenwich, and after his return from the army he again entered mercantile life as a clerk with the wholesale flour, butter and cheese firm, Whipple, Weedon & Company, of Providence. Later, and until 1870, he was with Barton & Keith, then with Wheaton,

Whitford & Company, later, Whitford, Aldrich & Company, and still later, Eldredge & Company. Mr. Eldredge being admitted a partner in 1880. Mr. Eldredge is a Republican in politics and was elected senator, serving from 1897 to 1905. He was a member of King Solomon's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and highly regarded by the brethren of the order.

Mr. Eldredge married, April 8, 1880, Amie P., daughter of Lucius Gilbert, of New Haven, Conn., the parents of four sons: Henry Peirce (2), of further mention; Lucius G., born March 11, 1883; Charles C., born April 18, 1888; and James H., a twin with Charles C.

Henry Peirce (2) Eldredge, eldest son of Henry Peirce (1) and Amie P. (Gilbert) Eldredge, was born February 26, 1881. He was educated in the English and Classical schools of Providence, Brown University, Harvard University, and Boston University Law School, receiving his LL. B. from the last named institution at graduation with the class of 1906. He was admitted to the Rhode Island bar the same year, and began the practice of law in the city of Providence, where he has since continued. He is well established in general practice, conducting his business alone and to the satisfaction of his clientele. He is a Republican in politics, deeply interested in public affairs, and entirely engrossed in his profession, seeking no public office. He is a member of the University Club of Providence, and has inherited membership in the Connecticut branch, Society of the Cincinnati.

DANIEL FARRINGTON GEORGE—Four pioneers of the surname George came to New England—John who settled in Watertown; Nicholas in Dorchester; Peter in Braintree; and Richard in Boston, Massachusetts. No relationship has been proven, although it is believed all were related. Daniel Farrington George, of Providence, R. I., is a son of James Augustus George, son of Thomas Metcalf George, son of Ensign Thomas George, son of Thomas, son of Richard, son of Thomas, son of Richard George, one of the four pioneers above enumerated.

(I) Richard George, from whom this branch descends, was born in England, and came in early life to Boston, Mass. He married there, November 1, 1655, Mary Pell, and they were the parents of several children including a son Thomas.

(II) Thomas George, son of Richard George, was born in Boston, October 1, 1663. He and his wife Hannah were early settlers in Wrentham, Mass., where he died October, 1704, leaving a son, Richard (2).

(III) Richard (2) George, son of Thomas George, and grandson of the founder, Richard George, was born in Wrentham, April 10, 1701, and there died February 17, 1749. He married, February 8, 1737, Jerusha Hancock, and they were the parents of Hannah, Jerusha, Thomas (2), of further mention, John, Sarah, and Elizabeth.

(IV) Thomas (2) George, son of Richard (2) George, was born in Wrentham, December 12, 1742. With his brother John he responded to the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775, with Captain Samuel Cowell's company, Colonel John Smith's regiment. He saw later

service as lieutenant of the same company, September 24, 1777, under Colonel Benjamin Haws, commanding the Fourth Suffolk County Regiment. In 1778 he was a lieutenant in Captain Samuel Cowell's company of the same regiment, then again under command of Colonel Haws. He again served with that company in 1780 under Colonel Seth Bullard on the Rhode Island Alarm and in 1781 in a Rhode Island campaign under Captain Fisher. Lieutenant George married Hannah Brastow, who died at Wrentham, February 22, 1841, aged ninety-five years, daughter of Thomas Brastow, born in England, who settled in Bristol, Rhode Island. Children: Richard, born Oct. 24, 1768; Ensign Thomas (3), of further mention; Hannah, born Jan. 9, 1772; Warren, born Dec. 28, 1775; Timothy, July 25, 1777; Sally, born May 11, 1779; Polly, May 19, 1781; Artemas, May 7, 1783; Roxa, May 16, 1785; Amanda, Oct., 1788; Lewis, born April 29, 1791.

(V) Ensign Thomas (3) George, son of Thomas (2) George, was born at Wrentham, Mass., July 25, 1770. He married there, December 17, 1795, Olive Cowell, and they were the parents of a daughter Olive, born at Wrentham, Mass., January 24, 1801, Thomas Metcalf George and their other children being born at either Mansfield or Foxborough, Mass.

(VI) Thomas Metcalf George, son of Ensign Thomas (3) George, was born in 1805, and became a lumber dealer of the town of South Foxborough, afterwards the town of Mansfield. He married, August 5, 1827, Rebecca Selina Farrington, born in Wrentham, January 17, 1810, daughter of Rev. Daniel and Rebecca Farrington, of Wrentham. Children, all born in Foxborough, Mass.: Thomas Metcalf (2), born May 21, 1828; Timothy Porter, Nov. 30, 1829; Daniel Farrington, Aug. 29, 1831; Rebecca Selina, June 24, 1833; Schuyler Stratton, June 7, 1836; Emily Cowell, June 6, 1838; Charles Henry, born July 14, 1839, a merchant of Providence, head of the hardware firm of C. H. George & Company, bank director, president board of trade, postmaster of Providence, 1887-95; Edward Thurston, Dec. 17, 1841; Harriet Adelaide, Dec. 5, 1843; James Augustus, of further mention; and Eldora Wilde, Sept. 17, 1848, died Oct. 21, 1887.

(VII) James Augustus George, son of Thomas Metcalf George, was born in Foxborough, Mass., January 9, 1846. When a young man he came to Providence, R. I., where he became a partner in the firm of C. H. George & Company, a hardware firm founded by his brother, Charles Henry George, in 1859. For several years he has been secretary of the Eastern Coal Company of Providence. He married Mary J. B. Hubbell, of Bridgeport, Conn., and they are the parents of two sons, Daniel Farrington, of further mention, and Charles Henry, 2nd, now associated with the insurance firm, E. L. Watson & Company, of Providence.

(VIII) Daniel Farrington George, of the eighth American generation, son of James Augustus and Mary J. B. (Hubbell) George, was born in Providence, August 29, 1871. He prepared for college in the city public schools, passing from high school to Brown University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of '94." In 1898 he was appointed private secretary to William C. Baker, mayor of Providence, serving two



George H. Holmes

ears. He became the Providence agent of the New Haven Steamboat Company in 1899, and later he was appointed assistant to the general superintendent of the marine department of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, with headquarters in New York City. Later he returned to Providence, where, he entered the banking and brokerage business, his present activity. In September, 1907, he became a member of the firm, Miller & George, bankers and brokers, No. 96 Westminster street. In 1911 the firm moved to their present quarters, No. 336 Industrial Trust building, where they conduct a successful banking and investment business. Mr. George is an ardent devotee of all out-of-door sports; is a member of the Hope and the Agawam Hunt clubs; and Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity of Brown University.

GEORGE HENRY HOLMES—Prominently identified with the jewelry business with which he has been actively associated for a number of years, George Henry Holmes occupies a place of importance in the manufacturing circles of Providence. He is a son of William H. and Harriet (Handy) Holmes, and was born in Providence, June 13, 1858. He attended the local schools and Bryant & Stratton's Business College. While still a youth he entered upon his business career, securing a position in the office of Samuel Slater & Sons, of Providence. He later became bookkeeper for Brown and Monroe, wholesale fruit dealers. In 1883 he became associated with Henry T. Smith, and together they established a jewelry manufacturing business under the style of Smith & Holmes. This partnership was dissolved in 1884, and was succeeded by that of George H. Holmes and Company, which, in 1904, became the George H. Holmes Company, Inc., Mr. Holmes being president and treasurer. The firm makes a specialty of manufacturing a general line of gold-plated jewelry, their plant being located at No. 185 Eddy street. Mr. Holmes is a former president and now a director of the New England Manufacturing Jewelers' and Silversmiths' Association, and is president of the Free Masons' Hall Corporation. In the Masonic order he has been very active, and has attained the highest rank, holding the coveted thirty-third degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is a member of Delphoi Lodge, No. 33, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he has served as master; Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Rhode Island Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar; Rhode Island Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Palestine Temple, Ancient Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In 1911 the honorary thirty-third degree was conferred upon him. In 1916 he was made an active member of the Supreme Council, and in 1918 was made deputy of Rhode Island.

Mr. Holmes is a member and vestryman in All Saints' Episcopal Church. His club associations are the Squantum, Turk's Head, Hope, and Wannamoisett country, and he is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars. In politics he is a Republican, and served in 1909 and 1910 in the House of Representa-

tives from Providence. He became a member of the State Harbor Improvement Commission from its inception, and served six years, until consolidated with the State Harbor Commission. On October 1, 1917, he was appointed fuel administrator of Rhode Island, by Dr. H. A. Garfield, and served until June, 1918, when, he resigned.

Mr. Holmes married, October 17, 1883, Abby Howard White, only child of Stillman and Lydia (Worsley) White, a sketch of whom follows. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes are the parents of two children: Stillman Howard, born Nov. 17, 1888, died June 12, 1889; Ruth Weston, who became the wife of James Taylor Wilson, of Providence.

STILLMAN WHITE—The history of the White family in America runs contiguous with the history of New England itself from the date of the earliest settlement made by white men in Plymouth. William White, the first of the name to settle in New England, came in the "Mayflower." Several other immigrants of the name followed him closely, and became the founders of families which have figured notably in American life and affairs for two and a half centuries. The late Stillman White, for nearly half a century one of the foremost business men of the city of Providence, a well-known public man and a leader in Masonic circles, was a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of Nicholas White, of Dorchester.

(I) Nicholas White, immigrant ancestor and founder, was born in England, and is first of record in the American Colonies in 1643, when he was made a freeman in Dorchester. In 1647 he purchased land in the part of Dorchester called Uncat, now Milton, and built a house there. His purchase subsequently involved him in considerable litigation, the records of which give an interesting sidelight on an attempted land swindle in the infancy of the Colony. Before he had lived at Milton, Mr. White was sued by one Hutchinson, who claimed a prior title. Mr. White sued Woolcot, from whom he had bought the land, and obtained judgment against him, and Woolcot gave bills to satisfy it. Unknown to White, at the same time, he petitioned the General Court for a stay of proceedings and the annulment of the bills and the petition was granted. White then sent a petition stating the facts of the case, but the outcome of this is not known, though it is thought likely that he regained possession of the property, from records in 1659 and 1663, which mention White's land. In 1652 he mortgaged a part of his land to John Gill, of Dorchester, and at that time was living in Dorchester. In October, 1655, he was a resident of Taunton, and in 1657, took the oath of fidelity there. He was very early an owner in the Taunton Iron Works, and was prominently connected with them for many years. He also owned a quarter of a saw mill on Mill river. This mill caused annoyance by preventing the free passage of fish up the river, and the court ordered that the owners make sufficient passage for the herring. He was one of the original sixteen purchasers of Block Island, or New Shoreham, in 1661,

and went in April of that year with the others in a ship sailing for that place. He probably disposed of his right soon afterward, as his name is not in the first division, September, 1661. In 1668 he was one of the company which purchased the land called Taunton North Purchase, embracing the present town of Easton, nearly all of Mansfield and a large part of Norton. In 1672 he was among those who bought the Taunton South Purchase, consisting of Dighton and part of Berkley. Nicholas White was a large owner in Taunton's industries, and was of the wealthiest men of his day in the town. He married, about 1643, Susanna Humphrey, daughter of Jonas and Frances Humphrey, of Dorchester.

(II) Joseph White, son of Nicholas and Susanna (Humphrey) White was a resident of Taunton, and the owner of much property in that town in the vicinity of Scaddings pond and Watson's pond. He served with the Massachusetts troops during King Philip's War, and was wounded in the Swamp fight. In the records of Plymouth Colony, Joseph White is mentioned as one of those paid for killing wolves. He married Mary —, and died in 1724.

(III) Edward White, son of Joseph and Mary White, was born in Taunton, March 27, 1686, and was a lifelong resident of the town. He was a prosperous farmer and a large landowner. He married (first) May 3, 1710, Rebecca Wetherell; (second) Hannah Hewitt (?).

(IV) Elijah White, son of Edward White, was born in Taunton, in 1740-41, and died November 16, 1808. Elijah White served in the Colonial Wars of 1760, and in the American Revolution. Family tradition states that he was very short of stature, and in order to pass the height requirement of the army, stood on a brick to increase his height. He inherited a share of the Taunton North Purchase, and sold it on January 2, 1806. He married (first) (intentions published February 6, 1764) Rhoda White, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Bretton) White, and a descendant of Nicholas White, the founder. On October 23, 1791, he married (second) Anna Wild, of Raynham. Elijah White was a resident of Raynham.

(V) Rufus White, son of Elijah and Rhoda (White) White, was born May 5, 1778, in Raynham, Mass., and died in Walpole, August 20, 1865. He lived in Raynham, Wrentham and Walpole. His will, dated July 25, 1860, was proved March 6, 1866. On January 16, 1796, he married Betsey Knapp, of Raynham, who was born January 12, 1772, and died December 14, 1867.

(VI) James White, son of Rufus and Betsey (Knapp) White, was born in Raynham, Mass., July 1, 1798, and died in Canton, Mass., August 10, 1865. He was a mechanic and a farmer and lived in Wrentham and Canton. His will, dated September 4, 1846, was proved December 18, 1865. On March 14, 1817, he married in Mansfield, Aurelia Howard, who was born in Chesterfield, April 30, 1799. They were the parents of eight children. Stillman White, mentioned below, was the sixth child and third son.

(VII) Stillman White, son of James and Aurelia (Howard) White, was born on February 5, 1832, in

Canton, Mass. James White was a prominent mill owner of Canton, and in middle life retired from business. His son attended the public schools of Canton until he reached his sixteenth year. In 1847 he came to Providence, and entered a brass foundry in the city to learn the trade of molder. Finding in the field a life work, he began forthwith to prepare himself to become a leader in it, and for several years, in addition to familiarizing himself with every phase of the trade, studied bookkeeping and business management in evening schools in Providence. In 1851 he launched his first independent venture, beginning the manufacture of all kinds of brass and bronze castings on a small scale at No. 1 Bark street, Providence. The site of his plant was that of the first manufacturing plant erected in Providence Plantations. The venture proved a success from the very outset, and under the management of Mr. White the business quickly assumed large proportions. One of the principal articles manufactured was the S. White Lining Metal, Mr. White's invention, which has proved one of the best lining metals now in use. The new product found a ready market throughout the country, and was instrumental in popularizing the other articles which Mr. White manufactured. The history of the business was one of continuous success and expansion, and through the long period of his business career Mr. White occupied a position of prominence in manufacturing circles in Providence.

He was also widely known in political life in the city, and was for more than twenty-five years a prominent figure in public affairs. In June, 1866, he was elected a member of the Common Council from the old first ward, and served until June, 1872. In January, 1875, he was again elected to the office, which he filled continuously until 1879. In 1882 he was again returned to office for one term. In 1885 he represented the first ward on the Board of Aldermen, serving until 1887. For seven years Mr. White served as a member of the Rhode Island General Assembly, representing Providence from 1878 to 1883, and again in 1888-89. He figured prominently in the old volunteer fire-fighting organizations of the city until they were disbanded upon the introduction of the present system. In early life he became a member of the Waterwitch Volunteer Fire Company, No. 6. On February 27, 1895, he was elected a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, and served until March 3, 1902, when ill health made necessary his retirement. To commemorate the incidents of half a century of active participation in the affairs of the department Mr. White was presented with a sterling silver loving cup, which represented the contributions of every one of its members, and was a token of the appreciation felt for his indefatigable labors to advance the interests of the department. The cup bears the inscription: "The Providence Fire Department to Stillman White, Fire Commissioner, February 27, 1895, to February 28, 1902."

Stillman White was widely known in Masonic circles in the State, and had attained to the thirty-third degree in Scottish Rite Masonry. In 1860 he was elected master of Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 4, and filled



Stimman White

the chair two years. In 1876 he became a charter member of Adelphoi Lodge, No. 33, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and was chosen the first Worshipful Master, serving in 1876-77-78. He was a member of St. John's Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar. In 1892 he was elected to the office of Grand Master of Rhode Island. His clubs were the Pomander and Central.

On January 31, 1861, Mr. White married Lydia Vorsley, daughter of John and Lydia (Bunn) Worsley, of Barre, Mass. Mrs. White was an attendant of the Episcopal church, was active in charitable and benevolent work, and for many years was a member of the board of visitors of the Rhode Island Homœopathic Hospital. She died December 17, 1902, aged sixty-nine years. Stillman White passed away in Providence, April 3, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. White were the parents of one daughter, Abby Howard, who became the wife of George H. Holmes, of Providence.

George H. Holmes, son of William H. and Harriet (Handy) Holmes, is a member of the firm of George H. Holmes Company, manufacturing jewelers of Providence. He is well known in business circles in the city, and prominent in the Masonic order, in which he has reached the thirty-third degree. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes are the parents of two children: Stillman Howard, who died in infancy, and Ruth Weston, the wife of James Taylor Wilson, of Providence.

WALTER HAMMOND BARNEY—Admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1879, Mr. Barney was in continuous practice in Providence for thirty-eight years, being at the time of his passing senior partner of the law firm of Barney, Lee & McCanna. A learned and able lawyer, he long served a large and influential clientele, his practice being general in character, but in later years he specialized as much as possible in equity and the law of corporations. While the law always held him closely, he did not neglect other activities of city life, and in politics, athletic and sport associations, in church and Sunday school work he was active and useful. He was for a quarter of a century one of the strong supporters of the game of duplicate whist, and was one of the men who in 1891 organized the American Whist League, was an ex-president and a life member of the league, and by every member of the New England Whist Association, and of the Narragansett Whist Club is regarded as the father of those clubs, while all over the United States whist clubs and organizations bear his name on their rolls as an honorary member.

Mr. Barney traced his descent from Jacob Barney, of Swansea, South Wales, Great Britain, who came to New England in 1680, and settled at Newport, R. I. His son, Joseph Barney, settled in Rehoboth, Mass., in 1670, and owned there 640 acres. He married Constance Saunders, and was succeeded by their son, Joseph (2) Barney, who married Joanna Martin. Their son, Martin Barney, married Abigail, daughter of Lieutenant Nathaniel Peck, and they were the parents of the sons, Jonathan and Nathaniel.

Jonathan Barney, born April 24, 1755, married Ruth Perry, and they were the parents of John Barney, the grandparents of Josiah Kent Barney, and the great-grandparents of Walter Hammond, of Providence.

John Barney, of the sixth American generation, was a farmer and also a contractor of mason work. He rebuilt the Washington street piers in Providence after the bridge had been swept away in 1815, built the Brook street sewer, and was employed in the erection of the stone wall around Dexter Asylum. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, his widow, Ruth (Viall) Barney, being granted land on account of his war services.

Josiah Kent Barney, son of John and Ruth (Viall) Barney, was born in Seekonk (now East Providence), December 17, 1830. He had completed a three years' term as apprentice to the machinist's trade when, on February 20, 1852, he left New York City for California, where he remained for two years working in the mines. He then returned to Providence, was associated with ex-Governor John W. Davis in the grocery business, 1855-60, and then went again to California. When he arrived in San Francisco, he found that the silver mines of Nevada were attracting the miners and there he spent two years mining, the Piute Indians adding greatly to the danger and discomfort of his life. He quit mining in 1863, and engaged in a mercantile venture until 1869, in the meantime serving as county commissioner of Lyon county, 1866-69, and as member of the Legislature during the session of 1868-69.

In 1869 Mr. Barney sold his business and returned to Providence, entering into a business partnership with Darius Davis, their place of business being on the site of the present Central House. This partnership was dissolved in 1871, the lease on the property expiring at that time. Mr. Barney then bought property, and in August, 1871, opened a grocery and market, and there conducted a successful business until his retirement. He was a past master of Amity Lodge, No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, Silver City, Nev.; and was a member of the Grand Lodge of Nevada, and filled the office of grand sword bearer and grand junior deacon. He was a member of the Veteran Masonic Association of Providence, and of the West Side Club, a Republican in politics, and a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Susan Hunt Hammond, daughter of Dr. John A. Hammond, of Seekonk. They were the parents of two sons, Walter Hammond and Charles Alfred, the latter born November 19, 1858.

Walter Hammond Barney, of the eighth American generation, was born in Providence, R. I., September 20, 1855, and died there, December 11, 1917. The years 1864-69 were spent in Silver City, Nev., his education having been continued in Providence, where he attended the public schools after the family returned in 1869. He completed his college preparation at Mowry & Goff's English and Classical School, and in 1872 was graduated therefrom with valedictorian honors. He then entered Brown University, whence he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in the class

of 1876, again being the valedictorian, having in his junior year won the Phi Beta Kappa. In 1879 he received the degree of A. M. from Brown University, and the same year was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, having been a student under Colwell & Colt of the Providence bar during the years 1876-79. Immediately after admission he began practice in Providence alone, but three years later he formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Francis Colwell, city solicitor, that association continuing for ten years, 1882-92. From 1893 until 1900 he was a law partner of Samuel Morris, and from 1900 until 1903 was senior member of the firm of Barney & Lee, his partner, Judge Thomas Z. Lee. In 1903 Francis I. McCanna was admitted, the firm then being reorganized as Barney, Lee & McCanna.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Barney was long active in party affairs, and for many years his was a potent voice in party councils. He represented Providence in the Rhode Island House of Representatives during the sessions 1889 and 1890; was chairman of the committees on special legislation, and as such was in charge of the ballot reform act of these sessions, working hard for its introduction and passage. In 1889 he was elected a member of the Providence school committee, and until June, 1904, he held that office, serving as president of the committee for nearly the entire period. He was a member of the Providence Common Council, 1891-92-93, and 1895, and held many important committee assignments, and for several years after retiring from the Council continued as chairman of the special committees on purification of the city water supply and of public parks.

Mr. Barney was one of the founders of the University Club, of which he was a member until his death, and of the Providence Athletic Association. In 1891 he aided in the organization of the American Whist League and was its secretary until 1896, vice-president for one year, 1896, president in 1897, and a life member of its executive committee. He was a founder and for three years was president of the New England Whist Association, and a life member of its executive committee. He was an ex-president of the Narragansett Whist Club, and was one of the best known devotees of duplicate whist in the United States. He was an official member of Trinity, now Trinity Union, Methodist Episcopal Church, of Providence, from 1879, and from 1903 was president of the board of trustees. For fifteen years he was chief secretary of the Sunday School Secretaries' Union. He was interested in all good works, and gave freely of his professional ability to the organizations to which he belonged.

Mr. Barney married, June 20, 1882, Sarah Lydia Walker, daughter of Ezra I. and Margaret (Lambert) Walker. Their only child, Walter Howard, was born in Providence, October 25, 1883.

STEPHEN COLVIN—The surname Colvin, one of the most ancient of English surnames, greatly antedates the Norman Conquest, and is found in the Domesday Book. Its origin is traced to the invasion of Britain by the Romans. The name is of baptiz-

mal origin, signifying literally the son of Colvin Colvin, or Colvinus, as the name appears in the Latin form in the Domesday Book, was a Devonshire tenant-in-chief, and held lands in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The surname Coffin, found in County Devonshire, and with great frequency in New England, is but a variant of Colvin in many cases.

The American Colvins date from the second half of the seventeenth century, and are traced with exception to John Colvin, immigrant ancestor and founder of the family, of Dartmouth, Mass., and Providence, R. I. Rhode Island has been the home of the most notable branches of the family since the time of its founding in the State, and the name carries an honorable repute in professional, business and industrial annals in the State. The line of ancestry herein under consideration is that of the late Stephen Colvin, founder and for many years head of the firm of S. Colvin & Company, and manufacturer of the celebrated Colvin Loom.

(I) John Colvin, the progenitor, emigrated from England to Dartmouth, Mass., at a date unknown. He is first of record in Providence, R. I., in the year 1705, when he purchased upwards of four thousand acres of land. It is evident from this fact that John Colvin was a man of wealth. Little is known of his life, however. He made subsequent purchases of land in Providence and the vicinity, and is thought to have been a farmer on a large scale. He married (first) Dorothy Allan, daughter of Matthew Allan, of Dartmouth, Mass. He married (second), May 30, 1720, Mary Keach. According to Austin, he died prior to November 17, 1729.

(II) Rev. James Colvin, son of John and Dorothy (Allan) Colvin, was born November 24, 1698. He resided first in Providence, later removing to Coventry, R. I. On July 7, 1729, he bought of Randall Holden and his wife, Rose, sixty or seventy acres of land in Westquadnaig. On February 2, 1743, he is mentioned as one of the executors of the will of Peter Roberts, who calls him brother-in-law. Rev. James Colvin married (first) ———; (second) Ann ———. He died March 5, 1755, and his will, dated February 24, 1755, was proved on March 29 following. The inventory of his estate amounted to £570.

(III) Caleb Colvin, son of Rev. James Colvin, inherited land under the will of his father. He was a life-long resident of Coventry, R. I., and a prosperous farmer there. He married, August 3, 1739, Ann Burlingame, daughter of Rev. Thomas Burlingame of Providence. He died after 1773.

(IV) George Colvin, son of Caleb and Anne (Burlingame) Colvin, was born in Coventry, R. I., December 25, 1744. He was a resident of Cranston, R. I., and served during the American Revolution in the navy. He followed the sea for many years prior to his death. George Colvin married, March 13, 1777, Mary Sheldon, daughter of Nicholas and Abigail Sheldon, of Cranston, who after his death received pension from the United States government; she died December 30, 1841, at the venerable age of ninety-one years, seven months, six days. Mr. Colvin died December 19, 1806.



Elliott L. Spencer

(V) George (2) Colvin, son of George (1) and Mary (Sheldon) Colvin, was in Cranston, R. I., May 23, 1779, and was a lifelong resident of the town. He married Huldah Davis.

(V) Sheldon Colvin, son of George (1) and Mary (Sheldon) Colvin, was born in Cranston, R. I., February 21, 1781. He was a farmer and well-known citizen of Cranston for many years prior to his death, in November, 1871. He married Sarah Randall, who died August 8, 1878. Their children were: 1. Caleb, who married Catharine Dawley, and died April 6, 1882. 2. Mary Ann, died Oct. 1897. 3. Nehemiah. 4. Stephen, mentioned below. 5. William Wallace, born Aug. 27, 1825, died Sept. 22, 1851. 6. Daniel, born June 30, 1830, died March 17, 1832. 7. Daniel, born June 1, 1833.

(VI) Stephen Colvin, son of Sheldon and Sarah (Randall) Colvin, was born in the town of Cranston, at Pippin Orchard, on February 24, 1821. He was educated in the schools of the town, attending during the few short winter months, and leaving in the spring as did all farmers' sons of the period in New England to help with the work of the farm. Despite these disadvantages in education, however, he found time for study. He was an apt student of mathematics, of an inventive turn of mind, and the wide knowledge of mathematics and mechanics which he gained in early years later stood him in good stead in his business career. At an early age he learned the trade of machinist at Black Rock, in the Valley section of Warwick, and later entered the machine shop of Perez Peck at Anthony. At a later date he was employed with Asa Sisson, builder of the once well-known Sisson Loom, in Anthony. Under Perez Peck and Asa Sisson, both inventors of considerable genius, Mr. Colvin received training of great value. He familiarized himself thoroughly with every detail of loom manufacture, and subsequently made some important improvements in the loom manufactured by Perez Peck. In 1862, in partnership with several gentlemen, among whom were Alden Williams and Charles Case, Mr. Colvin founded the firm of S. Colvin & Company. In December, 1862, the firm began the manufacture of the celebrated Colvin loom, which within a short period came into very general use in New England and throughout the South. The business grew to very large proportions, and under the direction of Mr. Colvin was one of the most successful enterprises of its kind in Rhode Island. Lodowick Brayton became half-owner of the firm and the plant was removed to Riverpoint, R. I., where the business was conducted successfully until the death of Mr. Colvin.

Although widely known and eminently respected in business and financial circles in Rhode Island, the late Stephen Colvin, as far as was possible for a man of his responsibilities, remained a private citizen. He was a Republican in political affiliation, but in no sense of the word an office seeker. A keen student of the times, he was deeply interested in national and local issues, and espoused every movement for the advancement of the interests of the Valley. He was essentially a worker, detesting idleness. His success

in life was distinctly the result of his own indomitable perseverance and energy. The strictest integrity characterized his every transaction in business, and he was widely known for the fairness and justice of his dealings with men. For many years prior to his death he was a director of the Phenix Trust Company, and the Phenix National Bank of Phenix, R. I., and he was also a stockholder in other local enterprises. He was a member of Warwick Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

On May 6, 1868, Mr. Colvin married at Phenix, R. I., Clara A. Turner, daughter of Charles P. and Caroline (Hale) Turner. Mrs. Colvin, who survives her husband, resides at the Colvin home in Riverpoint, R. I. Mr. and Mrs. Colvin were the parents of the following children: 1. Dr. Stephen Sheldon Colvin, born March 29, 1869; a graduate of Worcester Academy in the class of 1887, and from Brown University in 1891; on completing his studies he was employed for about a year on the "Providence Journal" and the "Telegram;" in 1895 he went to Berlin, where he pursued a course of study for several months, later going to Strasburg, where in May, 1897, he was granted the degree of Ph. D.; on his return to America, Dr. Colvin taught at Worcester English High School for four years; in 1901 he was called to the chair of Philosophy and Natural Theology of the University of Illinois, at Champaign, Ill., where he remained about ten years, then came to Brown University and is now head of the department of education. Dr. Colvin married (first), Oct. 18, 1891, Edna Boothman, who died Jan. 19, 1893; he married (second), July 23, 1895, Eva Mable Collins, of Providence; they are the parents of one son, Sheldon David, born Sept. 19, 1896, in Strasburg, Germany. 2. Sara Hale, born Aug. 29, 1878; was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1899; she married, May 23, 1900, Lewis Anthony Colvin, son of James Colvin, of Worcester, Mass.; they have one son, Kenneth Hale, born Jan. 5, 1902, and one daughter, Amey, born Jan. 3, 1909. 3. Vincent Livingstone, born Dec. 6, 1882, lives at home. Stephen Colvin died at his home in Riverpoint, R. I., Feby. 18, 1904.

EVERETT L. SPENCER—One frequently turns to nature for a simile expressive of the growth of man's genius and ability resulting in successful accomplishment. The great river that finds its source in the little spring, the strong and sturdy tree that sprang from the tiny seed, and many other phenomena of nature have been made the metaphorical expression of man's development. Any such would apply to the life record of Everett L. Spencer, who as a youth of nine entered the business world, and at the age of twenty-three became sole owner of one of the leading jewelry manufacturing concerns of Providence.

Everett L. Spencer, son of Charles Edward and Sarah Jennie (Farr) Spencer, was born in Providence, April 29, 1867. His father came to America with his parents when an infant, the family locating in Rhode Island. Charles Edward Spencer was a Civil War veteran. Everett L. Spencer, left an orphan at an early age, secured a meager education in the public

schools of Providence, and at the age of nine began earning his own living, operating a little fruit stand and selling newspapers. At the age of thirteen he secured his first employment, being with the jewelry firm of Waite, Smith & Company, later known as the Waite, Thresher Company. He remained with that firm ten years, advancing rapidly in rank, and spending the last four years of his life as a traveling salesman, meeting with a good degree of success in that branch of the business. In 1890, after ten years of faithful, continuous service with Waite, Thresher & Company, Inc., he resigned his position, and for a few months traveled in the West, representing the Providence jewelry firm of George H. Holmes & Company. In 1891 he entered into partnership with Albert A. Remington, forming the firm of E. L. Spencer & Company, and then began the manufacture of a general line of gold and plated jewelry. Their plant was formerly owned by Horace Remington. There the firm gained their foothold in the business world, but at the end of the first year Albert A. Remington withdrew, Mr. Spencer purchasing his interest and becoming sole owner in 1892. For several years he followed the original line of manufactures, but was constantly making additions, each in its turn an advance in quality, design and finish. Finally he abandoned the manufacture of plated goods, and adopted a general line of solid gold jewelry, large quantities of goods for personal adornment being manufactured. Until the year 1900 the factory remained at No. 62 Page street, and in August of that year removed to the Emma building at the corner of Aborn and Washington streets. In 1905 the plant was moved to its present location, No. 95 Chestnut street. The company employs a large number of skilled jewelry makers, the machinery used being of the latest and best, the entire plant being operated to secure the best results. In 1903 the business was incorporated as the E. L. Spencer Company, Mr. Spencer being president and treasurer. The company also maintains a New York office, located at Nos. 15-17-19 Maiden Lane. He is a director of the Merchants' National Bank, and of the Manufacturing Jewelers' Board of Trade, and for many years a director of the Union Trust Company. He is past president of the New England Manufacturing Jewelers' and Silversmiths' Association, a member of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, and various organizations. He is active in Masonic bodies, and is a member of lodge, chapter, council and commandery, and the Rhode Island consistory. He is a member of the Commercial Club, Pomham Club, Anawan Club, Turk's Head Club, and various others.

Mr. Spencer married, April 29, 1890, Nettie James Waite, a daughter of the late Daniel B. and Sarah M. (Clewly) Waite, a pioneer jewelry manufacturer of Providence, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer are the parents of a daughter, Evelyn Waite.

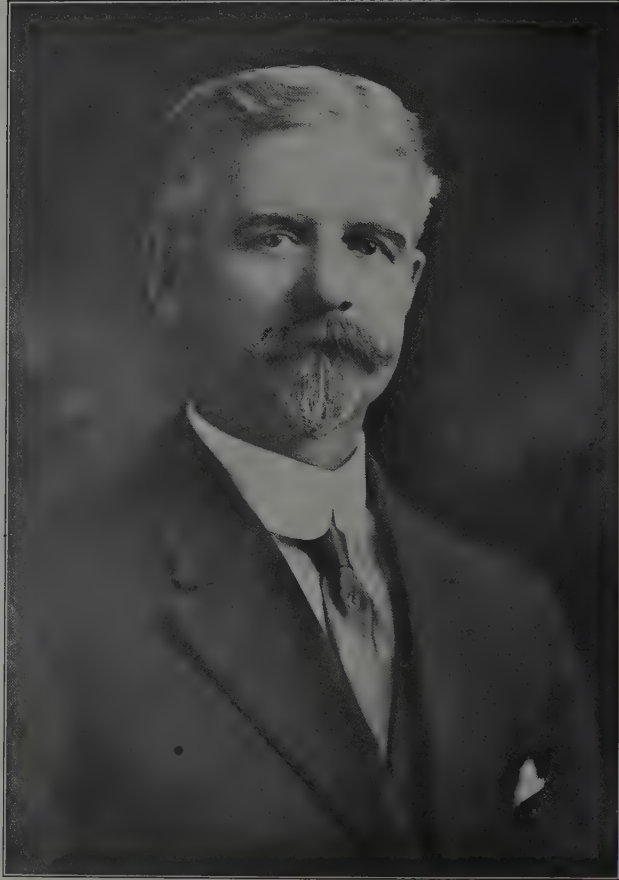
It is with keen satisfaction that Mr. Spencer can review an active and successful business life, and as the architect of his own fortune, is a self-made man in every sense of the word.

FRANK H. HAMMILL—From the date of his admission to the Rhode Island bar, Mr. Hammill has displayed deep interest in public affairs, and has devoted a great deal of his time to the public service of town, county and State. A lawyer of learning and skill, he has served in judicial capacity and in the political arena, and has attained to the high honor of Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Frank H. Hammill, son of Patrick and Mary (Gallagher) Hammill, was born in Bristol, R. I., January 11, 1878, and received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native town, graduating from Bristol High School in 1895. He then entered Brown University, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Philosophy, class of 1900. He prepared for the legal profession at Harvard Law School, receiving his degree, Bachelor of Laws, class of 1904. In 1905 he was admitted to the bar in Rhode Island. He at once began the practice of law in Bristol and Providence, and has since been an attorney-at-law, his public service vieing with his legal business in importance. For three years he was judge of probate, and is standing register in insolvency for Bristol county. He is justice of the District Court of the Fifth Rhode Island Judicial District. These purely professional offices have been supplemented by political offices, his legislative career dating from 1907, when he was elected president of the Town Council of Bristol, a reelection following in 1908. In 1909-10-11 he represented Bristol in the State Legislature, and in 1913 reentered the Legislature, having been returned from Bristol each year until the present. During the years 1913-14 he was deputy speaker, and in January, 1915, was elected Speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, an office he has held continually until the present (1918). He has proved a fair, impartial presiding officer, and in the making of his committees has distributed his favors without fear or favor, recognizing only fitness and length of service in choosing his chairmen. He has the respect of his contemporaries of the House, and ranks among the able and honorable men of the State governing body. He is a Republican in his political faith. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Providence, and Knights of Columbus; also a member of the Pomham Club, and a devotee of motoring and fishing.

Mr. Hammill married, April 17, 1914, Olivia M. C. Day, of Providence, R. I.

GEORGE R. HUSSEY—When the flags flying at half-mast on the City Hall at Providence announced to the city the death of Alderman George R. Hussey, the expressions of regret heard on every side were most touching and heartfelt. Perhaps the thoughts uppermost in the minds of all were best expressed by Mayor Gainer, the dead alderman's intimate and valued friend: "His services to the city as a member of the board of aldermen for the past four years were of inestimable value. He was a man of high ideals, of strong character, and of marked ability. In his death the city of Providence loses a public servant and a patriotic citizen of the highest type, and



Eugene J. San Souci

his associates at City Hall a lovable and faithful friend."

Mr. Hussey had been intimately connected with the city government for four years prior to his death, and was to have retired on January 6, 1919, he having refused to accept nomination for another term as alderman that he might devote all his energy to the affairs of the Baird-North Company of which he was president. It was his connection with this company that brought him to Providence in 1907, a young man of twenty-three. His entire business life had been spent with the Baird-North Company, gold and silversmiths, his father, William G. Hussey, its founder and head until his death in 1908. As executive head of the company from January, 1908, until his own death, December 27, 1918, George R. Hussey developed the company until it ranked with the largest mail order houses of the country. As a business man he was held in the highest esteem, and it was his high sense of honor and his ability, as displayed in the conduct of his private business, which gave him his standing in the city and brought him prominently into the public eye. Just how popular he became with the voters of the sixth ward is best attested by the fact that he was the first and the only Democrat ever elected to the Board of Aldermen from that ward. Not only that, but he was reelected, and could have had a third term but for his positive declination of the honor.

George R. Hussey was a son of William G. Hussey, of Augusta, Me.; Salem, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; and a descendant of Christopher Hussey, born in England, who came to New England with the Rev. Stephen Bachelor on the ship "William and Francis," to Boston, July, 1630. This Christopher Hussey was a suitor for the hand of Theodate Bachelor, and could only gain her father's consent to their marriage by promising to come to New England with his father-in-law. Christopher Hussey was one of the original grantees of Hampton, N. H., the first deacon of the church there, and a captain of militia, town clerk, representative and a royal commissioner. In 1659 he was one of the purchasers of Nantucket, and later was a sea captain. He died in Hampton, N. H., March 6, 1686, aged about ninety years. Branches of his descendants settled in Nantucket and in Maine, George R. Hussey belonging to the Maine family.

George R. Hussey was born in Augusta, Me., May 29, 1884, and died at his home, No. 179 Ontario street, Providence, R. I., December 27, 1918. He attended the public schools of Augusta until 1892, when his parents moved to Salem, Massachusetts. There he finished high school courses and attended commercial college, also being for a time a student at Waltham Horological School. He attended Dartmouth College, and upon leaving became associated with his father who had organized the Baird-North Company, gold and silversmiths. He passed in turn through the different departments of the business, becoming familiar with its every detail, then in 1907 father and son removed the business to Providence. William G. Hussey, the father, died the year following the removal to Providence, and was succeeded in

the management by his son, George R. Hussey. The removal to Providence had been actuated by a desire to benefit by the prominence of Providence as a jewelry manufacturing city, the business of Baird-North being largely done through the mails. Upon succeeding to the presidency Mr. Hussey greatly increased the scope of the business, and during the ten years of life remaining him he placed Baird-North in the very front rank of mail order houses.

In 1912 Mr. Hussey became interested in city politics, and in that year was the Democratic candidate for Common Council from the sixth ward. While the sixth was a strong Republican ward, the exceptional run made by the Democratic candidate focused the eyes of the party leaders upon him, and in 1914 he was made the party candidate for alderman. He also received the endorsement of the Independent organization of the ward, and at the ensuing election he won the verdict of the polls over his opponent, John H. Higgins. In 1916 he was reelected, but declined a third term, his private business interests demanding his entire time. As alderman he was closely associated with the financing committee and its work, he being a member of that most important committee during his entire four years of aldermanic service. He was a supporter of Mayor Gainer and his policies, there also existing a warm personal friendship between the two men.

During his eleven years of residence in Providence, Mr. Hussey became a well-known social figure, and in club and fraternal life was very prominent. He held all degrees of lodge, chapter and commandery of the York Rite of the Masonic order, and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite had attained the thirty-second degree. He was a member of Providence Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and the Boston Athletic Association; his Providence clubs, the Central, West Side, and Metacomet Golf. In all these organizations he was active and popular, his genial, kindly nature responding to the fraternal and social spirit they engendered.

Mr. Hussey married, November 9, 1907, Julia Agnes Corbett, of Beverly, Mass., who survives him with three children: Robert Thurston, Ruth Carol, and Betty Loraine Hussey.

EMERY J. SAN SOUCI—While Lieutenant-Governor San Souci has gone far in political life and received high endorsement from his fellow-citizens, his career as a merchant is equally notable, and the San Souci Department Store has developed from a modest beginning to one of great volume and importance. He reviews a life of earnest effort, and has developed a strong character in which love of justice, upright dealing, and regard for the rights of others are pervading traits. To these he adds energy, industry, ambition, and a sincere desire to be useful.

The family is of French ancestry, early settlers in Canada, in the Province of Quebec, from whence came Euzebe and Marie Louise (Couett) San Souci, the former so thoroughly imbibing the spirit of our institutions that he enlisted in the Union Army, although he had been a resident of the United States but six

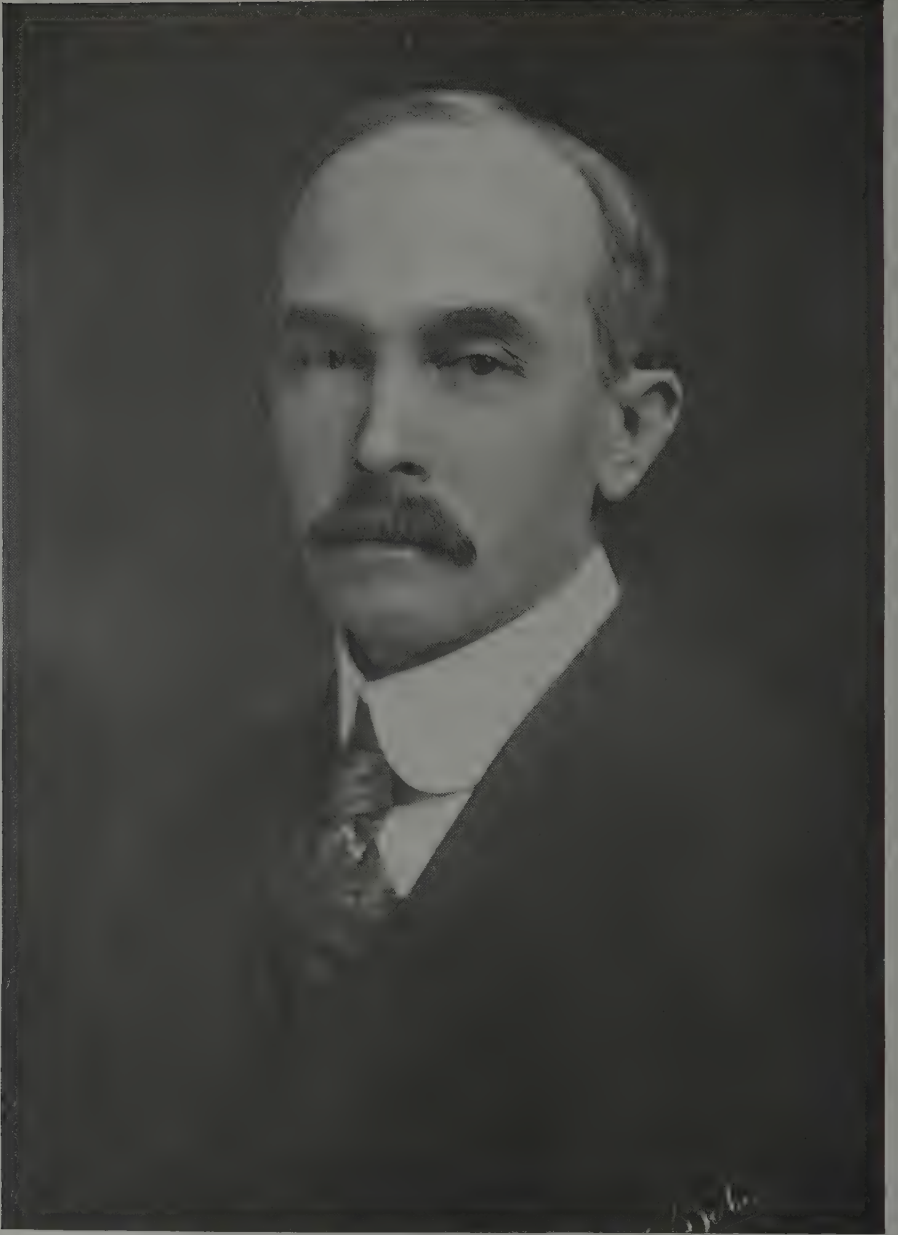
years. His loyalty to his adopted land stood the supreme test, and he sleeps in an honored soldier's grave, meeting his death on the battlefield at Salem Church, Va. Nor was this the only sacrifice the family made that "a government for the people and by the people" should not perish. A son, Francis Euzebe San Souci enlisted in the same regiment, and served until the war closed, was twice wounded, death finally resulting from these wounds ten years later. Such were the antecedents of Lieutenant-Governor San Souci who, left fatherless at the age of seven years, inspired by such family traditions, has so well fought the battle of life that he has placed himself at the head of a large retail mercantile house, and so impressed himself upon the public life of Rhode Island that he is serving his second term as lieutenant-governor of the State, and in the absence of the governor has, on numerous occasions, exercised all the right duties and prerogatives of a governor.

Emery J. San Souci was born in Saco, Me., July 24, 1857, son of Euzebe and Marie Louise (Couett) San Souci, who came from their native Province of Quebec, Canada, to the United States in 1856, settling in Saco, Me. In 1860 the family removed to St. Albans, Vt., where they were residing in 1861, when the father, Euzebe San Souci, enlisted in the First Regiment, Vermont Cavalry. He fought with his regiment and the glorious Army of the Potomac until June 4, 1864, when he fell during the battle of Salem Church, fatally wounded, death resulting June 10. He left his widow with nine children, some of them young, and she, like the strong resolute woman she was, became both father and mother to them, taught them the way of honor and uprightness, so impressing her lessons upon those children that to-day "they rise up and call her blessed." She died in Greenfield, Mass., June 17, 1892, at the home of a daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Euzebe San Souci were the parents of five sons and five daughters, the order of birth not here observed: Francis E., died in 1874 from wounds received in the Civil War, he serving in the First Regiment, Vermont Cavalry, with his father; Euphemia, Phoebe, Philomena, Martha, Victoria, Joseph O., Emery J., George H., and Alfred C.

The family left Saco, Me., while Emery J. was yet under school age, and he attended public school at St. Albans, Vt. The death of his father in 1864, and the necessity of adding his earnings to the family purse, cut short his school years, but nevertheless he finished the grammar school course with graduation. His first work was in a Biddeford, Me., cotton mill, where he resided a few years prior to removing to Greenfield, Mass. There Emery J. was employed as a clerk in a shoe store until 1876, when he entered the service of Eben J. Beane, a shoe merchant at No. 1094 High street, Providence, R. I. One year later he transferred his services to the Clark & Holbrook Manufacturing Company, makers of ladies' shoes, at Hartford, Conn. He remained with that company eleven years, 1877-88, then opened a retail shoe store in Hartford, successfully conducting business there until 1890. He then, in association with his brothers, Joseph O. and Alfred C. San Souci, purchased the Boston Shoe Store, at No. 125 Westminster street, Providence, which they maintained until 1900. In the meantime the San Souci Brothers

had opened a small department store in Olneyville, on Olney square, Providence, also established a shoe store in the same neighborhood, they having at one time four stores in successful operation. Alfred C. San Souci, broken in health, retired from the firm, removed to California, and there died in 1916. In the year 1900, the four stores were consolidated in one, and the business centered in the department store on Olney square, No. 1957 Westminster street, Providence. The building there was enlarged, and is now one of the largest in the city devoted to retail merchandising, its three stories constituting the home of a modern department store, with the omission of a grocery department only. On November 16, 1909, the business was incorporated as the J. O. San Souci Company, Joseph O. San Souci, president; J. San Souci, secretary and treasurer. The business is a large one, sixty to one hundred and twenty-five clerks being employed. The patrons of the store being largely mill operatives and workers, the store is busiest evenings and on Saturdays, when every department store is taxed to its capacity. Mr. San Souci, the treasurer, is one of the inspiring heads of this great business, who have brought it to a condition of successful operation, which is a guarantee of the ability and business genius of its managing head. He is also a director of the Union Trust Company of Providence, and a director of St. Vincent de Paul Infant Asylum.

A Republican in politics, Mr. San Souci began his public career early upon making his permanent location in Providence. He was a member of the annexation committee, which in 1898 accomplished the annexation of a part of the town of Johnston to the city of Providence, and at the city election held in 1900 he was chosen to represent the eighth ward (Olneyville), in Providence City Council, and served continuously until 1907. In all improvements looking to municipal or civic progress, he took a public-spirited part, and it is to his energy and enterprise that much improvement is due. He was a trustee of the Olneyville Library Association, but when Olneyville came in by annexation, Providence councils made no appropriation for the support of the Olneyville Library. As councilman, Mr. San Souci presented the matter to the governing body, argued its injustice, and secured the first appropriation, \$500, which the library received from Providence. In the year 1908, Mr. San Souci was appointed a member of Governor Pothier's staff with the rank of colonel, an honor he held six years. He was nominated and elected on the Republican ticket for lieutenant-governor in 1914, and in 1916 was re-nominated and re-elected to succeed himself in that high office. Perhaps nothing could better illustrate the lieutenant-governor's versatility and genius for adapting himself to the work in hand than his career as lieutenant-governor, particularly in his fulfillment of that part of his duty requiring him to preside over the Senate. He was not a parliamentarian when elected, but he quickly mastered the rules as laid down in Reed, and no man presides over a legislative body with greater fairness, dignity and ease than he. He is highly popular both as official and civilian, being a man of most democratic nature and practice, the friend of every man who is willing to be his friend. He has risen above the arts of the dema-



Nathan M. Wright

ogue or office seeker, has preserved his high character and glories in the fact that every success which has come to him has been won honorably and fairly. He is strong in his party allegiance, a tower of strength to the party, and is so recognized in party councils.

He is the oldest member of the Knights of Columbus in the city, in point of years of membership, and is a past grand knight; he is an ex-president of the Providence Catholic Club, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Sons of Veterans, and once held the second highest office in the National body of that order. He is an honorary member of Slocum Post, Grand Army of the Republic; honorary member of Connell Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars; member of the West Side and Sunset clubs. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic, being a member of St. Anthony's Parish, Providence.

Lieutenant-Governor San Souci married Minnie A. Duffy, and they are the parents of two daughters: Mary Louisa and Euphemia Maybelle San Souci. The family home is No. 176 Webster avenue, Providence.

JUDGE JOHN DORAN, well-known in the legal profession, is a son of James and Catherine (Nolan) Doran, of Barrington, R. I., where he was born, November 8, 1858, and there prepared for college in private schools, one of his instructors being Isaac F. Caday, of Barrington Centre. From preparatory school he went to Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., there completing his classical study. After a course of law study and preparation, he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in July, 1882, and at once began practice in Providence. For five years he practiced alone, and then formed a partnership with Edwin D. McGuinness, which continued for fourteen years, 1887-1901. That partnership was then dissolved upon Mr. McGuinness' death. He was elected to the Superior Court of Rhode Island as associate justice, February 1, 1913. Judge Doran is a Democrat in politics, but numbers his friends and his supporters in both parties. He is a member of the University and Catholic clubs.

JOHN LINCOLN ALGER, A. M.—The position Professor Alger holds among the educators of New England is one of honor, and has been won by close devotion to the profession he embraced since 1890. His connection with the Rhode Island State Normal School at Providence began in 1908, and has resulted in increased professional reputation for Professor Alger, and in a higher plane of efficiency and usefulness for the institution. He is a son of Nathan Willis and Mary Key (French) Alger, his parents residing in Vermont. John Lincoln Alger was born in Eaton, Quebec, Canada, November 20, 1864. His education was completed at Brown University, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, class of 1890, making Phi Beta Kappa. In 1895 he was awarded the Master's degree with the class of that year. Prior to graduation, in 1890, he began teaching in the Rutland (Vermont) High School, under the principalship of Professor George Grafton Wilson, then came to Providence and taught in the high school until 1892, when he became instructor in mathematics at Brown University, a post he occupied

from 1892 until 1895. He then resigned to accept the superintendency of the public schools of Bennington, Vt., holding that position five years, 1895-1900. The next four years he spent in Normal work as principal of the Vermont State Normal School of Johnson, going thence, in 1904, to Vermont Academy, Saxtons River, Vt., as principal. Four years were spent at the academy, then came his return to Providence, R. I., in September, 1908, as head of the Rhode Island State Normal School, his present position ten years later. He is a member of several professional societies, is well-known in educational circles as instructor, speaker and writer, and is wholly devoted to his work. Out-of-door recreation attracts him, and his vacation periods are usually spent in some spot convenient to ocean or forest.

Professor Alger married, June 30, 1896, Edith Good-year, of North Haven, Conn.

NATHAN MANCHESTER WRIGHT—Tracing in unbroken line of descent to a hero of the Revolution, Lieutenant James Wells, and to Henry Wright, of Dorchester, Mass., 1635, Mr. Wright is a native and loyal son of Rhode Island, best known, perhaps, for his valuable assistance and untiring effort in effecting a division of the old town of Johnston, and annexing the easterly portion to Providence. Originally Johnston was a distinctively rural community adapted to a town form of government. But while the western part of the town retained its rural character, the eastern part filled up with city families, became very populous and demanded the form of city government and the advantages to which they were accustomed. Mr. Wright was of this latter party, and ably headed the movement to bring about the desired conditions. The opposition was strong, and the prejudice to be removed was deep seated, but as the recognized leader he met this objection with infinite tact and patience, finally effecting the separation of the town. After annexation he continued his leadership, and was the most potent force in securing from the city of Providence the improvements sorely needed by the annexed district. So he is held in high honor by his fellowmen of his home district, and in the city is the well known, efficient clerk of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of Rhode Island. Since 1643 Wrights have been associated with the history of Rhode Island, Henry Wright, the American ancestor, coming from Dorchester, Mass., in that year, the records showing that his home lot was adjoining that of Roger Williams. In this branch the town of Foster, R. I., became the family seat, Nathan M. Wright being of the fourth generation of Wrights to reside there.

His father, Albert H. Wright, was a farmer of Foster in early manhood, but later engaged in the lumber business, then until retirement devoted himself to real estate as agent and trustee. Albert H. Wright married Mary C. Mathewson, daughter of Nathan and Laura A. (Millard) Mathewson. An ancestor of Nathan M. Wright was Lieutenant James Wells, of the Sixth Company, Rhode Island Militia, of the town of Scituate, Lieutenant Wells being a brave officer of the Revolution through whom his great-grandson, Nathan M. Wright, obtains membership in the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

Nathan Manchester Wright was born in the town of Foster, R. I., February 14, 1865, and there his parents resided until 1871, when they moved to the town of Johnston. There the lad, Nathan M., attended public schools, passing later to the grade and high schools of Providence, completing the high school course with graduation, class of 1885. He entered Brown University, completed a full four years' course, made Phi Beta Kappa in his senior year, won honors in English, and was graduated A. B., class of 1889. The following year, 1890, he became a member of the reportorial staff of "The Providence Journal," and shortly afterward was appointed secretary to the editor of the "Journal," a position he filled until 1903. During that period he studied law, and on October 31, 1904, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. He at once began general practice in Providence, was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit Court, December 4, 1905, and became well established in public regard as a lawyer of learning and skill.

In July, 1906, Mr. Wright was elected by the City Council as justice of the Police Court of Providence, and by successive re-elections filled the position ably for three years, surrendering it after election for his present post, clerk of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of Rhode Island, March 19, 1909. In political faith a Republican, Mr. Wright has given much time to the public service, beginning as a senate page at the age of thirteen, and when barely a voter serving as delegate to State and local conventions. He was superintendent of schools for the town of Johnston for three years, 1891-94; elected a member of Providence Common Council in 1898, serving two years; elected secretary and treasurer of the Republican State Central Committee in July, 1903, an office he yet most ably fills. His services to the party in that position have been well nigh invaluable, his peculiar qualities of thoroughness, systematic arrangement of detail and ready pen, fitting in well with the requirement of the post. Quiet and unassuming in manner, Mr. Wright is most energetic, and never leaves a subject until it is mastered. He is an ex-president of the Sunset Club; member of the Bernard Club; Nestell Lodge, No. 37, Free and Accepted Masons; Providence Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters; Cavalry Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar; past noble grand of Manufacturers Lodge, No. 15, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and is grand officer of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Rhode Island Bar Association.

Judge Wright married, November 27, 1889, Mary Elizabeth Page, daughter of John W. Page, of Providence. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are the parents of two sons, Nathan M. (2), and Harold P.; also of two daughters, Beatrice M. and Evangeline P. Nathan M., Jr., is a member of the Rhode Island bar, having been admitted to practice in November, 1915, and is an assistant clerk of the Superior Court. Harold P., a law student, was in the service during the "World War," graduating from the Second Plattsburg Officers' Training Camp, taking up aviation, and finally going into the

Thirty-seventh Artillery Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps, being with the latter unit when the armistice was signed. Beatrice M., married Harold R. Shippe of Pawtucket; parents of two children: Elizabeth W. Elmer R.

FRANK D. SIMMONS, president of the Eastern Coal Company, and for a quarter of a century a prominent figure in business circles in the City of Providence, was born on February 17, 1857, son of the late Stephen and Fannie E. (Allen) Simmons, and member of a well-known Rhode Island family of early Colonial date. Stephen Simmons was born in Little Compton, son of Henry Brightman and Sally (Seabury) Simmons, and a lineal descendant of Moses Simonson, founder of the family in America. The surname is of Dutch origin, and the progenitor, a Dutch gentleman of Leyden, settled among the Pilgrims at Plymouth prior to 1634. As early as the second generation, the family name had become Simmons, and as such it has figured in Massachusetts and Rhode Island annals since the middle of the seventeenth century. Stephen Simmons was for many years a member of the firm of Brown & Keach, jewelry manufacturers on disposing of his interests in this enterprise, he entered the field of real estate, in which he engaged successfully until his death, April 13, 1886.

Frank D. Simmons was educated in the public schools of Providence, and later attended Bryant & Stratton's Business College. In 1877, after two years experience with a manufacturing jewelry firm, as bookkeeper, Mr. Simmons accepted a position with the Tucker & Little Coal Company as clerk and collecting agent. In 1879 he established himself independently in the coal business, under the name of the F. D. Simmons Coal Company, locating his coal yards on Pearl street. After conducting this business successfully alone for a short period, Mr. Simmons formed a partnership with Robert B. Little, under the firm name of R. B. Little & Company. The business was conducted under this name with yards at Point street, until 1890, when the firm consolidated with three other companies of Providence, and incorporated under the name of the Eastern Coal Company. Frank D. Simmons became a director and assistant to the president of the new company. In 1910 he was elected president and general manager, which offices he holds at the time of writing (1919). Mr. Simmons is active in numerous other mercantile enterprises of Providence, and ranks prominently among the most successful business leaders of the city. He is treasurer and director of the Fidelity Mercantile Agency, of the Loose Leaf Manufacturing Company, and of the Economy Faucet Company.

Mr. Simmons is well known in Masonic circles, and is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons; Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Cavalry Commandery, Knights Templar; and Palestine Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs are the Turk's Head, Pomham, Anawan and Central, of Providence. In political affiliation he is a Republican.

On April 20, 1882, Mr. Simmons married Mary E. Little, daughter of Robert B. Little, his former partner.



Philip H. Melbourn

Mr. and Mrs. Simmons were the parents of a daughter, Rachel, wife of Alan C. Blanding, of Providence; and a son, the late Captain F. Ronald Simmons, of whom a narrative follows.

CAPTAIN F. RONALD SIMMONS—The Great War has taken its grim toll in lives from every walk of life; every profession, every vocation, every science, every art has given of its best to the end that civilization might survive the menacing onslaught of the Hun. When the storm cloud of war broke over Europe in August, 1914, Paris harbored a colony of artists and cosmopolitans famed the world over as "The American Colony," and composed of Americans who sought in Paris the training and inspiration which only her schools and ateliers can give. Carefree, thoughtless beyond the needs of the day, they lived in a fever of excitement, varying earnest study with pleasure seeking. At the outbreak of the war, F. Ronald Simmons was a well-known member of the inner circle of American artists in Paris, a student at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and already an artist of recognized powers. In the course of four years' residence in Paris he had acquired an exceptional understanding of French character and French point of view, and an acquaintance in many circles of Parisian life which subsequently was of the utmost value to him in his work as an officer of the Intelligence Section of the American Expeditionary Force.

F. Ronald Simmons was born in Providence, R. I., in 1885, the son of Frank D. and Mary E. (Little) Simmons. After preparation in private schools and at Phillip's Andover Academy, he matriculated at Yale, where he took a Bachelor's degree in 1907. He then completed a course in architecture in the Boston Institute of Technology, and after a short office experience in Providence, went to Paris to continue his studies. Art gripped him strongly, however, and by 1914 he had definitely abandoned architecture, had long been a student at the Beaux Arts, and was working with water colors, and later oils, in a famous Paris atelier. Then came July and August, 1914, and all was forgotten except the dire predicament of Paris. Many left the city, but F. Ronald Simmons was one of those who stayed, and was among the first American to begin relief work among the stricken French. He was one of the organizers of the American Committee of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, through which American students of the school aided former French students who had gone to the front and their families. In the winter of 1916-17 he resigned from this committee to devote his entire time to work in the convalescent homes under the direction of Mrs. Edith Wharton, the American novelist, who, in a tribute to his memory says: "As a member of the committee of the *Tuberculeux de la Guerre* he collaborated with me till that charity was absorbed by the American Red Cross, and again and again I had occasion to profit by his wise advice, his tact and patience and discernment."

When, in March, 1917, the American Military Commission, headed by Major Churchill, arrived in Paris, Mr. Simmons was asked to become one of its civilian members, because of his extensive knowledge of the

French people, of their language and their customs, and his seemingly instinctive ability to create an atmosphere of harmony and cordial intimacy between the French and Americans. With America's entry into the war, Major Churchill was established at General Pershing's headquarters in Paris, and with him was Mr. Simmons, who rendered a service which cannot be overestimated in the trying six months of adjustment which ensued. He played no mean part in the evolving of the American system intelligence, and by August, 1917, it was decided that he could work more effectively as a member of the Expeditionary Forces than as a civilian. He was commissioned a lieutenant, and soon afterward was put in charge of the American mission of the Inter-Allied Bureau at Paris. In February, 1918, he was given the rank of captain, and a few months later was assigned to a responsible mission in the Intelligence Section of the Service of Supply (the familiar S. O. S.) and went to Southern France, taking up headquarters at Bordeaux. He was in line for further promotion when stricken with double pneumonia; his strength had been undermined by his constant and tireless devotion to duty, and the disease proved fatal within three days.

His death at the outset of what many predicted would have been a brilliant career is one of the tragedies of war. But he died a hero, as much so as if he had died on the field of battle. His death was mourned as a personal loss by the highest officials of the American Expeditionary Forces, who paid eloquent tribute to his services to our army—services rendered at a time when few were qualified to perform them. Of his measure as a man, and a friend, Mrs. Edith Wharton, the novelist, says:

His friends would like to dwell on qualities more deeply concealed under the incurable modesty; on the responsive warmth of his sympathies, his joyous sense of humor, his sensitiveness to all things fine and rare, and the strange maturity of his judgments. * * * He was always ready; every call found him, every distress appealed to him. If he had faults, his friends never discovered them; if he had lived long enough to give his full measure many more would have mourned him as we are mourning him to-day.—Taken from the Paris Edition of "The New York Herald," of August 14, 1918.

PHILIP HERBERT WILBOUR—From the time Samuel Wilbore fled from Taunton, Mass., to Providence, driven by the persecutions of his religious opponents, the family has been prominent in the public and business life of the Colony and State of Rhode Island. Without an exception the heads of each of the nine generations of the branch herein recorded have been land owners and substantial farmers, the family possessions lying mainly in the town of Little Compton.

Isaac Wilbour, of the sixth generation, although a member of Congress, 1807-09, lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island in 1810, and from May, 1819, to May, 1827, chief justice of the Supreme Court, Rhode Island, ever made his home at his farm, following in that regard the example of his father, and was likewise emulated by his son Philip, his grandson, Isaac Champ-
lin, and his great-grandson, Philip Herbert Wilbour, who inherited from his father the distinction of owning and operating the most extensive poultry farming business in the United States. He has made the con-

tinuation of that farm the aim of his business career, but since 1900 has figured prominently in public life. He is of the ninth American generation of the family founded by Samuel Wilbore, of Boston, who was admitted to the church there, December 1, 1633, that being the first recorded mention of the founder of the family in New England. The name Wildbore became Wilbore in the second generation, was so spelled by the third, but in the fourth generation William changed it to Wilbour, which since prevails in this branch, although many of the same family line spell it both Wilbour and Wilbur as well. Samuel Wildbore was one of the founders of the iron industry at Taunton, Mass., building with his associates a furnace at what is now Raynham, the first built in New England. He became wealthy for his day, but his standing in the community could not preserve him from religious persecutions, and for embracing the "dangerous doctrines" of Cotton and Wheelwright he was banished from Massachusetts with seventeen others. Although he owned a house in Boston, and one in Taunton, he abandoned both, and on the advice of Roger Williams he, with seventeen fellow exiles, purchased from the Indians the Island of Aquidneck, he moving there with his family in 1638, these eighteen persons forming a colony under a solemn compact, March 7, 1638. The founder died September 29, 1656, twenty-two years after having been made a freeman at Boston. His first wife Ann was a daughter of Thomas Bradford, of Dorchester, Yorkshire, England. Two of their sons, Samuel and William, settled in Portsmouth, R. I.; another, Joseph, located at Taunton, Mass.; the fourth, Shadrach, in that part of the same town now known as Raynham. Prior to November 29, 1645, Samuel Wildbore married a second wife, Elizabeth.

The line of descent from the pioneer settler, Samuel Wilbore, to Philip Herbert Wilbour is through William Wilbor, of Portsmouth, deputy in 1678; his son, Samuel Wilbor, a farmer of Little Compton, R. I., and his wife, Elizabeth (Potter) Wilbor; their son, William Wilbour, also a farmer of Little Compton, and his wife, Esther (Burgess) Wilbour; their son, Charles Wilbour, who owned and cultivated a large tract of land near Sakonnet river in the town of Little Compton, and his first wife, Hannah (Borden) Wilbour; their son, Isaac Wilbour, a farmer of the old homestead, member of Congress, lieutenant-governor, and his wife, Hannah, daughter of Captain Philip Taber; their son, Philip Wilbour, a farmer of one hundred and twenty-five acres yet owned in the family, and his wife, Eliza Penelope (Champlin) Wilbour; their son, Isaac Champlin Wilbour, of further mention, and his wife, Deborah Josephine Wilbour; their son, Philip Herbert Wilbour, of further mention.

Isaac Champlin Wilbour, born at the homestead in Little Compton, R. I., May 11, 1831, died September, 1899. He became owner of the home farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres, added to it by purchase until he had increased its area to two hundred and sixty acres. He was the pioneer poultry farmer of his district and developed that business to enormous proportions, having five thousand hens, his yearly shipments of eggs to all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe averaging 150,000 dozen. His energy and

progressive ideas won him great success, and he ranked with the leading business men of his section. A work of love which was carried to completion with the aid of his cousin, Charles Edwin Wilbour, was the building of Sakonnet Cemetery, the beautiful chapel therein having a chime of bells imported from Belgium. Within are marble tablets commemorative of many members of the family beginning with Lieutenant-Governor Isaac Wilbour, and there the donor rests.

Isaac Champlin Wilbour married (first), Deborah Josephine Wilbour, born July 13, 1834, died, 1899; daughter of Benjamin and Abby M. (Taylor) Wilbour, and granddaughter of Daniel Wilbour and of Samuel Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. Wilbour were the parents of Philip Herbert, of further mention; Caroline Corey, died aged seven; Elizabeth Champlin; Deborah Josephine, married Frederick Marcy Patten, of Brookline, Mass. Mr. Wilbour married (second), Amelia French of Nantucket, who survived him. They were the parents of a son, William French, a lawyer of New York City.

Philip Herbert Wilbour, only son of Isaac Champlin Wilbour and his first wife, Deborah Josephine (Wilbour) Wilbour, was born at the homestead at Little Compton, which he now owns, August 27, 1856. He was educated in the public schools and Friends' School, Providence, and grew to manhood at the homestead, his father's chief assistant and later partner in the poultry raising business for which the farm was famous. After the death of the founder of the business in 1899, the son assumed entire control and has continued to successfully manage it along the same lines, improved and added to as experience dictated. The house which sheltered several generations has been remodeled and added to until, with its beautiful grounds, conservatory and location, it is most attractive to the eye of the beholder, and a source of deep pride and satisfaction to its owner.

Inheriting the public spirit of his forbears, Mr. Wilbour has taken an active part in public affairs, and given much time to the service of the people of his State. He had been a member of the Town Council prior to the year 1900, and in that year was elected representative from Little Compton to the State Legislature. He served three years in the House, being chairman of the committee on special legislation, and a member of other committees. His work in the House pleased his constituents, and in 1903 he was elected State Senator, and in 1907 reelected. He was chairman of the committees on corporations and finance, and other committees, also upon the floor of the Senate proved one of the able, influential and valuable members of that body. In 1912 Senator Wilbour was elected president pro tempore of the Senate, holding until March 15, 1917. During that period, in the absence of the governor and lieutenant-governor, he officiated several times as acting governor. On November 30, 1897, he was appointed a member of the Shell Fish Commission by Governor Dyer, and after five years on the commission was chosen its president, holding that office twenty years, until January 19, 1917. In 1917 he was elected to his present post, state auditor and insurance commissioner. In politics he is a Republican, influential in the party and potent in council.

His farm responsibilities and State public service have not caused him to neglect local duties, and for seven years he served Little Compton as town treasurer, was a director of the Tiverton & Little Compton Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a charter member of Monona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and with his life has continued that membership until the present. He is also a member of the State Grange and the National Grange, and keeps in close touch with the efforts made through these bodies to improve farming conditions. He is a member of Eureka Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Portsmouth, R. I., and Sekonnet Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. There is no interest of his State but what appeals to him and commands his loyal support. As a public official his record is one of efficiency, every office being regarded as a trust to be faithfully administered as though it were his own private business. A genial, pleasing personality adds to his popularity, and he has never yet received an adverse decision at the polls.

Mr. Wilbour married, in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 28, 1885, Grace Frances Ropes, born in Salem, Mass., daughter of Ripley Ropes. Mr. and Mrs. Wilbour are the parents of a son, Lincoln, born March 6, 1886, now listed in the United States Naval Reserve Force, District No. 2, Station, New London, Conn., in business at Providence, R. I.; and two daughters: Elizabeth Hamilton, who died young, and Dorothy.

There is a portion of the old farm, however, which held sacred to the preservation of a historical spot, and a story which dates back to the early Indian occupation. This part of the farm bears the name Awashonks Park, and was once the home of the Saugkonks tribe of Indians, it being known in an earlier day as the Tompee Swamps. Over this tribe reigned Queen Awashonks, a Queen who was gifted with a keener insight and greater wisdom than even the powerful King Philip, and stood firm in her insistence upon the white man's right to live among them in peace. When King Philip sent his chiefs to her inviting her to join him and them in a war of extermination against the Whites, she flatly refused her aid and tried to dissuade the king from attempting war. She failed and one of the ornaments of Awashonks Park is a monument to the good Queen's memory. This monument is in the form of a great boulder of slate through which runs a gleam of white flint quartz. The face of the rock bears this inscription: "To the memory of Awashonks, Queen of the Saugkonks, and friend of the white man." This inscription is deeply engraved in the face of the rock, and by chance curiously enough the words "White man" are cut into the strata of white flint in the boulder. Another large boulder serves as a monument to both King Philip and the Queen, commemorating her refusal to join the King in his war against the Whites, a war which resulted in his death. The inscription on this monument is as follows: "Pometocum—August 12, 1676 (Philip) King of the Wampanoags."

This part of the old farm Mr. Wilbour has converted into a park, which he has improved and traversed with roads and paths, making all parts of its beautiful sea accessible to the public to whom he has opened it free of charge or expense. He has devoted much time and money to preserve this historic spot for future

generations. The beautiful drives reach the spots preserved by tablet or inscription, and no part of the farm, no matter how important it may be to the business thereon conducted, receives the care and attention bestowed upon Awashonks Park, which commemorates the worthy deeds of this so-called "Savage" Queen. The development of its beauty and the preservation of its historical value has given him deep satisfaction, and it is with an honest pride that he regards this chapter in his life's history. No trees are allowed to be moved until they mar the landscape, and forestry is combined with skillful landscape gardening to produce the best results. To the natural timber Mr. Wilbour has added different varieties with especial regard to their autumn coloring, selecting those whose colors will form with the native trees a beautiful landscape view full of warm color when the frosts of the autumn have developed their richest tints. For the later winter landscape he has caused to be planted the choicest evergreens, and thus in spring, summer, autumn and winter, some particular form of sylvan beauty is presented in Awashonks Park.

MARSDEN J. PERRY—At the age of twenty-one, Mr. Perry cast his lot with the business interests of the city of Providence. In 1881, he became a director of the Bank of America, now the Union Trust Company, and during the thirty-eight years which have since elapsed, 1881-1919, that relation has remained unchanged further than advancement to chairman of the board of directors, a responsible position which he resigned from in January, 1919. He is a man of wide and varied activities in business, heavily interested in public utilities, manufacturing and finance; in social life a well-known clubman and member of many organizations of varied nature; in literature a disciple of Shakespeare, his collection of Shakespeareana noted for its rare editions and manuscript. He is not only a man of large business affairs, but is big mentally, broadminded, public spirited, a type we love to classify as "American." He runs true to the type, and is a worthy twentieth century representative of the ancient New England family which gave the hero of Lake Erie to his country, and in every generation has produced men of similar merit.

Marsden J. Perry, son of Horatio Nelson and Malvina (Wilson) Perry, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., November 2, 1850. He was educated in the public school, and under private instructors, his business life beginning in 1871, with his removal to Providence, R. I. He at once took a part in the business affairs of importance, and in 1881 was elected a member of the Bank of America, a strong financial institution of Providence, known to the present day investors as the Union Trust Company. From that time Mr. Perry has been a potent factor in the business world, and is one of the strong men of his day upon whose shoulders are laid heavy burdens of development and management. These burdens, however he carries lightly, and gives them only their proper place in his scheme of life. He served as chairman of the board of directors of the Union Trust Company, the Electric Bond & Share Company, the Norfolk Southern Railroad Company, and the John L. Roper Lumber Company, of Norfolk, Va. He is a

director of the American-La France Fire Engine Company, American Screw Company, Eastern Carolina Home & Farms Association, Electric Securities, General Electric Company, Intertype Corporation, Nicholson File Company, Pawtucket Street Railway Company, and vice-president of the Providence Cable Tramway Company, holding the same office with the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company, Union Railroad of Providence, United Traction & Electric Company, Denver & Northwestern Railway Company, and the Holding Company of New York. He has long been interested in the development of Massachusetts and Rhode Island electric lighting and street railway properties, his investments being extensive beyond those named.

A man of public spirit and interested in all that interests his fellow-men, Mr. Perry has affiliated with many societies and organizations of varied importance, including the Chamber of Commerce of Providence, the famous Burgess Corps of Albany, N. Y., the Civic League of Newport, R. I., the Rhode Island Historical Society, and the Newport Historical Society. His clubs are "The Brook," of New York City, the Squantum Association, Turk's Head, Art, and Rhode Island Country of Providence; Yacht and Golf, of Newport; Sleepy Hollow Country, and Westchester Country.

Mr. Perry married Marian Lincoln, of Worcester, Mass., daughter of Edward Winslow and Katharine Von Weber (Marston) Lincoln. They are the parents of a son, Marsden J. (2). The family summer home is "Bleak House," at Newport, the city residence No. 52 Power street, Providence.

JOHN SIMMONS PALMER, 2nd—Descending from William Palmer, who came from England in the ship "Fortune," in direct paternal line, and from John Alden, of the "Mayflower," 1620, John S. Palmer, of Providence, R. I., is of pure New England stock, and in his own life exemplifies the energies and virtues of a worthy ancestry.

He is a native son and the second John Simmons Palmer who has been identified with jewelry manufacture in Providence, his grandfather, John Simmons Palmer, who was born in Newport, R. I., March 22, 1824, and died in Providence, July 8, 1908, having established the firm of Palmer & Stave in July, 1845, a firm which in September, 1852, became as at present Palmer & Capron. The founder was succeeded by his son, Julius Palmer, who had long been his assistant and partner and who retired from partnership on January 1, 1916. John Simmons Palmer, 2nd, of the third generation in the business, has been connected herewith since 1905, and since 1906 has been a member of the firm. The company plant is located at No. 167 Dorrance street, Providence, its longtime home, that has sheltered grandfather, father and son, the three generations at one time contemporary, the founder continuing active in the business for more than fifty-five years, his son Julius, since 1877, and his grandson, John S., since 1905.

John Simmons Palmer, 1st, was apprenticed in September, 1840, with the firm of G. and S. Owen, George Owen of that firm being his brother-in-law, and after acquiring expert knowledge of the jewelry business formed a partnership in July, 1843, with a Norwegian

toolmaker, Christian Stave, who later removed to Vermont and the firm was dissolved. Lucien P. Lam then became a partner of Mr. Palmer and continued until the former's death on November 15, 1852, when the firm was again changed by Charles S. Capron joining with Mr. Palmer. The firm was then organized Palmer & Capron and continued until 1891, when Capron withdrew on account of ill health and advanced age. The firm name was, however, retained, and Julius Palmer and Fenelon A. Peirce were admitted to partnership. The firm has been noted for the manufacture of rolled plate and sterling silver rings from the beginning, and one of the most successful firms in the field. They were one of the first to establish a New York office. In 1854 they located at No. 20 Maiden Lane, and remained at that address sixty years, and are now at No. 9 Maiden Lane, while the factory at Dorrance and Clifford streets, Providence, has been their home since 1864.

Julius Palmer was born in Providence, R. I., July 20, 1854, son of John Simmons and Frances M. (Pratt) Palmer. He attended the public schools of Providence, after which he entered Brown University, from which he received his degree of A. B. in 1877. Upon completing his years of educational preparation, he became associated with his father in the jewelry manufacturing firm, Palmer & Capron, and from 1877 until the present has been one of the active men of the jewelry manufacturing business. Julius Palmer was his father's close friend and valued partner until death, claimed the veteran manufacturer, Julius then becoming and continuing sole head of the business until 1916, when John S., of the third generation, was admitted to the firm name, however, continuing since 1852, Palmer & Capron. He has other business engagements, was director of the old National Bank of Providence from 1866 until 1912, and from 1896 until 1902 was president of the bank and highly regarded as a financier. He has been director of the Equitable Marine Insurance Company since 1884, and has rendered valued service in founding and developing many Providence enterprises. He is a member of the University and the Squantum clubs of Providence. He retired from partnership with the firm, January 1, 1916. He married, October 18, 1878, Jessie F. Richmond, and they are the parents of a son, John Simmons Palmer, 2nd, of whom further mention is made, and two daughters, Laura Richmond and Jessie F.

John Simmons Palmer, 2nd, only son of Julius and Jessie F. (Richmond) Palmer, was born in Providence, R. I., February 14, 1881, and was there educated, completing grade and high school courses and entering Brown University in 1901, and leaving in his junior year. He began his business career with Palmer & Capron, and passed through all grades of promotion and since 1908 has been a partner in the firm which for nearly three-quarters of a century has been prominent in jewelry manufacture and in the Palmer name. He has business interests of importance beyond the sphere of Palmer & Capron, and is one of the highly esteemed substantial young business men of Providence. He is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Sons of the Revolution, Zeta Psi, Barrington and Bristol Yacht clubs, being commodore of the latter (1919), yachting being his favored form of recreation.



Lewis A. Waterman

religious faith he is a Congregationalist, and his library of well-stocked books is a source of great enjoyment.

Mr. Palmer married, June 14, 1911, Abbie Easton, of Barrington, R. I. They are the parents of John, Julius (2), and Elizabeth, Frances and Jane.

LEWIS ANTHONY WATERMAN—When Mr. Waterman, now an eminent member of the Rhode Island bar, appeared for entrance examinations before Brown University authorities, he brought with him his diploma showing graduation from the Providence High School, and the only special honor the school could confer—"honorable mention." This in a measure prepared the way for an excellent examination record, but when the same young man in a class of one hundred and eight, seeking entrance to the University, took the third prize in mathematics, the second prize in Greek, and the second prize in French, they were truly surprised. In the years that followed he compiled an exceedingly honorable record, and was one of eight chosen in his senior year for the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the honor being conferred for scholarship. His career at the bar has borne out the promise of his college years, and he is one of the leaders at a bar of strong men. He has earned the honor of carrying Democracy's banner in gubernatorial battles of 1910-1911, the fact that it is a "forlorn hope," not in any way detracting but rather adding to the honor. He is a son of that sterling soldier, Lieutenant Franklin Alonzo Waterman, of the 1st Regiment, Rhode Island Light Infantry, of whom a colonel wrote: "I recall no one who earned more fully the reputation of a brave, modest, and exemplary officer than did Lieutenant Franklin A. Waterman." Lieutenant Franklin was a son of George Waterman, who, after a life spent in manufacturing, sailed for California with the "Forty Niners," and consumed nine months in reaching that place, via Cape Horn. His second wife, and the mother of Lieutenant Franklin A. Waterman, was a daughter of Franklin Baxter, who was a quartermaster in the United States Navy for forty years.

The American ancestor of this Waterman family was Colonel Richard Waterman, born in England, in 1590, died in Rhode Island, 1673, whose great-great-grandson was Captain John Waterman, a sea captain, who "went to China voyages," and who was also known as "Paper Mill John," he erecting one of the first paper mills in America. Captain John Waterman married Mary Olney, eldest daughter of Captain Olney, founder of Olneyville, R. I. Captain Olney was a son of James and Abigail (Brown) Olney, she a daughter of Daniel Brown, son of Chad Brown. Their son, John Olney Waterman, married Sally Franklin, a beauty and a belle, daughter of Captain Asa Franklin, a captain in the French and Indian War, and an officer of the Revolution. They were the parents of George Waterman, the martyr "Forty Niner," father of Lieutenant Franklin A. Waterman, and grandfather of Lewis Anthony Waterman, of Providence. Lieutenant Franklin A. Waterman, after the war, gained an enviable reputation as an art connoisseur, conducting a fine art business on Westminster street, Providence, his patrons

coming even from Boston and New York. He married Hannah Waterman Eddy, born July 26, 1847, died August 22, 1890. Lieutenant Waterman was born in Johnston, R. I., February 16, 1844, died April 6, 1886.

Lewis Anthony Waterman, of the ninth American generation, son of Lieutenant Franklin A. and Hannah Waterman (Eddy) Waterman, was born in Providence, R. I., March 24, 1871. He obtained his grammar and high school education in the city public schools, graduating with the high school class of 1890, winning an "honorable mention." He then entered Brown University, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1894, going thence to the law department of Boston University, there accomplishing a two-year course in one year with the exception of one study. His legal preparation continued under the preceptorship of David S. Baker, of Providence, and during the last years of his life he was a member of the firm, Baker, McDonnell & Waterman. In 1896 he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, and as the years brought experience to reinforce learning and skill, he acquired an important clientele. In 1906 he became senior member of the firm, Waterman, Curran & Hunt, and six years later (1912) senior member of the law firm, Waterman & Greenlaw. His practice has always been general in character, and for several years one of his clients was the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, he acting as associate counsel. He is a member of the city, State and National bar associations, and is held in high esteem by his brethren of the profession. He has given the strength of his manhood and his talents to his profession, seeking no gain or place save the legitimate reward of legal service. In 1906 he consented to accept a legislative nomination, and was elected, serving two terms in the House of Representatives during 1907-08. This, with his candidacy for governor in 1910-11, are the only occasions he has consented to become a candidate. His clubs are the University, and Providence Central; his religious home, Roger Williams Baptist Church, on Cranston street. His fraternities are Phi Beta Kappa (won for scholarship at Brown) and Beta Theta Pi. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons; Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar.

Mr. Waterman married, August 24, 1896, Katharine Minerva Utter, daughter of John and Anna Whitmarsh (Spencer) Utter, a descendant of the Revolutionary officer, Micah Whitmarsh. Mr. and Mrs. Waterman are the parents of: Lewis Anthony (2), Katharine, Anna, John Franklin, Margaret, and Nicholas Utter, they of the tenth American generation of the family founded by Colonel Richard Waterman.

HENRY D. SPENCER—The Spencer family in America comprises the progeny of four brothers, Michael, Jared, Thomas and William Spencer, who were living in New England in 1648. They were legatees of Sir Richard Spencer, of London, who is believed to have been their uncle, and were Englishmen of excellent family, coming of a house long established in Stotfold, England. These brothers were the founders of a large family which has been prominent in New England life and affairs since the middle of the

seventeenth century. Michael Spencer settled first at Cambridge, Mass., whence he removed to Lynn; he owned land on the Connecticut river. William and Thomas Spencer settled first in Cambridge, but later removed to Hartford, Conn. Ensign Jared was one of the first purchasers of the town of Haddam, Conn.

The surname Spencer had its origin in the feudal office of house-steward, called a spencer, custodian of the stores. Among royalty the office carried great dignity, and "la despencer," or "la spencer," was among the highest in the king's household, and proportionately great among the barons. The name of the office was in many cases retained as a family name, and Spencer families have for many centuries ranked among the foremost in England.

The early Colony and the State of Connecticut, have been the home of several distinguished branches of the early New England family of Spencer for several generations. The late Henry D. Spencer, of Coventry, R. I., for many years engaged in the coal and lumber business at Central Falls, R. I., and a well known business man of that section of the State, was a member of a long established Connecticut family. He was educated in the public schools, and spent the early years of his life on his father's farm. At the age of nineteen years, Mr. Spencer came to Central Falls, R. I., where he entered the employ of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. He subsequently established himself in the coal and lumber business in Central Falls, in which he was actively engaged with a large degree of success until ill health prevented him from giving proper attention to his business affairs. Gradually the large business declined and he eventually failed. Broken in health and spirits by his failure in the business world, Mr. Spencer removed to Coventry, R. I., settling in the old Arnold homestead, where he died in 1909.

Henry D. Spencer married, in 1860, at Washington, R. I., E. Ellen Matteson, daughter of Henry and Almira (Arnold) Matteson, and a descendant of families long prominent in Rhode Island. They were the parents of one son, Harry Arnold, who was born at Uxbridge, Mass., in 1871. He was educated in the elementary and high schools of Uxbridge, and on completing his studies entered the employ of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, of which for fifteen years he has been office manager.

(The Matteson Line).

The Matteson family of Rhode Island is of Danish origin, and was established in Rhode Island in the year 1678, by Henry Matteson, who was born in Denmark, in October, 1646, and died about 1690. He was of Prudence Island, and removed from there to East Greenwich, R. I. No relationship has been traced between Henry Matteson and Francis Matteson, who on June 2, 1657, were granted accommodations with a house lot at the further end of Ship Cove, in Providence. Henry Matteson was the progenitor of the well-known Rhode Island families of the name, and it is to him that Mrs. E. Ellen (Matteson) Spencer traces her lineage.

Arnold and Waitstill (Barney) Matteson, grandparents of Mrs. Spencer, were residents of the town of

Warwick, R. I., where Arnold Matteson was a prosperous farmer and highly respected citizen.

Henry Matteson, son of Arnold and Waitstill (Barney) Matteson, was born in Coventry, R. I., in 1818 and was educated in the schools of his native town. He learned the trade of machinist, and within a short period became an expert mechanic. Mr. Matteson was employed in the capacity of chief mechanic, superintendent and overseer in several of the largest mills in Rhode Island, among them the mills at Washington and Phenix. He was employed for several years in plants in Connecticut. His home was in the town of Coventry, and he was well known in its life and affairs, although he remained strictly apart from political circles. He was a Republican in political affiliation, and an active member of the Congregational church.

Henry Matteson married, in 1833, Almira Arnold, daughter of Thomas G. and Eleanor G. (Bowen) Arnold, who was born in Warwick, R. I., in 1816, and died in Coventry, in 1881. Thomas G. Arnold, grandfather of Mrs. Spencer, was born in Coventry, in 1788, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Greene) Arnold. He married, in 1806, Eleanor G. Bowen, who was born in 1789, and died in 1881, daughter of Asa and ——— (Brown) Bowen. Thomas G. Arnold was a well known educator in Coventry and the vicinity, and built the first school in Coventry, which his wife taught during the opening term. Henry Matteson and his wife, Almira (Arnold) Matteson were the parents of the following children: 1. E. Ellen, mentioned below. 2. Elinor A., who became the wife of Amos Fuller, of Worcester, Mass. 3. Albert Henry, who was born in Scituate, R. I., and was educated at the Norwich Academy, Norwich, Conn; he subsequently received an appointment as revenue officer, but resigned this to enter Brown University. After leaving college he was employed in the Greene Mills at Norwich. Mr. Matteson later was connected with the Pullman Car Company, of Chicago, Ill., for ten years, but at the end of this period retired and returned to the old Matteson home in Coventry, where he resided for the remaining years of his life. He was well known and eminently respected in Coventry, and took a deep interest in its welfare, espousing the cause of the people against the political cliques. He was a Republican in political affiliation. Albert Henry Matteson was a man of broad culture, a deep student, widely travelled, well versed in business affairs, and was looked up to on many occasions for advice in town affairs.

E. Ellen Matteson, daughter of Henry and Almira (Arnold) Matteson, was born in Washington, and educated in the schools of her native town, later attending the East Greenwich Academy. On completing her studies and until her marriage she was a teacher in the schools of Coventry. In 1860 she married Henry D. Spencer. Mrs. Spencer is well known in social circles in Coventry. She has been prominently identified with charitable and civic welfare work for many years, and is now active in the Red Cross.

LEWIS-WATERHOUSE—The Lewis families of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, tracing from several progenitors and immigrant ancestors, form one of the foremost of New England Colonial families, and for



Harold B. Andrews

period of more than two hundred and fifty years have played a prominent part in the life and affairs of that section of the country. The different branches of the family have produced many men whose names carry distinction in business, financial, professional and industrial annals, and whose deeds have given the family the place which it occupies to-day. Many of the name came to America in the early part of the Colonial period, and became the founders of large families. The Lewis coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Quarterly, first and fourth, azure a stag trippant or, unguled and attired, and bearing between its horns an imperial crown or; second and third, azure a chevron between three eagles' heads erased or. Crest—A stag tripping, and an eagle's head as in the arms.

Swansea, Mass., has been the home of the branch therein under consideration for several generations, and it was in this quaint town, which retains much of its colonial simplicity and picturesqueness, that Deacon Joseph Lewis, grandfather of Mrs. Cordelia W. (Lewis-Wilcox) Waterhouse, wife of Howard A. Waterhouse, of Oakland Beach, R. I., well-known and successful real estate dealer, was born. Deacon Joseph Lewis married Abby Peirce and settled on the old Lewis homestead in Swansea, where his children were born, among them Hiram, mentioned below.

Hiram Lewis, son of Deacon Joseph Lewis, was born in Swansea, Mass., and about 1848 came to Providence, R. I., where for many years he followed the trade of joiner and contractor. He was prominent in business circles in Providence. He was a member of the Baptist church at the corner of Broad and Fenner streets, Providence, in which he held the office of deacon. Hiram Lewis married Mary Maccumber, daughter of Sylvanus and Wealthy (Peirce) Maccumber, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Eleanor, now Mrs. Charles E. Fallett, of Providence. 2. Louisa, the wife of William H. Tabour, of Little Compton, R. I. Cordelia W., mentioned below.

Cordelia W. Lewis was born in Swansea, Mass., July 1839, the daughter of Hiram and Mary (Maccumber) Lewis, and at the age of five years came to Providence, R. I., with her parents. She was educated in the city of Providence, and spent her early girlhood there. In 1857 she married (first) Martin V. P. Wilcox, son of Jonathan and Mary (Huling) Wilcox, of Providence. Mr. Wilcox was the owner of a large portrait business in Boston, employing numerous artists and salesmen. This business he conducted in partnership with his brother, J. T. Wilcox, with great success until the year 1910, when, having amassed a considerable fortune, he retired to the old Wilcox homestead at Oakland Beach, R. I. He was a lover of outdoor life, and of spirited horses, of which he had a large number on his estate. Martin V. P. Wilcox died at his home, on June 2, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox were the parents of one daughter, Ida, who was born December 16, 1858. She was a graduate of the Wilbraham Academy, and later became the wife of Frederick W. Sarle, a graduate of Brown University; he died January 15, 1909. Mrs. Wilcox married (second), June 15, 1911, Howard A. Waterhouse, member of a prominent Eastern family, who for many years was actively engaged in the real estate business in Rhode Island. Mr. Waterhouse, although conducting

real estate operations on a small scale, has partially retired from business.

Always an admirer of nature, and a lover of flowers, Mrs. Cordelia W. (Lewis-Wilcox) Waterhouse has for many years given much of her time to the study and painting of flowers and fruits in water colors. Discovering her gift quite through accident, almost thirty years ago, she has since cultivated it seriously, and during that period of years has produced work which has brought favorable and flattering comment from artists of note. The inspiration to paint came to her through a purchase made primarily through kindness of heart from a small boy, from whom she bought an egg on which was painted a violet. Later, admiring the skillful handiwork, she borrowed her brother's water colors and copied it. Her ability was evident from the first and surprised her friends. Within a short period she had bought colors and begun the study of painting by herself. Flowers and fruits she chose for her subjects, at times doing rural scenes and animals, and her home is filled with beautiful water colors. Mrs. Waterhouse descends from many noted New England families, and numbers among her ancestors many patriots. Her paternal great-grandmother, Rachel (Drake) Lewis, was a sister of Sir Francis Drake. Mrs. Waterhouse resides with her husband at Oakland Beach, R. I.

HAROLD B. ANDREWS—That a man hardly yet accustomed to the feeling that he had attained the full legal responsibilities of manhood could succeed to the sole ownership and management of so important a commercial enterprise as the J. P. Rhodes Company was one of the wonders of the business world of Providence, a city of great enterprise and able men. The company with which Mr. Andrews has been connected since his nineteenth year as clerk and proprietor was founded in Providence, in 1865, by James P. Rhodes, a cotton merchant, who successfully conducted it for thirty-eight years, then retired. Mr. Andrews had entered his employ the previous year, 1902, and the founder laid down the reins of management in 1903. His son-in-law, James F. Phetteplace, with Gardner Cornet, continued the business until 1906, when it was taken over by Mr. Andrews who associated with him Edwin H. Coleman. This partnership continued until 1915, when it was dissolved, Mr. Andrews continuing the same to date. Comment upon the business capacity of a young man with the record Mr. Andrews has compiled is needless, as he could not be in the position he is and be what he is were not his quality of the highest.

Harold B. Andrews is a son of Franklin J. Andrews, now associated with the firm Kennedy & Company, clothiers, located at the corner of Westminster and Dorrance streets, Providence, who has the distinction of having served clothing buyers at the same corner from boyhood until the present. Franklin J. Andrews was born in Voluntown, Conn., but spent his early years in Westerly, then located in Providence, where he has since resided. Mr. Andrews married Cora Bell Baker, born in Burrillville, R. I. Her mother, Amy Ann Baker, is yet living, and on October 24, 1918, celebrated her ninety-second birthday.

Harold B. Andrews, son of Franklin J. and Cora Bell (Baker) Andrews, was born in Providence, Sep-

tember 14, 1883. He completed the grades in the public schools, then entered classical high school, from which he graduated. He was offered a position in the National Exchange Bank in 1902, which he accepted, but resigned the following October to enter the employ of J. P. Rhodes & Company. In 1903 Mr. Rhodes retired, Mr. Andrews remaining an employee until 1906, then took over the business, and in 1915 became sole owner, operating under the firm name of J. P. Rhodes Company. At the time of taking over the business he was but twenty-three years of age, and although the twelve years which have since intervened have added to his dignity of years they have not robbed him of the enthusiasm of youth. He is one of the leading and rising young business men of Providence, and with the past as a criterion the future has much in store for him.

Mr. Andrews was a member of the finance committee of the old Chamber of Commerce, is a member of the board of directors of the new Chamber, and chairman of the house and quotation boards committees, and at his residence, Cranston, R. I., he takes a deep interest in town and city affairs. He was for five years a member of the City Council, two of those years he served as president of Council and two years as chairman of the finance committee. He was formerly chairman of the Republican city committee of Cranston, and served six years as a member of the ward committee. He was one of the "Four Minute Men" who rendered such valuable aid during the various Liberty Loan campaigns, and was a member of a committee to entertain the Belgian Relief Commission. He is a member of the Church of the Transfiguration (Episcopal), was one of the organizers of the Men's Club of that church, an organization which, beginning with thirteen members, has so well proved its right to exist that the membership roll now contains over three hundred names. During his incumbency in the offices of secretary, vice-president and president, Mr. Andrews contributed largely to this result. He is a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Edgewood Yacht and Metacomet Golf clubs.

Mr. Andrews married, April 24, 1907, Bertha Phillips Tanner, daughter of Charles S. and Amy W. Tanner, of Cranston.

JOHN LYNDON THORNTON, president of the Thornton Brothers Company, manufacturing jewelers, was born in Warren, R. I., September 29, 1850. He was the son of James and Sophronia (Luther) Thornton. James Thornton was a cabinet-maker in Warren most of his life. He was the son of Captain Solomon Thornton, a mariner, who was born in Pawtuxet, and died in 1888. His mother was a member of the Luther family of Swansea, and a daughter of Samuel Luther. She died in Warren in 1878. Three sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. James Thornton: James A., died in 1890, at one time associated with John Lyndon; Charles D., died in Fall River, where he was engaged in the grain business; and John Lyndon, of further mention. Their only daughter was Mary E., the deceased wife of Lorenzo W. Shurtleff, of Providence, who died in 1903.

In 1856 John Lyndon Thornton removed with his parents to South Providence. He was educated in the schools of Cranston, and at the Schofield Business Col-

lege of Providence. After leaving school in 1866, he entered the manufacturing concern of Sackett & Davis jewelers, remaining with them for three years, learning the business. Later he learned engraving with Hunt & Owens, and worked in that business for a short time. About 1874 he formed the firm of Scott & Thornton jewelry manufacturers, located on Dyer street, in the Dyer Street Land Company's building. In 1875 he formed co-partnership with his brother James A., and William D. Pierce. The firm was known as Thornton Brothers, manufacturers of locketts, and continued until 1890, when they added the manufacture of fraternal and all kinds of medals; such is their business to-day. The business is a conservative one, and was incorporated in 1906 as Thornton Brothers Company, with John L. Thornton as president and treasurer, and Charles Orphin as vice-president. The secretary was Albert H. Oakley, of Newark, N. J. For twenty years the concern was on Page street, then, in 1895, they removed to the Metcalf building, where they remained until 1900, when they moved to their present location in the Manufacturers' building. Mr. Thornton is a member of the Jewelers' Board of Trade, of the National Jewelers' Association, and a member of the New England Jewelers' Association. His residence is at his country estate at Long Meadow, R. I. He is a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican, but not an active one. His home is his club.

In 1873 Mr. Thornton married (first) Jessie E. Pierce, daughter of William D. Pierce, who died in 1901. September 22, 1904, he married (second) Irene P. Baldwin, of Jersey City, N. J. They have two sons: John L., born in 1905, and Arnold L., born in 1908.

RALPH COLWELL—In the year 1887, the manufacture of worsted goods was begun by Hopkins & Rhode, at No. 9 Calender street, Providence, the business soon afterward passing into the hands of the Colwells, Uriah R. and Ralph Colwell, father and son, as Ralph Colwell & Company. This business, in 1903, was incorporated as the Colwell Worsteds Mills, of which Ralph Colwell is secretary-treasurer and a director. His entire business life has been spent in the worsted manufacturing business, the original mill manufacturing worsted goods for men and women's wear. The Colwell Worsteds Mills, incorporated under the laws of the State of Rhode Island, was capitalized at \$150,000.

Ralph Colwell is a son of Uriah R. and Zelote A. (Winsor) Colwell, who were married January 1, 1849, she a daughter of Samuel Winsor, of Johnston, R. I., he a son of Uriah Colwell, son of Stephen Colwell, son of Joseph Colwell, son of Robert (3) Colwell, son of Robert (2) Colwell, son of Robert (1) Colwell, the founder of the family in New England, who came not far from 1650, and is of record as the purchaser of a house and house lot in Providence, April 28, 1654. Previous to December 31, 1670, he removed to Long Island. The descendants of this Robert Colwell settled in Gloucester and Providence, R. I., and through intermarriage with the Winsor family trace descent from Samuel and Mercy (Williams) Winsor, the daughter of Roger Williams, the "Apostle of Liberty," and founder of Providence.

Uriah Colwell, of the sixth American generation, was



H. W. Ham

resident of Gloucester, R. I., a man of energy and usefulness, who died in 1863. He married Deborah Bowen, and they were the parents of children: Harley, a farmer of Johnston, R. I.; Uriah R., of further mention; Joshua, born in 1832; William, who located in Providence; Sylvia, married James Brown, and resided in Providence; Lillis, married Jeremiah Tourlelotte; George; and ———.

Uriah R. Colwell, second son of Uriah and Deborah (Bowen) Colwell, was born in Gloucester, R. I., in 1830, and became a textile manufacturer of Providence. He died May 27, 1903. Mr. Colwell married, January 1, 1849, Zelote A. Winsor, of Johnston, R. I.

Ralph Colwell, son of Uriah R. and Zelote A. (Winsor) Colwell, was born in North Scituate, R. I., September 19, 1860. He was educated in the public schools, finishing with graduation from Providence High School in 1890. In that year he became associated with his father in the manufacture of worsted goods for ladies' and gentlemen's wear, they forming the firm, Ralph Colwell & Company, out of which grew the present Colwell Worsted Mills, of which Ralph Colwell is the efficient secretary-treasurer. In addition to his official connection with that company, he is president of the Richardson & Foster Company, dyers and finishers of piece goods and yarns, with mill and offices at Central Falls, Rhode Island, No. 739 High street. The Colwell Worsted Mills are No. 204 Hartford avenue, Providence, where fine worsteds are manufactured.

While his life has been one of devotion to the business interests which have been committed to his care, Mr. Colwell has not forgotten the social side of life, and through his country club memberships has catered to his great love for recreation in the open air as well as to enjoy the society of friends without conventionality. He is a member of the Rhode Island Country, Wannonoisett Country, and Silver Spring Country clubs, and he family attend the Protestant Episcopal church. In political faith he is a Republican.

Mr. Colwell married, in Providence, R. I., June 7, 1904, Lillie S. Bishop, daughter of Charles A. and Lucy C. F. Bishop, and they are the parents of a daughter, Carolyn Angell, born January 31, 1913. The family home is at West Barrington, R. I.

HEDLEY V. HAM, manager of C. P. Darling Company of No. 415 Charles street, Providence, R. I., and a prominent citizen of this place, is a native of St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, born March 31, 1860, a son of Captain Mathias and Catherine (Stephens) Ham, old and highly-respected residents of that place. Captain Ham was a native of New Brunswick, but his parents were born in Holland, and came to this country early in life. He was for many years engaged in the lumber business in Canada, but later formed an association with a brother-in-law, and became interested in shipping at St. John. He became master of one of their ships, and was finally lost at sea. His wife, Catherine (Stephens) Ham, was of loyalist stock, her ancestors having gone from New Haven, Conn., to Canada in 1775. Her death occurred in 1916.

Hedley V. Ham passed his childhood in his native city of St. John, and was there educated in the private schools and the business college of Bryant & Stratton.

As a young man he came to the United States and entered the employ of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, working as a transfer clerk in the office of that concern at Boston, and also in the yard office there. He was successively promoted until he finally became yardmaster, and in 1893 was appointed transfer agent at New London, Conn., of the Norwich line of the New York & New England Railroad Company, which later became the New York, New Haven & Hartford system. He remained at New London until 1894, when he was given the position of commercial agent for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company at Norwich, Conn., and worked for them in that capacity until 1903. It was in the latter year that Mr. Ham's connection with the business interest of Providence began, a connection that yet exists. In the year 1909 Mr. Ham became manager of the C. P. Darling Company, an office which he continues to hold at the present time, and in which he is widely and favorably known in business circles here. He came to this city first as agent of the Silver Spring Company, which is now owned and operated by the United States Finishing Company, and continued in that position until his transference to his present post. The Charles P. Darling Company of Providence was established by Charles P. Darling, in the year 1882, who ran it successfully until 1908, when he sold it to the United States Finishing Company, the latter concern being now the owner of a number of large mills in Providence and Pawtucket in this State and also in Connecticut. The name of this plant has always continued to be the C. P. Darling Company, and it is now devoted to the manufacture of packing cases and box shooks, etc. In addition to this position as manager, Mr. Ham is also a director in the corporation and is an influential figure on that board. After the purchase by the United States Finishing Company, the plant was greatly enlarged and brick buildings were erected in place of the old-fashioned wooden ones, which are equipped with all the most modern machinery for carrying on of this work. Mr. Ham has been very successful both as agent and manager, his ability as a business man having been fully tested and proven, and under his successful management the business of the concern has been greatly increased. Mr. Ham is a member of the British Empire Club, a director of the Rotary Club, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Providence. In his religious belief he is a Baptist, and attends Calvary Baptist Church of this denomination here. He is a Republican in politics, but the demands made upon his time and energies by the great business of which he is the active head have made it impossible for him to take an active part in local public affairs.

Hedley V. Ham married (first), in the year 1885, Mary L. Fellows. He married (second), Laura B. Frain, of Providence, R. I., October 21, 1911. By his first wife the following children were born: 1. Florence M., became the wife of R. F. Dickerman, of Providence, and they are the parents of Ralph and Ruth Dickerman. 2. Ethel, who resides with her parents in Providence. 3. Arthur, born May 2, 1888; a graduate of the Hope Street High School, and Brown University, at which institution he took his degree as civil engineer with the class of 1910; upon the completion of his stud-

ies, he entered the employ of the Stone & Webster Company of Seattle, Wash., as an engineer on the construction of the various power plants owned by this concern in that region; Mr. Ham later resigned to pursue a special course in forestry at the University of Washington, Seattle, after which he became identified with the Baker Lumber Company, of Baker, Ore., and was engineer in charge of the railway construction for this concern; when the United States declared war on Germany, April, 1917, he traveled three thousand five hundred miles to enroll; his qualifications were such that he was accepted for the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., and began his training there; not long afterwards, however, he was transferred to the aviation corps and assigned to the Military School of Aeronautics at Princeton, N. J., where he was commissioned as second lieutenant in the United States Signal Corps, air service; Lieutenant Ham served with the American Expeditionary Force in France.

DUTEE ARNOLD—William Arnold was one of the thirteen original proprietors of Providence Plantations. His brother, Thomas Arnold, followed him to the New England colonies, and settled in Rhode Island at a later date. Both these men rose to great prominence in civil and official life in the colony in the early decades of its history, and laid the foundations of honor and influence on which subsequent generations built the greatness of the family and the name. The progeny of these two men in Rhode Island is numerous. Numerous descendants of the founders have figured with great prominence in Colonial and State history, and have written their names large in the annals of the professions, finance, commerce, business, and public affairs. The family is closely allied through marriage with the foremost houses of New England. A most distinguished English lineage is claimed for William and Thomas Arnold, extending from the twelfth century, over sixteen generations. The American founders were of the seventeenth generation in direct descent from Ynir, King of Gwentland, who flourished about the middle of the twelfth century, and was descended from Ynir, second son of Cadwalader, King of the Britons; the latter built Abergavenny in County Monmouth and its castle, afterwards rebuilt by Hamlet ap Hamlet, ap Sir Druce of Balladon in France.

The late Dutee Arnold, for several decades a notable figure in the life and affairs of East Greenwich, R. I., a well-known business man of the City of Providence, a widely-known inventor and promoter of mercantile enterprises, descended lineally through distinguished forebears from William Arnold, founder of the family in Rhode Island. He was born in Pontiac, R. I., September 4, 1820, on the old Arnold homestead which had descended from father to son in the family for several generations. He received his early education in the local schools, but at the age of fourteen years quitted his studies and secured his first employment in the business world as a clerk in a grocery store. Several years later, having familiarized himself thoroughly with business methods, and amassed a small capital, he established, in partnership with his brothers, a shoe business in Providence. This venture proved highly

successful but, however, failed to engage his entire attention or to afford the stimulus which his active mind needed. From earliest boyhood he had been deeply interested in mechanics, and had displayed great mechanical and inventive talent. In conjunction with his other business enterprises he continued his inventive experiments. The first invention which insured his success and placed him in a position of prominence in this field in Rhode Island was the Spicer & Peckham stove, now the widely-known Barstow stove. Mr. Arnold became the head of the company organized to manufacture his invention, and for several years was its manager, retiring only when ill health prevented him from engaging in active business duties. He was widely known in mercantile and manufacturing circles in the City of Providence, not only as a man of great inventive genius, but as an executive and organizer of great ability. Mr. Arnold was one of the founders of the Providence Wall Paper Company, and of the B. H. Gladding Company, and was connected in official and advisory capacities with many other business enterprises in the city. A man of keen foresight, thoroughly familiar with business conditions in the City of Providence, his judgment was often sought by men about to launch new enterprises. Unimpeachable honesty, and a high-principled sense of justice and equity, characterized his every dealing in the business world, and made him honored and respected by his friends and associates.

In 1868 Mr. Arnold purchased a large farm at Chepewanoxet, R. I., whither he removed shortly afterward. At the same time he bought Chepewanoxet Island, a tract of two and a half acres, which throughout his life time was thrown open to the public as a free camp ground for picnics. This site is now occupied by the Gallaudet Air Craft Corporation, of East Greenwich. Ill health necessitated his retirement from active business life and although he retained a minor portion of his large interests, Mr. Arnold spent the remaining years of his life on his farm. This he cultivated to some extent, but he maintained it largely for the rest and recreation which it afforded, and because he wished his children to grow up in the healthful rural atmosphere, loving nature and the great out-of-doors. After his removal to Chepewanoxet he identified himself with the life of the town, and for more than fifteen years prior to his death was a beloved and respected member of the community. He interested himself early in school affairs, and for many years was a trustee of the Cowesett School. Mr. Arnold was active in church work, and a generous donor to all religious endeavors. He purchased old St. Luke's Episcopal Church to aid the congregation in erecting a new church. The transaction represented an absolute loss financially, for he subsequently disposed of the property by giving it away. His gifts to charity were very large. He was not the impersonal philanthropist, but the friend of the poor and needy, and he was a staunch believer in the principle of helping people to help themselves. Numerous small homes he erected at his own expense, and gave to needy families, furnishing land also for them to work. He was a tireless fighter in the cause of temperance. Mr. Arnold remained strictly outside the field of politics, although urged on numerous occa-

ons. to accept public office. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Masonic order.

Mr. Arnold married (first), Mary E. Howard, daughter of the late Governor Preston Howard, of Rhode Island. He married (second), Abbie Allen Patter. Their children of the first marriage were: 1. Nicholas. 2. Dutee (2). Dutee and Abbie Allen (Patter) Arnold were the parents of the following children: 3. Phoebe Patter, now the wife of George F. Brownell, of Providence. 4. Mary A.; on the death of her father, Mary A. Arnold succeeded him in his numerous philanthropic and civic endeavors, and has since carried on his work. 5. Harriet A. 6. Celia S., now Mrs. Eldridge C. Wheat, of Great Neck, L. I.

Dutee Arnold died at Chepianoxet, R. I., on July 5, 1886, in his sixty-sixth year.

HON. WILLIAM BINNEY—The Binney family, of which the late Hon. William Binney, lawyer and jurist of Providence, R. I., was a member, is one of the oldest families of historic lineage which were founded at the Colonial period of our history. In the several generations since its establishment the family has produced men who have figured largely in the affairs of the Nation, in its commercial and industrial life, and in its religious and educational institutions and organizations.

The Binney family in England is very ancient. Its origin, however, is Scotch, and the lineage of the family there greatly antedates the year 1500, when the branch of the family of which the immigrant ancestor of the American Binneys was a member settled in Worsop, Nottinghamshire, England. The progenitor of the English branch of the Binneys came from Scotland in the year 1500. About one hundred and seventy-eight years later the first of the name is recorded in America.

Arms—Argent with a bend sable, between a cinquefoil in chief gules and a sword in pale azure, bladed or. Crest—A horse's head bridled. Motto—Vertute et spera.

(I) Captain John Binney, progenitor of the family in America, was a native of Worsop, Nottinghamshire, England, and emigrated to America in 1678-79. He settled at Hull, Mass., where he died in 1698, aged about forty years. His wife, Mercy, who came with him from England, died in Hull in 1708, at the age of fifty years. John Binney and his son John were buried in the same grave, over which in 1883 several of their descendants erected a monument.

(II) Deacon John (2) Binney, son of Captain John (1) and Mercy Binney, was born on May 31, 1679, and died in Hull, Mass., June 30, 1759. In various contemporary documents he is called mariner, deacon and gentleman. He was one of the most prominent men of his time in the community, and frequently held public office. He was town treasurer of Hull, in 1712 and 1733, and from 1746 to 1751; town clerk from 1749 to 1753; clerk of the market, 1743 to 1748, selectman in 1721-22-31-35-39-42-44-49-51; and also assessor. There is mention in early records, under the date March 22, 1724-25, of one Ensign Binney, member of a committee of five to call a minister. Deacon John Binney married (first), May 31, 1704, in Eastham, Mass., Hannah

Paine, born in Eastham, May 12, 1684, died in Hull, January 14, 1757, daughter of Thomas Paine, Jr., and his wife, Hannah, daughter of Jonathan and Phebe (Warren) Shaw. He married (second), in Boston, Mass., December 15, 1757, Sarah Crosby. He was elected deacon of the church at Hull, December 13, 1727, of which he and his wife, Hannah, became members on April 30, 1727.

(III) Captain Barnabas Binney, son of Deacon John (2) and Hannah (Paine) Binney, was born at Hull, Mass., March 12, 1723. He was a very prominent merchant and sea captain in his day, and was master and owner of his vessel in which he traded to Demarara and other ports; he is also said to have been the owner of a plantation and slaves at Demarara. He resided on Summer street, Boston, and there had a store in his residence. From time to time in the Boston newspapers of the period there occur advertisements of his stock. Captain Binney died at Demarara, probably in 1774. His estate in Boston extended from Summer street to the shore front. He married, October 15, 1747, Avis Engs, daughter of Deacon William and Ann (Adams) Engs; she was baptized in Boston in 1720, and died after 1779. She was admitted to the new South Church, May 1, 1763.

(IV) Dr. Barnabas (2) Binney, son of Captain Barnabas (1) and Avis (Engs) Binney, was born in Boston, Mass., and baptized there on May 10, 1751. He died on June 21, 1787, in Franklin county, Penn. He became a member of the First Baptist Church of Boston, March 3, 1771. He was graduated from Brown University, Providence, R. I., with the highest honors in the class of 1774, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His oration delivered at commencement in September, 1774, was published. The title page reads: "A plea for the right of private judgment in religious matters, and for the liberty of choosing our own religion, corroborated by the well known consequences of priestly power, to which are annexed the valedictory of the class (then the one first graduated) by Barnabas Binney, A. B., Boston, printed and sold by John Kneeland in Milk St. MDCCLXXIV." Dr. Barnabas Binney served as a surgeon in the American Revolution, and later practiced medicine in Philadelphia. He married, May 25, 1777, Mary Woodrow, daughter of Henry Woodrow, of Monmouth, N. J. Several interesting anecdotes concerning Dr. Binney are preserved and a collection of these are printed in the Binney genealogy. Two of the most interesting relate to his service in the Revolution. He is said to have discovered life in a soldier assigned for burial, and to have dressed his wounds. The soldier lived and recovered his health, and for the remainder of his life made periodical visits to the doctor bringing him gifts of farm produce. He is also credited with the discovery of the sex of Deborah Sampson, a woman who fought in the war under a man's name, escaping detection until she was wounded and sent to the hospital. She was taken from the hospital to the home of Dr. Binney, and upon recovering was sent to General Washington, who gave her an honorable discharge and funds for her trip home. The late Epes Sargent, of Boston, wrote of him: "He was the most eloquent man I ever met." Another contemporary writer says: "His intellectual powers, fine learn-

ing, strength of principle, decision and energy in action, with a delicacy of passion and poetic talents, were appreciated."

(V) Hon. Horace Binney, son of Dr. Barnabas (2) and Mary (Woodrow) Binney, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., January 4, 1780, and died there August 12, 1875. He was a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1797, and took first honors, after which he studied law and began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. Horace Binney later became one of the leading members of the bar there, subsequently attaining a national reputation as a trial lawyer of the greatest ability. He was also a writer of great authority on legal subjects and published a number of treatises, including one on Chief Justice Marshall, one on Chief Justice Tillingham, and a monograph on Washington's farewell address. He was an able speaker. One of his most celebrated cases was the defense of General Hull. He was United States senator in 1808-09; director of the United States Bank, of Philadelphia; president of the Contribution Insurance Company of Philadelphia for many years. He twice declined a seat in the Supreme Court of the United States. Several portraits of Mr. Binney were painted by Inman, Sully, Hesley, and others and two vignettes were engraved for the bills of the National Bank of Philadelphia. Mr. Binney was deeply interested in the genealogy of the family, and was the owner of a silver plate which had been in the family for more than a century. This plate bore the following arms and crest: Arms: Argent, two horizontal bars sable with two scallop shells in each bar. Crest: An ostrich with a key, or, in his bill. His maternal Grandmother Woodrow, thorough Scotch, of the blood of the covenanters, lived to the age of ninety-one, "and I shall be glad," he says, "to see her again as I saw her last when a law student, and was much delighted with her shrewdness and savoir faire. Deacon John Binney, of Hull, is an ancestor I am very proud of. The race from Scotland and England is good enough for us, and we are quite as good."

Horace Binney wrote to Hugh Blair Grigsby, Charlotte Court House, Va., January 6, 1870: "My first action in public was walking as one of the Philadelphia Academy boys in the Federal procession, July 4, 1788, to celebrate the adoption of the constitution successively in ten states; perhaps the march to Brush Hill tended to make me a strong Constitutionalist ever since. * * * mine has been a life of health not much abused, not yet very carefully nurtured, but having the root of a very good constitution, passed in wholesome country and exercise from eight to eighteen nearly, and all the rest in this city. I am devoutly thankful to God for his many mercies, and have a strong sense of kindness for friends who sympathize with me in my capacity to enjoy life." For many years Mr. Binney was the oldest living graduate of Harvard. Professor Diman said of him: "A proficient in the literature of France and Spain, delighting his history and poetry, a close student of theology—he was much more than a lawyer, much more than a scholar." He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Harvard in 1827.

Hon. Horace Binney married, April 3, 1804, Elizabeth Cox, born at Bloomsbury, N. J., January 2, 1783, the daughter of Colonel John and Esther Cox, of

Trenton. She died in 1865. The children of Horace and Elizabeth (Cox) Binney were: 1. Mary, born Feb. 27, 1805; married John Cadawlder. 2. Horace born Jan. 21, 1809, a lawyer of Philadelphia; married Eliza F. Johnson. 3. John, born June 27, 1815, died March 6, 1817. 4. Esther Cox, born Feb. 10, 1817; married Judge John Clark Hare. 5. Elizabeth, born June 5, 1820; married Richard R. Montgomery. Susan, born April 4, 1822; unmarried. 7. William mentioned below.

(VI) Hon. William Binney, son of Hon. Horace and Elizabeth (Cox) Binney, was born in Philadelphia Pa., April 14, 1825. He was educated there, and entered Yale University, but was prevented from finishing his course by ill health, and left in his junior year. In 1849 he received the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts from Yale, and in 1866 that of Master of Arts. He also received the degree of Master of Arts from Brown University in 1856. After leaving college, Mr. Binney studied law in Philadelphia, and was there admitted to the bar. He rapidly achieved prominence in his profession, and became known as a lawyer of considerable ability. In 1853 he removed to Providence, R. I., and there resided until he built his home in Newport, R. I., in 1883-84. He practiced his profession with great success in Providence until the year 1867. In this year he was the principal organizer and founder of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company of Providence, the first trust company organized in New England. He became the first president of the corporation, and held that office until his retirement in 1881, retaining his place on the board of directors until his death.

During his residence in Providence, Hon. William Binney was one of the most prominent citizens in public life. From June, 1857, to January, 1874, he was a member of the Common Council and served as its president from 1863 to 1871, and during his service in that capacity drew up the present charter of the city of Providence. He was a deep student of economic, civic, political and social conditions, and wrote largely on these questions, in the newspapers of the city and State. Shortly before his death he wrote to the "Providence Journal" a letter advocating a public market. Mr. Binney was at one time a member of the General Assembly of Rhode Island. Among interesting family heirlooms in his possession were an oil portrait of Avicenna (Engs) Binney, his great-great-grandmother, and an excellent portrait of his father by Sully, and a miniature by Brown. Mr. Binney died April 23, 1909, at his home in Providence, R. I.

The following appreciation of Hon. William Binney is taken from an article published after his death:

For him not merely his college life at Yale in the forties, but repeated residences in Europe, as well as close association with some of the most eminent men of his time, supplied the educative influences which underlie and explain his career. With three of the New England colleges he was intimately linked, either by the personal tie of undergraduate study or by inherited interest, drawn from the earlier generations, and classical studies at all times made a strong appeal to him. And yet these were not the only studies nor the only interests which claimed his attention. The civic sense was at all times strong in him, and he found a keen pleasure—as more than once happened—to be able to render a signal service to the community. * * * The community can ill afford to spare one who, exemplifying these ancient ideals of scholarship, of gentle dignity, of reverence and sincerity, of honor

and integrity, of sanity and good taste, has been giving his life among us, quietly to be sure, but with a steady influence, nevertheless on his own time.

Mr. Binney married (first), June 14, 1848, Charlotte Hope Goddard, born December 1, 1824, died April 26, 1866, daughter of William and Charlotte Rhoda (Ives) Goddard, of Providence, R. I. He married (second), April 19, 1871, Josephine Angier, born March 25, 1840, daughter of Rev. Joseph and Elizabeth (Rotch) Angier, of Milton, Mass. Mrs. Binney survives her husband and resides in Providence. Children by first wife: 1. Hope Ives, born May 10, 1849; married, Dec. 1, 1870, Samuel Powel, Jr., of Philadelphia, born Nov. 9, 1848, died April 1, 1902; their children were: i. Samuel Powel, born Nov. 23, 1884; married, April 15, 1909, Elsa Putnam, born March 13, 1887; children: Samuel Powel, born Sept. 4, 1910; Elizabeth Otis, born Oct. 5, 1913; and Grace Putnam, born Jan. 11, 1918. ii. Thomas Ives Hare Powel, born Sept. 2, 1887. Mrs. Powel survives her husband and resides on Gibbs avenue, Newport, and on Brown street, Providence, R. I. 2. Mary Woodrow, born Dec. 14, 1856; married, Feby. 12, 1880, Sidney Frederick Tyler; children: i. Charlotte Hope Tyler, born Jan. 5, 1881, married, Feby. 12, 1902, Robert Leaming Montgomery, of Philadelphia, and had: Helen Hope, born April 8, 1903; Mary Binney, May 19, 1907; Alexander Arnulph, May 7, 1911; Charlotte Ives, Dec. 28, 1912. ii. George Frederick Tyler, born Aug. 10, 1883; married Stella Van Tuyl Elkins, April 27, 1905, and had: Sidney Frederick, born July 20, 1907, Molly Elkins, born Sept. 15, 1910, and George Frederick, Jr., born April, 1914. 3. William, Jr., born July 31, 1858; married, July 14, 1881, Harriet D'Costa Rhodes. 4. Horace, born May 18, 1860; a graduate of Harvard, 1883; married, April 20, 1888, Marie Sorchan, of Paris, France; children: i. Marie Sorchan, born April 10, 1889, died in Feby., 1891. ii. Horace, Jr., born April 6, 1905.

HOWARD WARDWELL CHURCH, D. M. D., one of the most successful of the practicing dentists of Bristol, R. I., where he has been active since the year 1902, is a native of this city, his birth having occurred here October 19, 1879. He is a son of James C. and Mary T. (Wardwell) Church, like himself natives of Bristol. James C. Church was prominent in the financial and business life of the community, was treasurer of the City Savings Bank of Providence for thirty-eight years, and otherwise connected with banking affairs. He retired from active life about 1903, and is now living on a farm near this city. He was a member of the State House Representatives for two terms, and for a similar period of the State Senate. The elder Mrs. Church died July 8, 1888.

The childhood of Howard Wardwell Church was passed in his native city of Bristol, and it was there that the preparatory portion of his education was received. He attended the grammar schools and the City High School, but before he had graduated from the latter was sent by his parents to the celebrated Mowry and Goff School at Providence. He was there prepared for college and, after his graduation, he entered the dental department at Tufts College, having decided to make that profession his career. He took

the usual dental course and graduated with the class of 1901, taking the degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine. He then studied for two years in the medical department of the same institution, and in 1902, opened his office in the Esterbrook block, Bristol. Since that time he has made his headquarters at this place and developed a large and high class practice, so that he is now regarded as among the leaders of his profession here. Besides his professional activities Dr. Church is an energetic participant in the public life of Bristol, and is well known in many different departments of its affairs. In politics he is a Republican and, while quite unambitious for political preferment, has served on the school committee of the city for fifteen years. He is also prominent in fraternal and social circles here, and is affiliated with a large number of organizations of different character. He is a member of the various professional organizations including the Rhode Island Dental Society, the New England Dental Association, and the National Dental Association, and outside of these he belongs to the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Bristol Yacht Club; the County Poultry Association, of which he is the president; the American Kennel Club; and the Rhode Island Kennel Club, of which he is also president. As may be judged by the nature of his clubs, Dr. Church is exceedingly fond of open air life and all the pastimes and occupations associated with out-of-doors. He greatly enjoys hunting and fishing and spends much of his spare time thus employed, but his chief pleasure and relaxation is the breeding and fancying of fine strains of dogs and poultry, and in this line he has been highly successful. Dr. Church maintains a handsome residence at No. 37 Franklin street, Bristol.

Howard Wardwell Church was united in marriage, November 2, 1909, at Bristol, with Sarah B. Paull, of this city, a daughter of Augustus R. and Sarah Jane (Burnham) Paull, old and highly respected residents of this place. Mr. Paull, who was for many years engaged in the wholesale produce business here, died in August, 1915, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife survives him and now makes her home at Bristol.

WALTER HIDDEN—The name of Hidden is found in American Colonial records as early as 1654, when on the vital records of Rowley, Mass., the entry of the marriage of the founder of the line in America is found. Since that early period the family has been prominent in New England, and is allied by marriage with some of the foremost families of that section of the country. The name is particularly well known in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, with the latter of which it has been identified for more than one hundred years. Notable figures in the mercantile and public life of New England during the middle and latter decades of the past century were the late James Clifford and Henry Atkins Hidden, members of the Rhode Island branch of the Hidden family. Both these, influential and important factors in business and financial circles, were citizens of unimpeachable integrity and worth, whose services in public capacities brought them the honor and love of the city of Providence; they bore well and even added to the heritage of an honored and distinguished name.

(I) Andrew Hidden, immigrant ancestor and founder of the American family of the name, was born about 1620, and is first of record in the American colonies in 1654. He was early a resident of Rowley, Mass., and married there, 7th of 4th month, 1654, Sarah, who died on October 9, 1729, aged about one hundred and three years. Little beyond this is known of Andrew Hidden except that he died February 18, 1702, an old man, according to the records of Rowley. Children: 1. Andrew, born 7th month, 1655. 2. John, born 16th of 2nd month, 1657. 3. Margaret, born 28th of July, 1659. 4. Sarah, born Oct. 1, 1661. 5. Mary, born 21st of Sept., 1663. 6. Elizabeth, born 19th of 12th month, 1665. 7. Ann, born 22d of June, 1668. 8. Mary, born 21st of July, 1669. 9. Andrew (2), born 25th of Aug., 1670. 10. Joseph, born 28th of Oct., 1671. 11. Samuel, born 16th of July, 1673. 12. Ebenezer, mentioned below.

(II) Ebenezer Hidden, son of Andrew and Sarah Hidden, was born at Rowley, Mass., March 7, 1675-76. He married, July 17, 1701, Elizabeth Story, who after his death married (second), April 28, 1757, Hon. John Hobson. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Elizabeth, born March 27, 1702. 2. Sarah, born Oct. 3, 1703. 3. Dorothy, born Sept. 9, 1705. 4. Mary, born March 22, 1707-08. 5. Ebenezer, born Dec. 6, 1710. 6. Jonathan, born Jan. 19, 1712-13; married in Rehoboth, where he is referred to as a resident, July 18, 1736, Susannah Hart, of that place. 7. Edward, mentioned below. 8. James, born June 2, 1718. 9. Lucy, born April 1, 1722. Jonathan Hidden died at Lake George, Jan. 6, 1756. Ebenezer Hidden died some time prior to Aug. 8, 1748, on which date his will was proved. In it he mentions his wife Elizabeth, and children, Jonathan, Edward, Dorothy, wife of James Sabin, and Lucy, wife of Thomas Elsworth.

(III) Edward Hidden, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Story) Hidden, was born April 22, 1716. He married, at Rehoboth, Mass., June 18, 1741, Rachel Sabin. She was born March 21, 1718-19, daughter of Noah Sabin, of Rehoboth. Edward Hidden served as an officer in the Continental Army during the American Revolution, and lost his life in the battle of Red Bank. Children, according to the town record of Rehoboth: 1. Luce (Lucy), born Feby. 19, 1742. 2. James, mentioned below. 3. Jonathan, born Nov. 25, 1746. 4. Noah, born Dec. 1, 1748. 5. Ruth, born April 23, 1752. 6. David, born March 21, 1755. 7. Hannah.

(IV) James Hidden, son of Edward and Rachel (Sabin) Hidden, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., July 19, 1744. He married (first), Betsey Knowles. He married (second), in Providence, September 10, 1809, Mary Waterman Clifford, born in 1779, daughter of Francis Clifford, and cousin of Betsey Williams, donor of the beautiful Roger Williams Park to the city of Providence. She was a descendant in the fifth generation of Roger Williams. James Hidden resided during the earlier portion of his life in Walpole, Mass., but spent his last years in Providence, where he died prior to December 10, 1818. His widow died in Providence, May 29, 1866, aged eighty-seven years. Children of the first marriage: 1. Mary B., died Jan. 4, 1882, aged eighty-one years. 2. Susan, married Samuel Butts. 3. William. James and Mary Waterman (Clifford) Hidden were the parents of two sons. 4. James

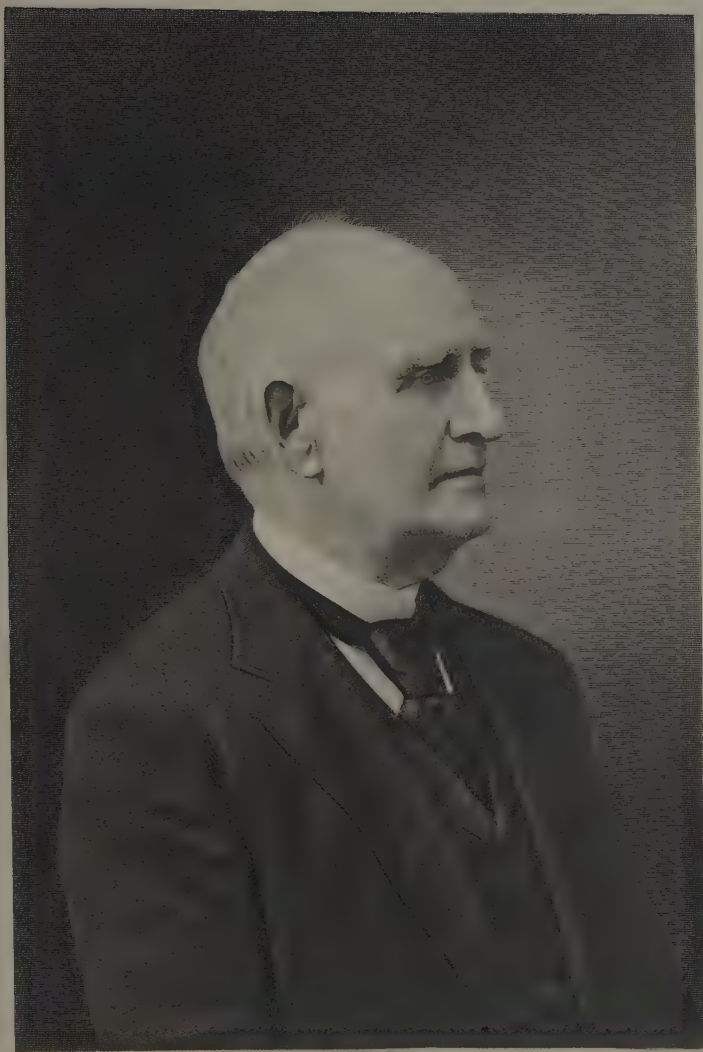
Clifford, mentioned below. 5. Henry Atkins, mentioned below.

(V) James Clifford Hidden, son of James and Mary Waterman (Clifford) Hidden, was born in Walpole, Mass., May 15, 1813. He received his early education in the public schools of Providence, after his father's removal to that city, and later attended the private school of Oliver Angell, and the classical school of Thomas C. Hartshorn. A gifted student, he subsequently prepared for the profession of the law and the practice of medicine, but was never actively engaged in either. For a short period of years, after completing his education, Mr. Hidden taught in the schools of Providence. He later became associated with his brother, Henry Atkins Hidden, in the engraving and copper-plate business, purchasing the interest of General Thomas F. Carpenter in the firm of H. A. Hidden & Company. Until 1849 Mr. Hidden remained actively connected with the firm. In this year he disposed of his interests in the business of his brother, and in 1850 purchased a large farm in Attleboro, Mass., where for ten years following he engaged in agriculture.

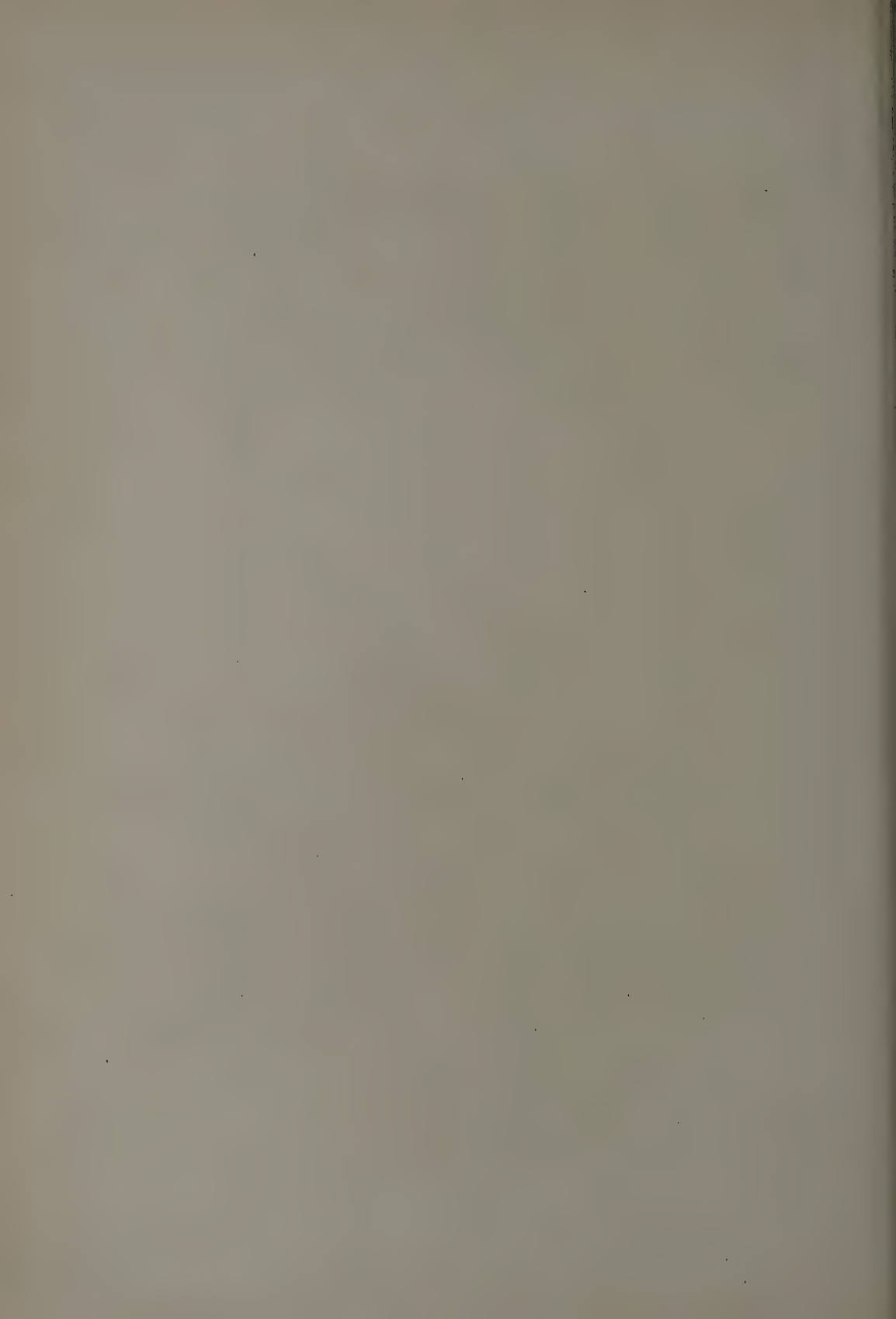
James Clifford Hidden, prior to his removal to Attleboro, and after his return to the city of Providence, was a prominent and influential figure in its public affairs. He was a well known member of the Whig party, and from 1842 to 1847 was a member of the Common Council of Providence, holding that office again from 1868 to 1869. He was president of that body from 1845 to 1847. For many years he was a representative from Providence in the Lower House of the Rhode Island General Assembly, rendering services so conspicuously valuable a nature as to make him one of the most popular men in public service in Providence in his day. He held the post of speaker of the House from 1849 to 1851. Mr. Hidden was active in military affairs during the earlier years of his life, and was a member of the First Light Artillery Company of Providence until 1845. In 1842 he served as captain of the Fifth Ward City Guard.

On March 27, 1839, James Clifford Hidden married Eliza Perrin, daughter of Daniel and Eliza Dean Perrin, of Medfield, Mass. She died September 16, 1866, and he married (second), November 27, 1867, Eliza D. Leeman, of Newcastle, Me. Children of the first marriage were six in number. Child of the second marriage: Elizabeth Tower. Mr. Hidden was for many years a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society. He died at his home in Providence.

(V) Henry Atkins Hidden, son of James and Mary Waterman (Clifford) Hidden, was born in Providence, R. I., December 10, 1816. He received his education in the private schools of Providence, and subsequently attended the academy at Leicester, Mass. For a short time after leaving school he was employed in a store in Providence in the capacity of clerk, but at the age of twenty-one years, he entered upon an independent business venture, and launched the firm of H. A. Hidden & Company, in partnership with General Thomas F. Carpenter. Together they started in the engraving and copper-plate printing business, locating in Whitman's block at the junction of Westminster and Weybosset streets, in Providence. The firm met with large success and developed rapidly to great size, handling a



Henry A. Holden



large part of the engraving and printing of notes for the State banks. They also engraved the diplomas for Brown University. In 1837 James C. Hidden became a member of the firm, purchasing the interest of General Thomas F. Carpenter. In 1849 he disposed of his holding, however, and from that time onward until the time of its dissolution Henry A. Hidden remained the head of the business and its sole owner. For a long period the firm did copper-plate printing for manufacturers and bleachers of cotton goods throughout New England, and through this indirect connection with the industry Mr. Hidden became interested in it. Previous to 1843 he had become a dealer in cotton and cotton goods. This business eventually increased to such proportions that he abandoned the copper-plate and engraving business, and in 1860 entered the mercantile field, in which he was very successful, becoming one of the largest dealers in print goods, if not the largest, in Rhode Island; the business yielded lucrative returns, and at the time of his death Mr. Hidden was a man of considerable wealth. In 1868 he admitted his sons, Charles H. and Wilkins U. Hidden, as partners, and the firm became known as H. A. Hidden & Sons; in 1875 he admitted his son, Walter Hidden.

Henry A. Hidden was well known and prominent in public life in the city of Providence, and although in no sense of the word an office seeker served for two years as a representative in the Rhode Island General Assembly; he also was a member of the Providence Board of Aldermen from 1860 to 1861. He was active in financial circles, and was a corporate member and president of the What Cheer Bank, as well as a director in many corporations of note in the city. For several years he was a member of the Providence Commercial Club, which was formed of the most influential business men in Rhode Island. He was also a charter member of the Providence Board of Trade, and of the Rhode Island Historical Society, which he joined in 1873.

Henry A. Hidden married, in 1839, Abby A. Updike, daughter of Hon. Wilkins and Abby A. (Watson) Updike (see Updike VI). Mr. and Mrs. Hidden were the parents of the following children: 1. Charles Henry, mentioned below. 2. Wilkins Updike, mentioned below. 3. Walter, mentioned below. Henry A. Hidden died at his home in Providence, R. I., August 7, 1899.

(VI) Charles Henry Hidden, son of Henry A. and Abby A. (Updike) Hidden, was born September 12, 1840, and died May 22, 1907. He was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1861, and in 1862 went to the front as a private in Company D, Tenth Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry. In 1868 he became a member of the firm of Henry A. Hidden & Sons, and continued in connection with the business until his death. He was well known and prominent in business circles. He was a member of several clubs, among them the University Club, of New York, and the Hope Club, Agawam Hunt Club, and Squantum Association, of Providence.

(VI) Wilkins Updike Hidden, son of Henry A. and Abby A. (Updike) Hidden, was born December 25, 1842. He was graduated from Brown University in the class of 1865, and in 1868 was admitted to partnership with his father in the firm of H. A. Hidden &

Sons. In recent years he has been retired from active business life. Mr. Hidden is a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity.

(VI) Walter Hidden, son of Henry A. and Abby A. (Updike) Hidden, was born April 19, 1851. He received his elementary education at the Mount Pleasant Institute, later becoming a student at the famous St. Paul's School, of Concord, N. H. Completing his studies, he identified himself immediately with his father's business, and in 1875 became a member of the firm of H. A. Hidden & Sons. Mr. Hidden has always been an ardent sportsman, and a lover of out-door life. His hunting and fishing tours have covered the notable game preserves of the United States, Canada and Europe. He is a member of the Audubon Society, and a strong advocate of the preservation and conservation of bird life in America. Mr. Hidden is also widely known in club circles in the city of Providence. He was for several years president of the Squantum Association, and of the Hope Club, and for five years was president of the Agawam Hunt Club. He retains active membership in all the foregoing and is also a member of the Rhode Island Country Club. By virtue of descent he is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars. A man of scholarly tastes, a lover of the fine arts, widely traveled, and a true cosmopolitan, Mr. Hidden represents a type which commercialism is rapidly eliminating—the well rounded, courteous, affable gentleman of the old school.

On October 12, 1897, Mr. Hidden married Mrs. Kate Holmes Anthony Hoppin, daughter of Henry A. and Kate L. Heiser. They are the parents of one daughter, Mary Updike, born September 25, 1903.

THE UPDIKE FAMILY is one of the most conspicuous and important in Rhode Island history. The American ancestor, Gysbert Opdyck, who came to New Amsterdam prior to 1638, was a son of Lodowich (Lodowick) Op den Dyck, of Wesel, Germany, son of Gysbert op den Dyck, son of Lodowich, son of Gysbert, son of Johan, son of Johan, son of Deric, son of Henric op den Dyck. The name is found in a great variety of spellings, all different forms of the name, op-de-Dyck, which means at or on the dike.

(I) Gysbert Opdyck, the American ancestor, signed his name, Op d Dyck, in the two autographic signatures which have been handed down, and this form was also used by his father on the baptismal certificate of his son in Wesel. The name became anglicised quickly, and is found in the records under varied form, Updike, Udyke and Opdyke, being the more prevalent forms.

Gysbert Opdyck was baptized in Willibrod's Church, Wesel, Germany, September 25, 1605. The years between his birth and his coming to New Amsterdam were spent in his native city, where he was well educated. He bore the title, Doctor, which in German is a degree of learning, not of medicine. This has led to some confusion as there seems no proof that he was a physician. Wesel Academy was then famous in Europe, and the best influence is that he was graduated from that institution of learning with the doctor's degree. He came to now New York City, prior to 1638, and until the English occupation in 1664 was one of the leading men of New Amsterdam, an officer of the

Dutch West India Company, commander of Fort Hope, under repeated appointments, commissary, one of the eight men who signed the great Treaty of Peace, August 30, 1645, between the Dutch and all the River Indians, his father-in-law, Richard Smith, also one of the "Eight Men." He was also tithe commissioner, and frequently sat in the Council. He was a friend of Governor Kieft, Secretary Van Tienhoven, Fiscal de la Montagne, and Burgomaster Creiger, all of whom stood as sponsors at the baptism of his children. Through all the many difficulties and trying situations through which the early Dutch settlement passed, he bore himself creditably. Gysbert Opdyck maintained a home on Stone street, New York, and also owned a farm at Hempstead, another at Cow Neck, L. I., and the whole of Coney Island was his property, part of it bearing his name. The present Coney Island was then composed of three islands all owned by him, duly patented by Governor Kieft, and recorded by the secretary as can still be seen on the old Dutch records in Albany State Library. The easternmost of the three was known as "Gysbert's Island" for many years, but all were patented to him. He had a legal and valid patent to all of Coney Island, but had never been able to occupy it without danger from the Indians. Finally he transferred his claim to Duck de Wolff, a wealthy Holland merchant. After the English occupation, nothing is found on the records concerning him. The tradition is doubtless correct that he went with his children to Narragansett, after the death of his father-in-law, Richard Smith, in 1666, to take possession of the lands about Wickford, bequeathed to the children of Gysbert's deceased wife, Catherine. "Gysbert Op ten Dyck, a bachelor from Wesel, and Catherine Smith, a maiden from England," were married September 24, 1643. She was a daughter of Richard Smith, a man of wealth, character, activity and energy, prominent in Massachusetts, New Amsterdam, and Rhode Island. He was born in Gloucestershire, England, came to New England to attain religious freedom, and was a most acceptable inhabitant and prime leading man in Taunton in the "Plymouth Colony." About 1639, he bought from Narragansett Sachems thirty thousand acres on the west side of Narragansett bay, and there erected a trading post located on the "Pequot Path." He died at his house at Wickford, R. I., his large land holdings being divided by will between his children and grandchildren. Gysbert Opdyck's eldest son, Lodowick, appears upon Kingstown records at Wickford, R. I., as early as 1668, and others of his children later.

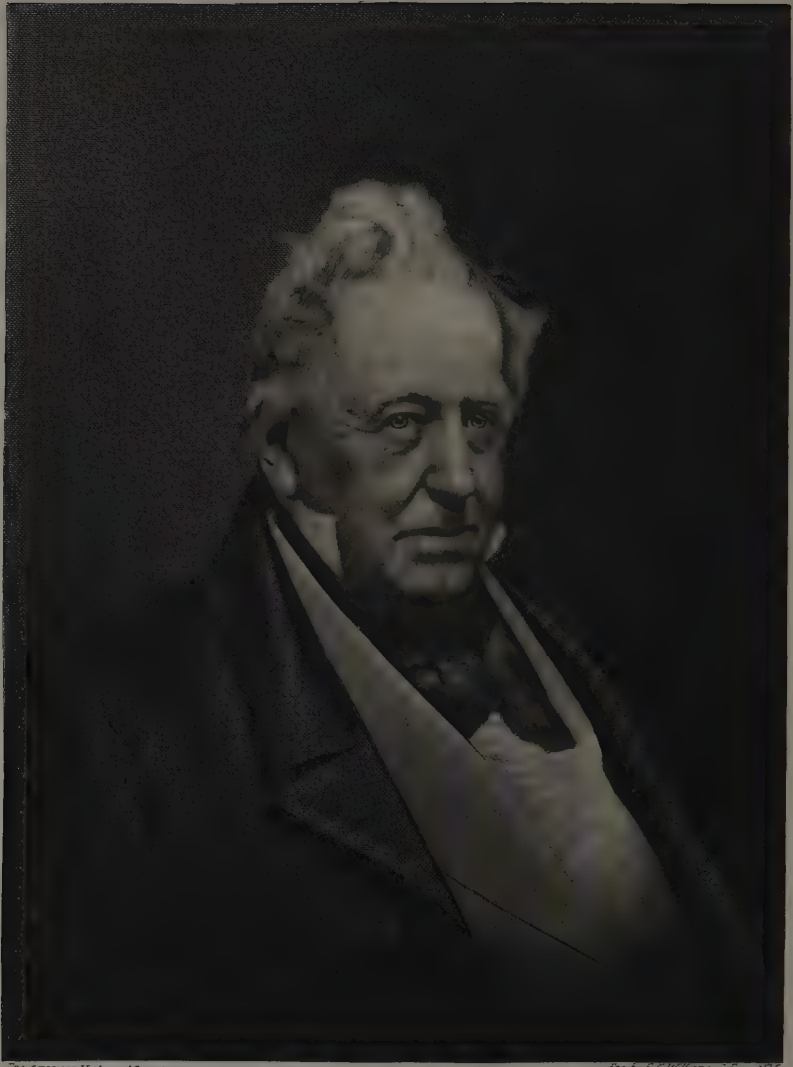
(II) Lodowick Updike, the second son of the Dutch-American ancestor, was baptized in the Dutch Church at New Amsterdam, June 10, 1646. Three years of his infancy were passed at Fort Hope (Hartford, Conn.), as his father was commander there, but his youth, until the age of twenty, was spent in New Amsterdam in his father's house on Stone street, or in the house "next the City Hall" and on Long Island. Two years after the English occupation he is of record at Wickford, R. I., where his Grandfather Smith's trading house stood, and henceforth Rhode Island was his home, the name becoming as now, Updike, the English clerks so writing in the public records "to take off the Dutch of it." His name is of continual mention in

Rhode Island and Wickford records which leads to the inference that he was a man of prominence and energy. He held the rank of lieutenant, was assessor, grand jurymen repeatedly, served on important town committees, and as deputy to the General Assembly. He inherited largely from his Grandfather Smith, and doubled his inheritance by his marriage to his cousin, Abigail Newton, daughter of Thomas and Joan (Smith) Newton, who was seventeen years his junior. Lodowick Updike had his children educated at home by a foreign tutor, one of his sons marrying the daughter of a governor of Rhode Island, and becoming one of the most eminent men of the colony. His wife, Abigail, was a convert to the Protestant Episcopal faith, the following item being from St. Paul's Church Register:

1726, September 11, at night, clinic baptism was administered by Mr. McSparran to Abigail, wife of Captain Lodowick Updike, it being the sixty-third year of her age.

Lodowick Updike lived to be ninety years old, seventy years of that period being spent in Rhode Island, in the Narragansett section, which he saw change from a wilderness to a well ordered community. He came when a young man of twenty to "Cocumscussuc," or Smith Castle, built by his Grandfather Smith, at Wickford, in 1639, and rebuilt in 1680 by Richard Smith, Jr. Later Lodowick Updike became its owner, who in turn passed it to his son, Daniel, he to his son, Lodowick (2), he to his children, the "Castle" passing out of the family in 1816. The old historic town yet stands, no other building rivaling it in historic interest. It sheltered many Updikes during the one hundred and eighty years it remained in the family name, and there many distinguished guests were entertained: Roger Williams, Governor John Winthrop, Sir Edward Andros, Edward Randolph, Bishop Beverly, Smibert, the artist, Benjamin Franklin, the Marquis de Lafayette, the Duc de Lauzun, Bishop Seabury, Dr. James McSparran, and many other men of note having partaken of Updike hospitality within the walls of "Smith Castle."

(III) Daniel Updike, second son of Lodowick and Catherine (Smith) Updike, was born at Wickford, R. I., in 1694, and died May 15, 1757. He was educated under a private French tutor, who taught him Greek, Latin and French, other tutors teaching the usual studies forming the classical courses. He studied law, opened an office in Newport, and there practiced very successfully. In 1722 he was elected attorney-general of Rhode Island, and annually re-elected until 1732, when he declined further election. Boundary disputes continually arose during his official term, Connecticut and Massachusetts being averse to granting Rhode Island even the little she claimed. Mr. Updike represented Rhode Island on the committees appointed, and was of great service to the Colony in presenting Rhode Island cases before the deciding bodies. He was attorney-general until 1740, when a law was passed abolishing the office and creating a similar one for each county. Daniel Updike was appointed attorney-general for Kings county, in 1741, was re-elected to the same office in 1742, the county law was repealed in 1743, and the old law revised under which Mr. Updike was again re-elected attorney-general for the Colony, annually



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William Lapsley

ected until his death in 1757, his service to the State living been vital to the very life of the same.

In 1730 the first literary institution in the Colony was formed, in Rhode Island, out of which grew Redwood Library. Mr. Updike was one of the founders, the first signer of its constitution, and a zealous member. He was an intimate friend of the learned Dean Berkeley, and when the Dean returned to England he presented his friend with an elegantly wrought silver coffee pot, and after his arrival sent him his "Minute Philosopher," which remained in the family as remembrance of the distinguished Divine. His intimacy with Gridley, Colonial attorney for Massachusetts; Shirley, Governor under the Crown, Judge Auchmuty, the elder, and Mr. Bolland, often caused him to visit these gentlemen in Boston, and outside of Rhode Island his acquaintance was large. He possessed a fine library of classical and general literature, was highly respected among his professional brethren, and in all literary and new associations of his day his name stands at the head. He was a strong advocate for the cause he championed, stood about five feet, ten inches high, with prominent features, and a clear, full musical voice. From the records of St. Paul's Church, this extract is taken:

Colonel Updike of North Kingston, Attorney-General of the Colony, died on Saturday, the 15th of May, 1757, about noon, and after a funeral discourse was preached by Dr. McSparran, was interred in the burial ground of the family beside the remains of his father and second wife, Anstis Jenkins, mother of Lodowick and Mary Updike, his surviving children.

This burial ground of the Smith and Updike families was a part of the "Cocumscussuc," the estate owned by them at Wickford. He had three wives: Sarah Arnold, Anstis Jenkins, and Mary Wanton.

(IV) Lodowick Updike, the first born of Daniel Updike, attorney-general of Rhode Island, and his second wife, Anstis (Jenkins) Updike, was born at Newport, R. I., in 1725, died in 1804. Under the custom of his day he was educated under private tutors, studied law, but never practiced, devoting all his life to the care of his private estate. He became an eminent citizen of Rhode Island, and while his qualifications were such as fitted him for high position at the bar, in political and military life, he preferred the dignity and scholarly leisure of the private life of a landed gentleman. He owned five farms, 1500 acres, resided in Smith Castle, the Updike Mansion, near Wickford, which descended down to him through his father and grandfather from Richard Smith. To strong intellectual powers he added taste and attainment, entertained with an almost royal hospitality, and the doors of the Smith Castle were never closed to traveler of either low or high degree. In fact, his great delight was the entertaining of his numerous friends. He was a zealous adherent of the Church of England, and to his interest was largely due the erection of an Episcopal church at Wickford. In personal appearance he was tall and fine looking, always wore a wig, and small clothes, and was said to resemble George III. of England. He is interred in the family burial plot at Wickford, as are his wife and children. He married, January 25, 1759, Abigail Gardner, a niece of Dr. McSparran and of Dr. Sylvester Gardner, of Boston. They were the parents of eleven children: 1. Daniel, a lawyer and attorney-general of

Rhode Island. 2. James, died unmarried. 3. Anstis, married William Lee, and died on her one hundredth birthday; her memory is perpetuated in St. Paul's Church by a beautiful communion table imported from Europe, a century and a half ago. 4. Mary, married Nathaniel Mundy, a merchant of Wickford. 5. Abigail, married Joseph Reynolds, a farmer. 6. Sarah, married David Hagan, a mariner. 7. Lydia, married Frederick Cary, a merchant. 8. Lodowick, a merchant of Rhode Island and New York City. 9. Alfred, a mariner and merchant of Wickford. 10. Gilbert, a mariner of Rhode Island, who later went West. 11. Wilkins, of further mention.

(V) Wilkins Updike, youngest of the eleven children of Lodowick and Abigail (Gardner) Updike, was also almost the last of a generation of true Rhode Island men known as "old fashioned," "of the old school," but worthy of respect and imitation in the walks of private and public life. This was the eulogy passed upon "an old fashioned gentleman, this vigorous and honest legislator, the hospitable and warm hearted citizen" by his colleagues of the Rhode Island General Assembly at his decease. He was born at North Kingstown, R. I., January 8, 1784, died at his home in Kingstown, January 14, 1867. He was educated under private tutors and at Plainfield Academy (Connecticut), pursuing law study under William Hunter and Asher Robbins, of Newport, and Elisha Potter, of Kingstown. He was admitted to the bar in 1808, and soon rose to eminence in his profession. He resided at Tower Hill, also for a few years at the homestead at North Kingstown, then made permanent settlement at Kingstown, now Kingston. He was a law maker as well as a lawyer, and was identified with many legislative reforms, the Married Woman's Act, the system of public schools, and many of the great public enterprises of his time. He was a hard working member of the General Assembly, in debate was most effective, in logic convincing, in ridicule most powerful and in sympathetic appeal could draw the hardest to tears. At his decease the General Assembly passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we desire to inscribe upon the record some memorial of our respect for this old fashioned gentleman, this vigorous and honest legislator, this hospitable and warm-hearted citizen.

Resolved, That in the decease of Hon. Wilkins Updike, has passed away from earth almost the last of a generation of true Rhode Island men, worthy of our respect and imitation in the walks of private and public life.

His pen was equally effective and he contributed to the public press. He wrote "Memoirs of the Rhode Island Bar," published in 1842, a valuable work preserving much concerning distinguished men of the Rhode Island bar which otherwise would have been forgotten and lost. He also wrote a "History of the Episcopal Church in Narragansett, Rhode Island," published in 1847, a book now very valuable and rare. He was a valued member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, one of the hardworking members to whom the Society owes its life. Said one of his biographers:

There is a portrait of Mr. Updike, by Lincoln, excellent both as a picture and as a likeness when he was in the full maturity of his physical and mental powers. It is a radiant face, suggestive of strength and en-

joyment. If it were hung in a gallery of portraits of men who have made a mark in the world, it would at once arrest attention and provoke inquiry about the original. As the picture, so the man. In whatever company Mr. Updike was, he was a centre of attraction, not because he asserted himself, but because he was alive in every part of his nature. He enjoyed himself, and so was a source of joy to all around him. He loved to eat and drink and laugh and work. What was worth seeing, he saw. What was worth knowing he knew.

He had strong convictions, loved to study individual character, was a zealous friend of temperance, a churchman, a nobleman in personal appearance, and in the generous humanity of his nature. Wherever he sat was the head of the table, and he would have entertained royally at his home without any thought of difference in rank. He was beloved of the large family which grew up around him, the idol of his children, and when at a good old age he passed over he was laid at rest by a loving group of relatives and friends.

He married, September 31, 1809, Abby A. Watson, daughter of Walter and Abigail (Hazard) Watson, a lady of remarkable mentality, who preceded her husband in death, her remains being interred in the family burial ground at Wickford. Her portrait was painted in 1817, by Artist Gimbrede, in water colors, but later wax copied in oil. She was greatly beloved and esteemed. Their children were twelve: 1. Thomas Boudoin, a druggist of Pittsburgh, Pa. 2. Mary A., married Samuel Rodman, a manufacturer of Rocky Brook. 3. Isabelle W., married R. R. Randolph, an accountant of Kingstown. 4. Abby A., of further mention. 5. Walter W., a lawyer of Seekonk, Mass. 6. Artis T., of Kingston. 7. Angeline, married John F. Greene, of Brooklyn, N. Y. 8. Elizabeth T., of Kingston. 9. Caesar A., a lawyer of Providence. 10. Caroline, married John Eddy, a lawyer of Providence. 11. Daniel, of Kingston. 12. Alice, of Kingston.

(VI) Abby A., fourth child and third daughter of Wilkins and Abby A. Updike, married, in 1839, Henry A. Hidden, of Providence, who died August 7, 1899. (See Hidden V). They were the parents of three sons: Charles Henry, Wilkins and Walter.

REV. HUGH B. CARPENTER—Regularly ordained a minister of the Baptist church, Mr. Carpenter followed his calling until 1915, serving churches in New Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island. He was then called to another sphere of usefulness, and since 1915 has been head of the business founded by A. Herbert Arnold, and conducted by him for fifty-one years in the city of Providence. As a minister he labored earnestly in behalf of the cause he loved and was an effective advocate of the religion of the lowly Nazarene, whose teachings were his inspiration. High minded, courteous and sympathetic by nature, these qualities were the secret of his success as a pastor, and the same qualities are in constant evidence in the work in which he is now engaged, and the sterling quality of his character is no less worthily employed than when he was the spiritual instead of the official funeral director. He is a descendant of William Carpenter, who came from England, settled in Rhode Island, was one of the founders of the First Baptist Church of Providence, the first in America, and was prominent in the settlement of Pawtucket. A branch of the family settled

in Waverly, N. Y., and there Rev. Hugh B. Carpenter parents were residing at the time of their son's birth. Honor and fame have attached to the family history in Rhode Island, as elsewhere during the nearly three centuries it has been an American family, the professions especially being enriched by the attainments of sons by the name of Carpenter.

Hugh B. Carpenter, son of Isaac N. and Adeline Carpenter, was born in Waverly, N. Y., November 1870, and there completed a public school course of study, finishing with high school graduation. He then pursued the academic course at the famous Temp University, Pa., going thence to Crozer's Theological Seminary at Upland, near Chester, Pa., an institution for the educational and theological training for young men aspiring to the ministry of the Baptist church. He pursued theological study at Crozer until graduate class of 1899, and formally ordained a clergyman of the Baptist faith. His first call was from the First Baptist Church of Toms River, N. J., remaining there for three years, his work being greatly blessed in that well known resort of the New Jersey coast. He closed his work in Toms River after three years of successful pastoral labor, and took up similar work with the Baptist congregation of South Norwalk, Conn., there remaining until called to the Cranston Street Baptist Church of Providence, R. I. He located in Providence May 1, 1911, and faithfully served Cranston Street Church until October, 1915. He then succeeded to the business of A. Herbert Arnold, who retired after something more than half a century of business activity as a funeral director and undertaker. While it requires courage and a high sense of duty to make this change, Mr. Carpenter did not shrink, nor should he, for next to his calling there is no profession or occupation where higher moral standards are called for than that of the undertaker. To his work Mr. Carpenter brings nobility of character, scientific knowledge and skill, and during the three years he has been head of the business has gained confidence and approval.

Mr. Carpenter married, August 24, 1899, Caroline Faulkner, daughter of John E. Faulkner, of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner are the parents of two daughters and a son: Miriam Jessie, Linn Mitchell, and Martha Perry Carpenter.

EBENEZER TIFFANY—There is no name which has been more anciently or honorably associated with that part of New England through which the dispute boundary line of Massachusetts and Rhode Island runs and which was the location of the ancient settlement of Rehoboth, Mass., and near at hand the county of Bristol in Rhode Island than Tiffany. Here for about two hundred and fifty years the family bearing this name has been located, its members always having maintained a position of importance in the community and proved themselves men alike of the highest integrity and great practical ability. The town of Barrington was the home of one branch of this large family and here dwelt generation after generation the ancestors of Ebenezer Tiffany, with whose career we are especially concerned. The family was founded in this part of the country by one Humphrey Tiffany, of whom, however, comparatively little is known.

(I) Humphrey Tiffany and his wife Elizabeth are found in Rehoboth, Mass., as early as 1663 and 1664. The records of that ancient town contain very meagre reference to him, however, but it is known that he was killed by lightning on July 15, 1685, and that his widow was appointed to administer his estate.

(II) Ebenezer Tiffany, son of Humphrey and Elizabeth Tiffany, was born at Rehoboth in 1663. He was one of many to bear the name Ebenezer in the family. He became the possessor of a large tract of land, stretching eastward from the Mouscochuck creek, and here he built his home, the house standing not far from what is now the railroad station at Nayatt, in the township of Barrington, R. I. His name and that of Thomas Tiffany, of Swansea, were among those recorded as petitioners for the town of Barrington in 1711. There is positive evidence that this Ebenezer Tiffany was the one who was recorded at Warren as living there on February 10, 1747. There is also a record in Barrington of the birth of Sarah Tiffany, which occurred there February 9, 1727-28, a daughter of Ezekiah and Sarah Tiffany, while in one of the old burying grounds of Barrington occurred the interment of father and daughter. His death occurred in 1779, at the age of eighty-two, and hers in 1774, when forty-seven. The epitaphs on their tombstones read respectively:

The world is vanity and all things show it,
I thought so once and now I know it.

Beneath this stone doth lie
As much virtue as could die;
Who when alive, nature did give
As much beauty as could live.

(III) Ephraim Tiffany, son of Ebenezer Tiffany, was born in Swansea, Mass., February 4, 1704, and resided here for many years. He married Esther Viall, and they were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, born in 1745; Rachel, born September 22, 1748; Follie, born June 1, 1751; and Ebenezer, mentioned below. The mother of these children was married to Mr. Tiffany, December 27, 1744, and died March 19, 1792.

(IV) Ebenezer (2) Tiffany, son of Ephraim and Esther (Viall) Tiffany, was born June 10, 1753. He was one of the most prominent men in the community and took part actively in its affairs. He served as a soldier in the Continental Army during the American struggle for independence, and was later chosen to represent Barrington in the General Assembly of Rhode Island. On April 1, 1776, on the alarm at Bristol, he joined the company commanded by Captain Thomas Allin, and from April 5 to May 20, of that year was a member of the militia company which guarded Barrington, and later was called into service on the Island of Rhode Island. In 1780 he was a soldier in the company commanded by Captain Viall Allin. His services to the State Legislature occurred during the two terms beginning respectively in 1788 and 1806, during which he proved himself a capable and disinterested legislator. He was president of the United Congregational Society of Barrington from 1807 to 1821, and his death occurred April 4, 1826, and that of his wife, December 7, 1848. He married, Feby. 2, 1783, Mary Ann Bullock, born Sept. 17, 1758, a daughter of Colonel William

Bullock, of Rehoboth. To them the following children were born: Elizabeth, Oct. 14, 1784; Sarah, Jan. 27, 1786; Alethea, Feby. 26, 1788; Mary Ann, Feby. 17, 1790; Esther Viall and Susanna Kent (twins), Feby. 13, 1793, the latter dying April 5, 1803; Ebenezer, mentioned below; Lydia, March 23, 1798; Hezekiah, mentioned below; and Lemira, Feby. 3, 1802.

(V) Ebenezer (3) Tiffany, son of Ebenezer (2) and Mary Ann (Bullock) Tiffany, and well known throughout the community as Deacon Ebenezer Tiffany, was born July 13, 1795. He played a very prominent part in the life of the community, and at his death, which occurred June 4, 1864, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, the town adopted appropriate resolutions concerning his life and public services. From 1822 to 1838 he held the office of town treasurer. In 1838 he became town clerk and remained in this office from that year to 1864. He was a man of strong religious feelings and beliefs, and was particularly active as a member of the Congregational church, holding many official positions in connection therewith. He was clerk of the church from 1830 to 1838, deacon in 1838 and from 1843 to 1851, and church treasurer from 1852 to 1861. He was treasurer of the United Congregational Society of Barrington from 1824 to 1837 and from 1856 to 1864, the year of his death, while from 1851 to 1860 he was president of that society. He married at Troy, N. H., October 3, 1830, Mary Rich, of that town, and they were the parents of the following children: Susan Kent, born Oct. 11, 1832, and died Jan. 18, 1917; William Bullock, born June 13, 1834, died Jan. 12, 1904; Ebenezer, mentioned below; John Crane, born Jan. 7, 1838; Mary Louisa, born Feby. 8, 1840, died Dec. 8, 1897; Sarah Eliza, born Feby. 11, 1844; Samuel Mills, born July 4, 1846; and Rachel Ann, born Nov. 13, 1849, died Dec. 16, 1916.

(V) Hezekiah Tiffany, son of Ebenezer (2) and Mary Ann (Bullock) Tiffany, was born January 18, 1800, at Barrington, and became a very prominent citizen of that place. He married, November 24, 1846, Eliza Rich, but there were no children born of this union. His death occurred in 1872 and his epitaph was as follows: "He was a faithful husband and friend, pure in character, sincere in purpose and devoted to Christian life. His fidelity to the town and church were unwavering. He was town treasurer of Barrington thirty-two years. Peaceful is thy rest."

(VI) Ebenezer (4) Tiffany, son of Ebenezer (3) and Mary (Rich) Tiffany, was born February 16, 1836, at Barrington, R. I. His birthplace was the old Tiffany homestead, which stands on what is known as Maple avenue, which runs from Barrington to Nayatt. He was a man of very strong character and inherited many of the abilities of his ancestors. For thirty years or more he conducted a successful ice business at Barrington, obtaining his supply of this commodity from Prince's pond at the foot of Prince's hill, and this business was only ended with his life. In 1874 he was chosen town treasurer, an office which had already been held by his father and his Uncle Hezekiah, and in this he continued until the time of his death, a period of some twenty-five years. His reputation for integrity and probity, not only in his business relations but in all the affairs of life, was second to none and he was

looked up to and honored by all the members of the community. Ebenezer Tiffany married, May 23, 1865, Harriett L. Goodwin, of Mansfield, Mass., and they were the parents of the following children: George Edward, born Feby. 11, 1867, and died March 6, 1868; Ebenezer, mentioned below; and Jessie Goodwin, born July 4, 1872, graduated from the Barrington High School in 1890, and from Brown University in 1897 with the degree of A. B., and has since that time followed the profession of teaching.

(VII) Ebenezer (5) Tiffany, son of Ebenezer (4) and Harriett L. (Goodwin) Tiffany, was born April 7, 1869. He received his education at the local public schools of Barrington, and later attended the High School in Warren, where he studied under Lewis H. Meader, the well known educator. At the latter institution he remained until he had reached the age of sixteen years, when he abandoned his studies and entered his father's office to assist the elder man with the large ice business he had developed. Upon the death of his father this business passed entirely into his hands, since which time Mr. Tiffany has done much, not only in the development of this enterprise but to promote business prosperity in the community generally. The business of which he is the head was founded in 1867 and is the oldest of its kind in Bristol county at the present time. Mr. Tiffany is now regarded as one of the most substantial and successful business men in the community.

But it has not been only in the business world that Mr. Tiffany's time and energies have been expended. On the contrary there has been no one more interested or active than he in community affairs, and as a staunch Republican he has taken an active part in politics. He was elected a member of the Town Council in 1896 and re-elected in each of the two succeeding years. At the time of his father's death he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of the elder man as town treasurer, and at the next annual election was elected to that position. From that time to the present he has continued to occupy this office, a period of about nineteen years. Since the year 1822 the office of town treasurer in Barrington has been held with comparatively few breaks by members of the Tiffany family, these including both Mr. Tiffany's father and grandfather and his great-uncle, Hezekiah, all of whom served for long terms. This is a record which it would be difficult to equal and which speaks eloquently of the regard and confidence placed in these men by their fellow townsfolk. Besides these business and political activities, Mr. Tiffany is a prominent figure in the social world of Barrington, and is greatly interested in matters of genealogy and local history. He is a member of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, his membership existing through the services rendered by his great-grandfather, Ebenezer Tiffany, in that historic struggle. He is also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars. In his religious belief Mr. Tiffany is a member of the Episcopal church and attends divine service at St. John's Church of that denomination at Barrington Center.

Ebenezer Tiffany was united in marriage, October 24, 1905, with Jeanette Low Mowry, a daughter of Joseph E. and Carrie (Low) Mowry, of Providence.

Ebenezer Tiffany stands to-day in the regard of associates as one of the most highly respected figure in the present generation, a man who consistently stands for the best and most worthy things in the community. Men of his calibre never compromise with the evil that is to be found in all communities, but may be counted on to foster and support all such movements as tend to the advancement of the common weal, whether materially or in the realm of ethics, education and general enlightenment. His career from its beginning characterized by much hard and persistent expenditure of energy, and the substantial position that he has come to occupy in the life of the community is the obvious and appropriate reward of application and mental qualifications of a high order. His integrity and honor are never impeached and this fact, combined with his gentlemanly manner, his courtesy and consideration of all men, and a certain intrinsic manliness which shows in his every action and word, make him an extremely popular figure and have won him a great host of friends whose devotion he returns in kind. He is devoted to his home and finds his chief happiness in the intimate intercourse with his own hearthstone. There is no relation of life in which he does not play his part worthily, and in which he might not well serve as an ideal for ambitious youth.

SAMUEL J. FOSTER—The late Samuel J. Foster, manager of the Providence Warehouse Company, and for many years a well known figure in similar enterprises in Rhode Island and in New York City, was born in Pawtucket, then a part of the State of Massachusetts, November 27, 1828, scion of a distinguished New England ancestry. He numbered among his ancestors passengers on the "Mayflower," and in the direct male line was a descendant of Major John Foster, of French and Indian War fame. The line descended through Captain Robert Foster, the hero of Leslie's retreat at Northbridge and Salem, in the American Revolution.

Samuel J. Foster was educated in his native town, and on completing his studies entered mercantile life. He was engaged in business at the outbreak of the Civil War, but immediately laid aside his affairs to enlist in the famous Seventh Regiment of the New York National Guard, which he accompanied to Washington in 1861. With the traditions of a family distinguished in military service to its country in all its wars before him, from early manhood, he had taken a deep interest in things military. In 1847 Mr. Foster became a member of the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery, and in 1849 held the rank of sergeant under Colonel Balch. He was therefore well prepared by this training to forge rapidly ahead in his regiment in 1861. After a short period of service on the battle fronts of the South, he was commissioned captain of Company K, Forty-Eighth Regiment, New York, and with this command participated in some of the most intensive struggles of the entire war, among them the engagement at Port Royal, Hilton Head, with the "Swamp Angel," Dawfish Island, Fort Pulaski and other places. He was brigaded under General Sherman with General Charles K. Brayton's Rhode Island battery, and also served as aide to General H. B. Duryea. His military record eloquent of the finest and most disinterested type of



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Apr. 1892

John Hope

vice, and sustains honorably the record of the family former wars. Captain Foster was a member of the Second Division Staff when it formed the escort of the Prince of Wales (the late King Edward VII) on his visit to New York.

Returning to the North on the conclusion of peace, Captain Foster again resumed his business affairs. He subsequently became a partner in the extensive Wall Street warehouses on the Brooklyn water front, in New York. For a long period of years he was active in similar enterprises in New York and in Brooklyn, and was at one time proprietor of the United States Bonded Warehouses, Front and Water streets, New York. On his removal to Providence, in 1881, Captain Foster became manager of the Providence Warehouse Company, which position he occupied for almost a quarter of a century, until his death in 1914. Captain Foster was a well-known figure in business life in the city of Providence throughout the period of his connection with warehouse enterprises. He was also active in military circles, and at one time was Colonel of the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery Veteran Association. He was a companion of the Massachusetts Chapter of the Military Order of the Royal Legion, a member of the Seventh Regiment, New York Veterans' Association, and of Prescott Lodge, Grand Army of the Republic. He was also a member of Bedford Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Brooklyn.

Captain Foster married, October 30, 1862, Anna Frances Stevenson, of New York. They were the parents of two children, Samuel J., Jr., and Anna Hope Foster. Mrs. Foster survives her husband, and resides at No. 37 Creighton street, Providence, R. I. Samuel J. Foster died at his home in Providence, November 11, 1914, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

JOHN HOPE—The name of Hope is inseparably interwoven with the history of textile printing, and more especially with the art of engraving rolls for use in the calico printing industry. The house of Hope was founded in Manchester, England, in 1810; was established in Providence in 1847; incorporated here in 1890; and now exists bigger and stronger than ever as John Hope & Sons Engraving and Manufacturing Company, the officers being at this time (1918) Charles H. Hope, president; and William H. Hope, secretary and treasurer.

The English history of the family business dates back to the time of Sir Robert Peel (about 1786), the father of calico printing in England. Three generations of Hopes have been connected with engraving rolls for calico printers. The great-grandfather of the members of the present house, John Hope & Sons, was associated with Sir Robert Peel. The founder of the American house was John Hope, who passed away in his ninety-second year.

John Hope was born in Salford, Manchester, England, December 30, 1820, son of John and Catherine (Roberts) Hope. He was educated in the schools of Salford, and at the age of fourteen years entered upon an apprenticeship of seven years duration with his

father, John Hope, Sr., under whose direction he learned the art of roll-engraving. In 1841, in partnership with his elder brother, Edmund Hope, under the firm name of John & Edmund Hope, he took over the old Manchester establishment of his father, and within a short period had so successfully developed the business that its products were known in the calico printing industry throughout the world. John Hope was a genius of the highest order, and the delicate engraving done by the firm was under his personal supervision, some of it done by himself.

In 1846 Philip Allen, then a well-known manufacturer and printer of calico, of Providence, R. I., visiting Europe, made the acquaintance of John Hope, and was given an opportunity to inspect the Hope plant and familiarize himself with the work of the firm. Realizing the vast field which the textile printing industries of New England offered to a man of the ability of John Hope, Philip Allen urged him to transfer his business to America. In 1847 the firm of John & Edmund Hope, with the machinery of the English plant, and an English working force, was established in the city of Providence, and began the manufacture and engraving of copper cylinders in the old Durfee Mill, which was located at the corner of Cranston and Dexter streets, on the site of the present State armory. The unsurpassed excellence of the work of the new firm brought it a large clientele among the huge mills of New England, and its success was insured from the very outset. In 1850 larger quarters were necessary and the firm leased the Livsey building, at the corner of Point and Richmond streets. In the same year Edmund Hope retired from the partnership and his place was taken by his brother Thomas, who always took a lively interest in the business, looking after the financial end.

Around this period John Hope brought to perfection his greatest invention, the pantograph engraving machine for the engraving of copper cylinders for printing all grades of textiles. The pantograph, representing the highest development of machine engraving, revolutionized the business of roll-engraving. It had been an idea of the senior John Hope that a machine-shop would be a good adjunct of the engraving business, and when the new plant was opened at Point and Richmond streets the sons had carried out the idea of their father, and a machine shop was a part of the new plant. It was here that John Hope finally brought to completion and gave to the world a machine which engraved most accurately textile rolls, and which is used to-day by the governments of the United States, Canada, China and Japan for the finer branches of steel and copper plate engraving. Other machines from the "House of Hope" followed the pantograph machine; among them were the machines for graduating, numbering and lettering steel rules and finely-graded tools, and for engraving dies, and others of the pantograph group. In each of these machines the genius of John Hope was paramount. Until 1865 the firm was styled John & Thomas Hope. During the Rebellion, Mr. Hope visited the industrial centers of Europe, where he introduced his machines.

On his return to Providence it was again necessary to enlarge the facilities of the firm, and in the latter part of 1865 the business was removed to the corner of Dorrance and Dyer streets, and subsequently to No. 158 Cove street. At this time the late Heber LeFavour, then adjutant-general of Rhode Island, was admitted to partnership, the firm name becoming Hope & Company, which it remained until the death of Mr. LeFavour, when the old title of John & Thomas Hope was reverted to. In 1882 they purchased a desirable site on Mashapaug street, and erected the factory where the business is now located. In 1890 the business was incorporated as John Hope & Sons Engraving and Manufacturing Company.

John Hope ranks among the leading inventors who directed their genius to textile machinery in the latter half of the nineteenth century. He was the inventor of the first pantograph engraving machine which possessed any real merit, and in developing his invention to the highest point of efficiency did away with the former tedious and expensive process of hand work. The pantograph system of engraving was more generally assimilated in the United States than in Europe at the outset, but is now used throughout the entire world. The business enterprise founded by John and Edmund Hope in the city of Providence in 1847 is now the largest of its kind in the world. John Hope possessed, in addition to his talent in mechanical lines, great ability as an executive and organizer. He was widely-known in business circles in Rhode Island, and was active in the management of the John Hope & Sons Engraving and Manufacturing Company until ten years prior to his death, when he retired to private life.

In 1854 Mr. Hope married Emma Cordwell, daughter of Joseph and Rachel Cordwell, of Manchester, England. They were the parents of ten children, eight of whom survive: Emma Cordwell Hope, died in Providence, R. I., July 17, 1878. John Hope, died on Sept. 8, 1912, at the venerable age of ninety-one years. He had lived to see the machines he invented penetrate every part of the civilized world, and to know that the projects to which he had devoted his genius and strength for three-quarters of a century had revolutionized an industry.

CHARLES H. HOPE, president of the John Hope & Sons Engraving and Manufacturing Company, and son of the late John and Emma (Cordwell) Hope, was born in Manchester, England, February 8, 1862. In 1866 John Hope returned to America after a tour of Europe in the interest of his pantograph engraving machine, and established his family in Providence. Charles H. Hope received his elementary education in the public schools of the city, later attending the Mowry & Goff English and Classical School, and the Schofield Commercial School. At the age of eighteen he became associated with his father, and began the long period of apprenticeship which eventually fitted him for the position of importance which he occupies in the firm to-day, and developed to the highest point of efficiency and creative power the inventive genius which has placed him among the

foremost rank of inventors of textile machinery in New England. He mastered every department of the business of the "House of Hope," and rose through the different grades to the office of president.

On May 3, 1892, Charles H. Hope patented his first important invention, the no-reduction pantograph, for the engraving of large drapery designs from the original size; this process eliminates about fifty per cent. of the labor entailed in the old method of hand engraving. The invention of the automatic roll grinding and polishing machine, patented March 24, 1910, made it possible for Mr. Hope to make success of the engraving of steel cylinders of the schreiner finish, as the work depended upon having a very fine polished surface preparatory to engraving. These machines are also being adopted by all the print works for automatically grinding and polishing copper print rolls, eliminating all hand-grinding and waste of stone, besides doing the work far superior and saving seventy-five per cent. labor cost. The leading newspapers use these machines for imparting a fine surface on their huge copper cylinders, preparatory to printing the pictorial section of the paper. He is also the inventor of a process for producing a changeable silk effect on cotton fabrics. Mr. Hope is a prominent figure in business and manufacturing circles in Providence.

From early childhood, Mr. Hope has been a lover of music, and an artist of fine ability on the violin in which he has found rest and recreation, and a avocation amounting almost to a profession since early manhood. The love of music which made him as a boy of eleven years choose a violin in preference to a Shetland pony has intensified throughout his life. An ambition to study under the famous master of Leipsic was never realized, because he was too greatly needed in the affairs of the John Hope & Sons Engraving and Manufacturing Company. He has developed his talent, however, under teachers of great ability in America, and for many years was identified with solo and orchestral work. Bringing the mind of the inventor into play, he invented the Trinity Music Stand, a combined music stand, case and folio which has had a wide sale. Mr. Hope is also a composer, and has written the words and music of several songs. His latest effort, "One for All and All for One," was dedicated to Secretary Lansing with the latter's permission.

Mr. Hope married, June 26, 1890, Julia Anderson Wilbur, daughter of J. Henry and Mary Elvira Wilbur of Providence.

GILES BRIGGS—Briggs families have figured prominently in the history of Rhode Island since the close of the seventeenth century. The family is divided into two distinct branches, known as the Kingston Briggs and the Portsmouth Briggs, from the localities in which the early progenitors settled. The founders, known as John, of Kings Town (Kingston) and John, of Portsmouth, settled in those towns in 1671 and 1638, respectively, and their descendants have since continued to play active and influential parts in these communities. The line herein under

consideration descends from John Briggs, of Kings town (Kingston).

(I) John Briggs, immigrant ancestor and founder, is a native of England, whence he emigrated at a date unknown to the American colonies. He is first record in Kings Town (Kingston) R. I., in the year 1671, but in all probability was a resident there long before that date. On May 20, 1671, he became clerk of the military company, at the same time taking the oath of allegiance. On January 1, 1672, he and five others bought of Awashuwett, chief sachem of Quonset, in Narragansett, a tract of land there. On January 11, following, he purchased fifty-seven acres of Richard Smith for £5. In 1673 he was admitted a freeman. In 1687 he was chosen constable for Kings town (Kingston), and on September 6, of that year, was taxed 5s. 8d. He and his wife, Frances, sold land to William Allen, in 1697, after which date their names pass out of the records. Both he and his wife died shortly after 1697. John Osborne Austin assumes that Thomas and Daniel Briggs were their sons, but states that the evidence is not conclusive.

(II) James Briggs, son of John and Frances Briggs, was born February 12, 1671, in Kingstown (Kingston), R. I., where he spent the early part of his life. He resided subsequently in Providence and Cranston. In 1690 he was admitted a freeman. On June 15, 1728, at which time he was living in Cranston, he and his wife Sarah, deeded to their youngest son, James, for love, etc., part of the farm on which they then lived. On April 25, 1738, he and his wife deeded son-in-law, Daniel Colvin, and Zipporah, his wife (their daughter), fifty acres. On April 22, 1757, representations were made to the Town Council of Cranston, by James Briggs, Jr., Joshua Arlingame, of Cranston, Benjamin Fiske, of Scituate, and Daniel Colvin, of Coventry, that James Briggs, Sr., "is now grown very ancient, decrepited and helpless, and much impaired in his eyesight, understanding and memory." The council appointed his grandson, Moses Briggs, guardian. James Briggs, Sr., died in 1757, and his will, dated March 20, 1755, was proved August 13, 1757. James Briggs married Sarah Wickes, daughter of John and Rose (Townsend) Wickes, and granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Cole) Townsend, of Oyster Bay, L. I. She was the granddaughter of John Wickes, who was born in Wymondslane, Middlesex county, England, in 1609, and sailed for the American colonies in 1635. He was prominent in the early controversies over Warwick, and the friend and partner of Samuel Gorton, whose persecution by the Massachusetts authorities he endured. He was later prominent in the Rhode Island colony, and served often in high public office. Sarah (Wickes) Briggs died about 1755.

(III) James (2) Briggs, son of James (1) and Sarah (Wickes) Briggs, was a resident of Kingstown (Kingston) and of Providence, where he owned farm lands deeded him by his father and mother, to which he added considerably by purchase. He was a prominent farmer. He married, and among his children is Jonathan Briggs, mentioned below.

(IV) Jonathan Briggs, son of James (2) Briggs,

was born in 1755. He was a life long resident of Warwick, R. I., where he died, December 23, 1837. He married Abigail Greene, of the famous Warwick Greenes, a descendant of Surgeon John Greene; she was born June 17, 1758, and died July 9, 1840, daughter of Nathaniel and Alice (Lee) Greene. Jonathan Briggs served for a period of six years during the American Revolution with the Continental forces, participating in the battles of Germantown, Monmouth and Yorktown, and numerous lesser engagements. On his return to Rhode Island he followed agricultural pursuits until his death in 1838.

(V) Wanton Briggs, son of Jonathan and Abigail (Greene) Briggs, was born in Warwick, R. I., and resided there all his life. He was a prosperous farmer and a well-known and eminently-respected member of the community. He was a staunch Baptist and an active worker in the church. Wanton Briggs married Mary Tift, daughter of Solomon Tift; she died at Voluntown, Conn., July 9, 1886, aged seventy-four years. Among their children was Olney, mentioned below.

(VI) Deacon Olney Briggs, son of Wanton and Mary (Tift) Briggs, was born in Coventry, R. I., and was a farmer there until his death. He was one of the foremost members of the community, a leader in religious life, a man well-loved and deeply-respected for Christian integrity and goodness of his life. He was a deacon in the Baptist church for several decades, and an indefatigable worker in religious causes. Deacon Olney Briggs married Eleanor Arnold, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Douglas T. 2. Arnold G., who sailed from Bristol for California in 1849, joining the tide of westward emigration to the gold fields. 3. Abigail, married Joseph Hart. 4. Curtis, died aged about thirty-five years. 5. Mary Estes, married Nathaniel Phillips. 6. Giles A., mentioned below. 7. Caroline Amanda, married Nathan Kenyon. Deacon Olney Briggs was active for seventy years in the Baptist church at Rice City and Hopkins Hollow, R. I., and at his death a beautiful tribute to his long and faithful service was paid him by his friends.

(VII) Giles Briggs, son of Deacon Olney and Eleanor (Arnold) Briggs, was born in Coventry, R. I., in 1827. He passed the early years of his life on his father's farm and at Phenix, R. I., where the family moved, and where he worked in a cotton mill a short time, later moving back to the farm. He attended the local schools during the winter months, after the custom of the period, and helped in the work of the farm during the summer. On attaining his majority he engaged in farming independently, and until his death was one of the leading agriculturists of the surrounding country.

Mr. Briggs married, December 26, 1852, Mary Ann Austin, daughter of Beriah and Phebe (Hopkins) Austin, born in Coventry, R. I., July 21, 1835, died October 19, 1915; and a descendant of several prominent old Rhode Island families. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs were the parents of eleven children: 1. Abbie E., who became the wife of George C. Blanchard, now deceased. 2. Curtis, died at the age of three months.

3. Lewis M., deceased. 4. Mary Josephine, now Mrs. Pierce Tuckerman, of Providence, R. I. 5. Frank H., who resides in Anthony, R. I. 6. Nellie G. (Mrs. George Bailey), of Whitinsville, Mass. 7. Florence C., who married the late Searles Capewell, and now resides at Anthony, R. I. 8. Ida A., wife of Ambrose H. Nicholas. 9. Arthur Briggs, of Providence, R. I. 10. Jennie V. (Mrs. Erban Matteson), of Anthony, R. I. 11. Bertha P., died at the age of ten years.

Giles Briggs died at his home at Anthony, R. I., July 15, 1902, aged seventy-five years. Mrs. Briggs devoted her life to her children and home.

W. HERBERT CASWELL—This branch of the Caswell family represented by W. Herbert Caswell, of Narragansett Pier, R. I., a leading real estate operator, traces descent from Job Caswell, who was a freeman in Newport, R. I., in 1727, and a member of the Congregational church, as was his wife, Lydia. He died in November, 1774, she in December, 1760. They were the parents of John, mentioned below.

(II) John Caswell, son of Job Caswell, was born in March, 1742, and died in South Kingston, in 1779. At the time of the Revolution he lived in Newport, but removed his family across the bay in a small boat, landing at what is now Narragansett Pier. He married, December 31, 1761, Hannah West, born in 1740, died August 3, 1775. John and Hannah (West) Caswell were the parents of John, mentioned below.

(III) John (2) Caswell, son of John (1) Caswell, died in 1812. He married Mary Tefft, born February 4, 1772, daughter of Gardiner Tefft, a soldier of the Revolution. She died February 9, 1819, leaving children: John West, of further mention; Gardiner, Reuben, Waity, Mary and Hannah.

(IV) John West Caswell, son of John (2) Caswell, was born in South Kingston, R. I., January 10, 1792, and died July 30, 1867. He was a farmer of South Kingston. He married, in 1815, Hannah Bush Tefft, born in 1797, died in 1852, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Hazard) Tefft, the last named a first cousin of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lake Erie. They were the parents of seven children, all now deceased: Stephen Tefft, married Susan Kenyon; Daniel Tefft, married Abby Hazard Tefft; Mary Ann, born February 29, 1824, unmarried; John H., builder and proprietor of the "Metatoxet House" at Narragansett Pier until his death in 1904, the last of the old time hotel keepers at the pier, married Abby A. Eaton; William Gardiner, of further mention; Caroline Amelia, married Jeremiah Slocum Briggs; Thomas Arnold, married Clara Watson.

(V) William Gardiner Caswell, son of John West Caswell, was born February 11, 1828, and died at Narragansett Pier, R. I., July 16, 1896. He was a farmer, later a partner with his brother John H. in a grocery and dry goods store in Kingston, subsequently became proprietor of the Mansion House at Narragansett Pier, when that place sprang into prominence. He also built the Mt. Hope Hotel at the Pier, was its proprietor until 1889, then sold out and retired after a lifetime of success. He was a Republican in politics, was a member and president of the Town

Council of South Kingston, represented South Kingston in the State Senate for a number of years, was a notary public until his death; captain of a company of Rhode Island Militia during the Civil War; deputy sheriff of Washington county, residing at county jail at Kingston Hill; a member of Ho Lodge, No. 25, Free and Accepted Masons; Ho Valley Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and of John's Commandery, Knights Templar. William Caswell married Sallie Carpenter Gardiner, born the Rowland Robinson house in that part of Narragansett known as Boston Neck, October 26, 1818, died April 15, 1908, daughter of Rowland F. Gardiner a farmer of South Kingston. Mr. and Mrs. Caswell were the parents of a son, W. Herbert, of further mention, and a daughter, Addie Helena; they are unmarried and reside together at Narragansett Pier, R. I., there maintaining a beautiful home.

(VI) W. Herbert Caswell, son of William Gardiner Caswell, was born at the homestead in South Kingston, R. I., November 22, 1859. He was educated in the public schools in South Kingston at Narragansett Pier, finishing his courses at East Greenwich Academy. His father was owner of the Mt. Hope Hotel, at Narragansett Pier, and until 1889 was its proprietor, his son becoming his assistant, first clerk three years, then for five years was manager, 1885-89. The hotel was then sold, Mr. Caswell, the elder, retiring from all business activity, Mr. Caswell the younger, opening a clothing store at Narragansett Pier, and conducting it for one year. He then retired from mercantile life, and from that time until the present he has been heavily engaged in real estate operations. He maintains unusually finely equipped and handsome offices on Exchange place, and is the central figure in all the important real estate transactions involving Narragansett Pier or Washington county property, and from his office at the Pier transacts a very large business. His operations cover the territory between the Hope Valley, East Greenwich and Westerly, in addition to his local business; his office also conducts an insurance department, writing all forms of fire, life, accident, indemnity and automobile.

Mr. Caswell was the first elected town clerk of Narragansett Pier, after its separation from South Kingston, in 1888, and from March 22 of that year until the present, 1919, he has held that office continuously. He was first elected clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and of the Supreme Court for Washington county, and has been clerk of the high courts in said county since 1892, twenty-seven years the different courts now having been merged into the Superior Court. Mr. Caswell is a member of the Narragansett Park Commission. Other business enterprises with which he is connected are the Sheraton Casino Company, of which he is director, secretary and treasurer; and The Griffin-Browning Ice Company, of which he is secretary, treasurer and director both of these being Narragansett Pier Corporation. For two years he was commodore of the Wakefield Yacht Club. Since 1888 he has been a notary public; since 1892 a commissioner of deeds. He is

member of Mt. Hope Lodge, No. 25, Free and Accepted Masons; Hope Valley Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Ancient Order of United Workmen; and the Royal Arcanum. He is vestryman of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, and interested in all forward movements. He is a man of quiet life and refined tastes, loves the artistic and the beautiful, his home and his offices reflecting the tastes of their owner for the finer things of life. His chief recreation is sailing in his motor boat and automobiling, being very enthusiastic in both diversions.

WALTER MOWRY OLNEY, one of the most influential citizens of Chepachet, R. I., where he has held many positions of responsibility and trust and where he is engaged in the real estate, lumber and farming business on a large scale, is a member of a family which for generations has been identified with the State of Rhode Island, and has been represented here by many men who have stood high in the esteem of the community and rendered notable services to the State. It was founded in this country at a very early date in Colonial history, the progenitor having been one of the first settlers of Rhode Island.

(I) Thomas Olney, founder of the family in this State, was a native of England, and came to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1635. He was one of the followers of Roger Williams, taking the same stand as did that remarkable man on the question of religious belief, and suffering with him many persecutions on the part of his fellow-colonists, and eventually virtual banishment. He was one of those who came with Roger Williams and made the settlement at Providence, in 1636, and became a prominent man in the youthful community.

(II) Epenetus Olney, son of Thomas Olney, was born in England, in 1634, and was probably less than a year old when his parents brought him to this country. He inherited his father's vigorous and energetic character, and took a conspicuous part in the life of the colony and had considerable hand in the administration of its affairs. He was a member of the Town Council at Providence and of the Colonial Assembly. Epenetus Olney married Mary Whipple, and they were the parents of the following children: Mary, James, Sarah, Epenetus, Jr., mentioned below; John, Mercy, Thomas and Lydia.

(III) Epenetus (2) Olney, son of Epenetus (1) and Mary (Whipple) Olney, was born January 18, 1675, at Providence, R. I., and died there September 17, 1740. He owned a large tract of land, which comprised a part of the sites of the present Glocester and Burrillville, and was a well-known man in the community. He married Mary Williams, granddaughter of Roger Williams, and they were the parents of the following children: James, Charles, Joseph, mentioned below; Anthony, Mary, Amey, Anna, Martha, and Freeborn.

(IV) Joseph Olney, son of Epenetus (2) and Mary (Williams) Olney, was born at Glocester, in the year 1710, and made that place his home during the re-

mainder of his life. He married Esther Smith, and they were the parents of five children, as follows: John, mentioned below; Docas, Stephen, Nathan, and Jeremiah.

(V) John Olney, eldest child of Joseph and Esther (Smith) Olney, was born at Glocester, June 22, 1747. He resided at that place, and was a young man at the time of the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. He joined the force of patriots who first opposed themselves to British arms, and saw service in the war that followed, being present at the battle of Bunker Hill. His death occurred September 17, 1797. John Olney married Lydia Steere, a member of a very prominent Rhode Island family, which is mentioned elsewhere in this work, and a daughter of Jonah and Lydia (Whipple) Steere. Mrs. Olney died September 16, 1828. To them were born eight children, as follows: Anne, James, Esther, Stephen, Joseph, George, Ziba, mentioned below; and Elizabeth.

(VI) Ziba Olney, son of John and Lydia (Steere) Olney, was born January 2, 1783, at Glocester, where he continued to live during his entire life. He was a man of enterprise and intelligence and became a well-known citizen in that place, where he was engaged in successful agricultural operations. His death occurred at his home in Glocester, December 5, 1871. Ziba Olney married (first) Anna Aldrich and (second) Prudence Baker. He was the father of the following children: Lydia, born April 5, 1810, and became the wife of Charles A. Slocum, and one of her sons was the late Ziba O. Slocum, at one time Attorney-General of Rhode Island; George, mentioned below; Sarah A., born February 27, 1820, died at the age of twelve years.

(VII) George Olney, son of Ziba Olney, was born December 31, 1811, at Glocester, R. I. Following in the footsteps of his father, he became a successful farmer, his property being located in the eastern part of Glocester township. He was, however, a very enterprising man, and in addition to his farming operated a saw mill. He was a natural inventive genius and was capable of turning his hand to almost any kind of mechanical work, and gained a wide reputation throughout the community for his skill in this line. He was recognized as a man of the greatest integrity and honor, and was much esteemed by his fellow-citizens generally. His death occurred August 10, 1871. Mr. Olney married Waity M. Smith, who survived him, and they were the parents of the following children: Joseph S., mentioned below; James B., born January 14, 1845, who became a farmer at Glocester, and married (first) Minerva Keach, who died in 1873, and (second) Ellea Baker, by whom he had the following children: Emma, Lula, Waity, George, Alva, Ellabell, Ralph and Sandy.

(VIII) Joseph S. Olney, son of George and Waity M. (Smith) Olney, was born April 14, 1835, at Glocester. Like his ancestor, for a number of generations, Mr. Olney devoted himself to farming during his entire life in his native region. He was a well-known man in Glocester, and enjoyed the esteem and effect of his fellow-citizens in an unusual degree. Joseph L. Olney married, February 13, 1853, Amey S.

Randall, born May 30, 1834, in the township of Johnston, R. I., a daughter of Augustus and Lydia (Smith) Randall. To Mr. and Mrs. Olney the following children were born: 1. Louisa, born April 14, 1854; married, Feby. 25, 1872, David Youngs, a farmer of North Kingston, to whom she has borne the following children: Cora M., deceased; Marion L., David, Edwin O., Ziba O., and Fannie R. 2. Waity, born Oct. 4, 1855, died June 25, 1876, in her twenty-first year. 3. George A., born March 10, 1857, died Nov. 23, 1873. 4. Walter Mowry, mentioned below. 5. Martin B., born July 5, 1862; was engaged in mining in Montana, where he was killed in an accident, Aug. 28, 1896. 6. William F., born Jan. 4, 1866; married (first) Rosa Daniels, and (second) Ernestine Mowry, and is the father of two children: Walter E. and Arthur F. 7. Sarah S., born July 14, 1868; married, February 2, 1891, Henry M. Paine, of Chepachet, R. I., to whom she has borne the following children: Edna, Ruth O., Alcy M., and Henry Mowry, Jr. 8. Fannie, born April 4, 1871; married, in Nov., 1895, Justin Stone, of Los Angeles, Cal., to whom she has borne two children: Robert O., and Donald J., born Dec. 24, 1906. 9. Joseph, born Aug. 25, 1873, died Jan. 10, 1875. 10. Lydia, born May 19, 1876; became the wife of John Steere, of Gloucester, to whom she has borne seven children: Amey, Helen, John P., Mary S., Louise M., George O., and Walter Mowry Olney.

(IX) Walter Mowry Olney, son of Joseph S. and Amey S. (Randall) Olney, was born February 1, 1860, at Gloucester. His childhood was spent on his father's farm, and most of his time was given to aiding the elder man in the work about the place. His educational advantages were exceedingly meager, but Mr. Olney is one of those characters which are keenly observant and he has learned much in the hard school of experience, especially about that all important subject, his fellow-men. He continued to reside with his parents until the time of his marriage, and as a youth was employed by the neighboring farmers, so that he gained a wide and extensive knowledge of this subject and became well skilled in agricultural methods generally. At the time of his marriage he purchased his present farm and has here resided continuously up to the present time. This property was naturally a fertile one and he developed and cultivated it until he brought it to a highly productive state, and for a time carried on successful farming operations here. In the year 1890, however, he engaged in the business of getting out fire wood from his property and selling it to the surrounding communities, and this business grew so rapidly that he decided to devote his time principally to it. He began to use a portable mill in his work, and purchasing standing timber in this region he rapidly reduced it to marketable sizes. He has employed at times more than twenty-five hands in this work, and is now associated with J. Oscar Ballou, of Pascoag, under the firm name of Olney & Ballou. Of recent years he has also become interested in the development of real estate in this community, and now does a large business in this line. He has not, however,

entirely given up his farming, and his place is regarded as one of the well conducted properties in the region, and it is also, undoubtedly, one of the most picturesquely situated hereabouts. Mr. Olney has erected all of the buildings which now stand on the land, including his charming dwelling house. Mr. Olney is one of those men who are instinctively interested in the welfare of the communities where they reside, and he has given no little time and energy to the conduct of public affairs. He is a Republican in his politics, and has identified himself closely with the local organization of his party, which has elected him to a number of important offices on its ticket. In 1902 he was chosen a member of the Town Council and continued to serve on that body for eight years, proving himself a capable and efficient public officer. Later he was the Republican candidate for State Senator, but was defeated in the election that followed. He is a member of the Fire Department Board, and is a trustee of the Chepachet Cemetery Association.

Walter M. Olney married (first) October 11, 1888, Mrs. Betsy Jane (Gay) Bowen, widow of Henry Bowen. Her death occurred August 6, 1899. On July 26, 1900, Mr. Olney married (second) Ruth Frances Bowen, of Gloucester.

JACOB MANCHESTER—The name Manchester is of local derivation, meaning "of Manchester." It is unusual to find representatives of the larger cities as the natural tendency was rather to come to them than to leave them. Hence many little towns, villages, corners and communities are the fruitful parents of surnames.

The surname Manchester is probably as old, or nearly so, as the town from which it was taken, and as is usually the case in a cognomen of that sort, it has differed very slightly in orthography to the present day.

Arms—Quarterly, first and fourth, argent three lozenges conjoined, in fesse gules within a bordure sable for Montagu; second and third or, an eagle displayed vert, beaked and membered gules, for Monthermer.

Crest—A griffin's head couped, wings expanded or gorged with a collar argent, charged with three lozenges gules.

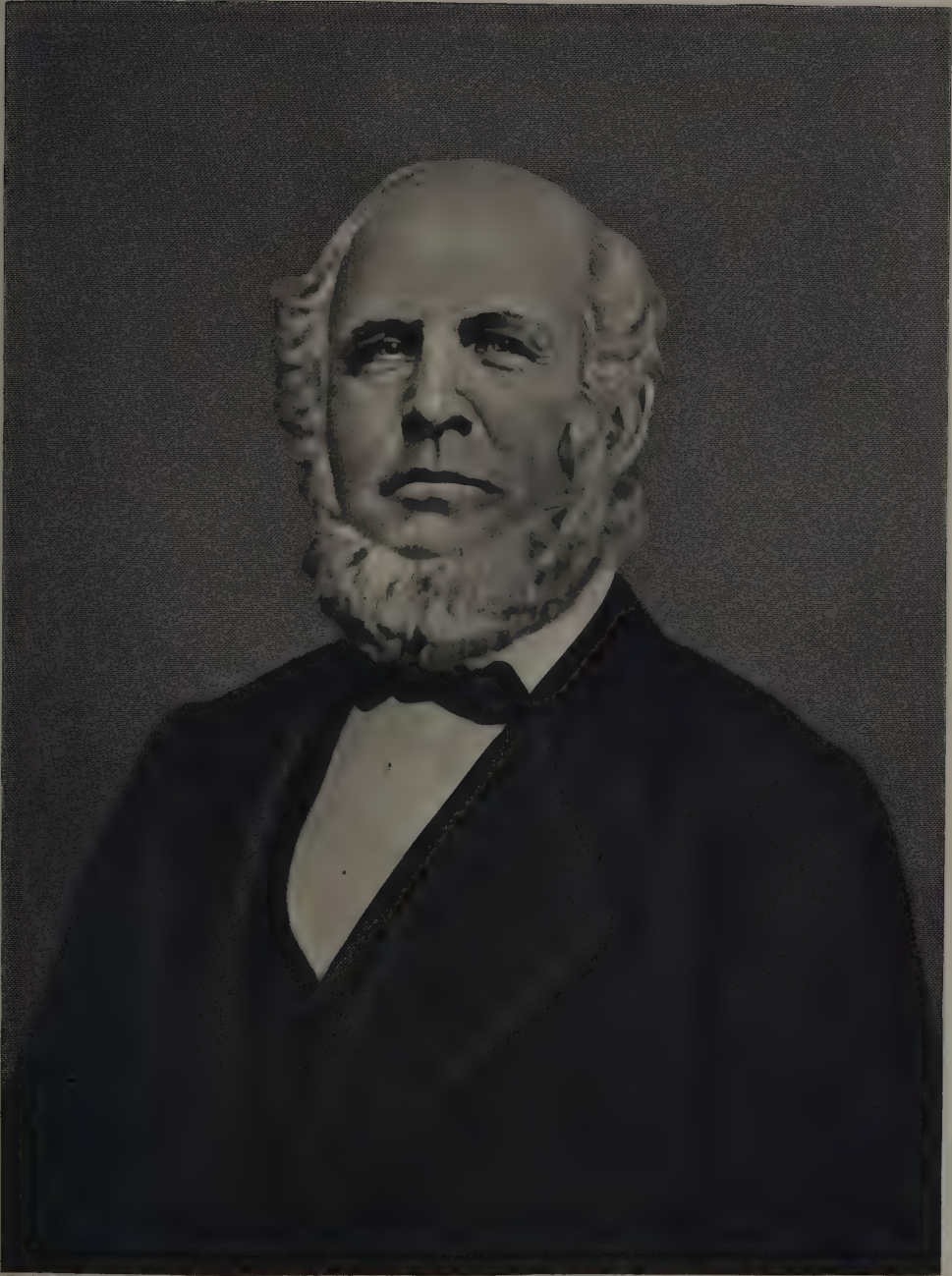
Supporters—Dexter, an heraldic antelope or, arm tufted and hooved argent; sinister a griffin or, gorged with a collar as the crest.

Motto—Disponendo me, no mutando me.

Its earliest known form is Manchestre, represented by John de Manchestre, who lived in the county of York in the reign of Edward II. John Manchestre is found in the Close Rolls of Henry VI.'s reign; there is a Richard Manchester, of Ratcliffe, in the public records of 1671; and a Sarah Manchester, of Manchester, in 1676.

Its representatives, though of a small family, have a large part in all the great historical events of England and America. They were pioneers and builders, doctors of medicine, solemn dignitaries of the law, gallant soldiers and famous scientists, and business men that knew no peers.

(1) The immigrant ancestor of the branch of the



The American Historical Society.

From an oil painting.

By F. G. Williams, D. D., N.Y.

Jacob Manchester.

Manchester family treated in this article, Thomas Manchester, was born in England, where he spent the earlier years of his life. He took passage for this country late in 1638, and became a resident of New Haven, Conn., in 1639, one year after the planting of that colony. Shortly afterward, however, he moved to Portsmouth, R. I., and there spent the remainder of his life. He is mentioned in the land records of that town, January 25, 1655, when he and his wife sold to one Thomas Wood twelve acres of land, but there is evidence that he had lived in Portsmouth or the vicinity for some years previous to the latter date. A grant of eight acres of land was made to Thomas Manchester at Portsmouth, December 10, 1657, and during the same year he sold to Richard Sisson one three-hundredth rights in Canonicut and Dutch islands. On July 9, 1691, a short time before his death, he granted to his son John his mansion house and lands at Portsmouth, except the place at the lower end of the grounds then in possession of his son Thomas, all of his personal effects including cattle, tools, etc., one-half to be his at the death of the grantor and the other half at the death of grantor's wife, mother of grantee, providing he pay to the sons Thomas, William and Stephen, ten shillings each; to Job twenty shillings; and to the daughters Mary and Elizabeth, ten shillings each. Thomas Manchester died in 1691, and his wife followed him two years later in 1693. Children: Thomas, born about 1650; William, mentioned below; John, George, Stephen, Job, Mary, Elizabeth.

(II) William Manchester, son of Thomas Manchester, was born in 1654, probably in the vicinity of Portsmouth, and resided at Tiverton, R. I., in 1718. He was one of the public-spirited and prominent men of his day. He was admitted a freeman in 1675. There is a record that he with others purchased, March 1, 1680, of Governor Josiah Winslow, land at Pocasset, and became the owner of five of the thirty shares. He was one of the organizers of the town of Tiverton, March 2, 1692. In his will, dated September 27, 1716, and proved November 3, 1718, he left his lands at Tiverton to his son John, and made other legacies to his wife and children, to be paid by John as administrator. He left a large estate for that early date, it being appraised at £1,586. He married Mary Cook, a daughter of John and Mary (Borden) Cook, and she died in 1716. His children were: John, mentioned below; William, Mary, Sarah, Deborah, Elizabeth, Margaret, Amey, Susanna, Rebecca, Thomas.

(III) John Manchester, son of William and Mary (Cook) Manchester, was born in 1695. He lived at Tiverton all of his life, and married, June 22, 1718-1719, Phebe Gray. Children, all born at Tiverton: William, Feby. 9, 1719-1720; Philip, Feby. 11, 1722; John, Feby. 12, 1724; Mary, Jany. 23, 1726; John, April 17, 1728; Isaac, mentioned below.

(IV) Captain Isaac Manchester, son of John Manchester, was born at Tiverton, R. I., June 27, 1731. He married (first), November 1, 1750, Abigail Brown; (second), April 9, 1769, Deborah, daughter of Thomas Cook. He had eight children, all by his first wife,

and all born at Tiverton: Phillip, born Aug. 23, 1751; Sarah, Oct. 1, 1753; Isaac, mentioned below; Thomas, April 5, 1759; Abraham, Aug. 8, 1761; John, July 10, 1764; Phebe, Aug. 22, 1766; Abigail, Feby. 9, 1769.

(V) Isaac (2) Manchester, the third son of Captain Isaac (1) Manchester, was born at Tiverton, R. I., August 4, 1756. His wife, Alice (Tabor) Manchester, whom he married May 11, 178—, was a daughter of Jacob and Susanna Tabor. Jacob Tabor was son of Thomas and Mary (Thompson) Tabor. Mary Thompson was the daughter of John and Mary (Cook) Thompson. Mary Cook was daughter of Francis Cook, who came over in the "Mayflower."

Isaac and Alice (Tabor) Manchester had the following children, all of whom were born at Tiverton, as follows: John, May 19, 1783; Otis, Jany. 28, 1786, died April 26, 1788; Lucy, born March 26, 1788; married a Mr. Hammond; Robert, born Aug. 21, 1790; Isaac, born Sept. 21, 1792; Otis, born March 17, 1795; Willard, born May 12, 1797; George, born Aug. 20, 1799; Humphrey, born Aug. 10, 1803; Jacob, mentioned below; Eli, born Oct. 21, 1808.

(VI) Jacob Manchester, a son of Isaac (2) and his wife, Alice (Tabor) Manchester, was born at Tiverton, R. I., May 2, 1806, on the old homestead which had for generations been the seat of the family in that vicinity. He attended the public schools of Tiverton until he reached the age of twelve years, and then left home to go to Providence, R. I., there to study the science of surveying under the immediate tutelage of his brother Robert, who was at that time well known in surveying and civil engineering circles throughout the State. Jacob Manchester became quite proficient in this profession in a short time, and followed it with varying degrees of success until he became interested in and learned the trade of carpenter. This trade he followed with uniformly good fortune for some years, finally forming a partnership with Albert Dailey, of Providence, and engaging in the lumber business, with headquarters and yards on Dyer street, under the firm name of Manchester & Dailey. This firm continued until 1840, when Mr. Manchester left it to enter business as a dealer in builders' supplies, including soon after the handling of coal, and thus became one of the first coal dealers in the city. His offices at that time were on the Dorrance street wharf. He took as a partner, in 1846, William H. Hopkins, and the firm name became Manchester & Hopkins. When G. P. Pomroy and John H. Hopkins were later admitted, the name was again changed to Manchester, Hopkins & Company. He continued as the active head of this business until his death.

Mr. Manchester was a selfmade man in every sense the word implies. He began life with only a rudimentary education, and entered business with practically no capital except that which he was able to gather together through his own exertions. He became well known and popular throughout the city because of his honest dealings. He was honorable, enterprising and progressive in all walks of life, and eminently successful in business because of his high and well practiced principles, combined with a keenness and

far-sightedness always chief among his characteristics. The long up-hill fight that he encountered at the beginning of his career would have been more than sufficient to sour the nature of many another man, but it had the effect of making Mr. Manchester only more patient of the faults of others, and more tolerant of the adversities of life.

In politics, he was a pronounced Republican, taking a large interest in the affairs and government of his State and city, although the great amount of time and attention his business demanded prevented him from availing himself of the opportunities to fill the various public offices frequently offered him. He was one of the early members of the old Providence Fire Company.

He married (first) in Providence, R. I., September 3, 1827, Caroline Pettis, who was born September 19, 1806, and died June 6, 1838. He married (second), December 25, 1838, Thankful Stevens, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Hilliard) Stevens, born at Barnstable, Mass., September 25, 1817, and died at her home on Friendship street, Providence, September 15, 1892. She was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church on Chestnut street.

Jacob Manchester died at his home in Providence, June 29, 1871, at the age of sixty-five years, and is buried in the North Burying Grounds, in the latter city. Children by first wife, born in Providence: 1. Caroline Frances, born Sept. 14, 1828, died Aug. 18, 1904; married Norval B. Lamb. 2. William Dart, born March 13, 1834, died Aug. 1, 1877, in Chicago. 3. Mary Ann, born May 31, 1838, died Oct. 1, 1838. Children by second wife: 4. Daughter, born March 15, 1840, died same day. 5. Lucy Hammond, born Sept. 22, 1841, died March 8, 1846. 6. Jacob, Jr., born July 24, 1843, died Feby. 14, 1846. 7. Emma Louise, mentioned below. 8. Mary Simmons, born Dec. 26, 1849. 9. Walter Howland, mentioned below. 10. Eleanor Lewis, born March 1, 1855, died Sept. 15, 1858. 11. Willard, mentioned below.

(VII) Emma Louise Manchester, daughter of Jacob Manchester and his wife, Thankful (Stevens) Manchester, was born at Providence, R. I., July 29, 1846. She and her sister, Mary Simmons Manchester, reside at No. 152 Adelaide avenue, Providence, in the section known as Elmwood. They are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Misses Emma L. and Mary Simmons Manchester are members of both the Rhode Island Woman's Club and Elmwood Woman's Club. Miss Emma L. Manchester has been a member of the board of the Providence Children's Friends' Society for over forty years; was manager many years and is now vice-president of the same.

(VII) Walter Howland Manchester, son of Jacob Manchester, was born in Providence, R. I., August 16, 1851. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and later entered and graduated from Scofield's Commercial College. He entered the employ of Manchester & Hopkins as a salesman at the age of eighteen years, continuing with that firm until 1878, when he became a partner in the firm of Manchester & Hudson, dealers in masons' and

builders' supplies, and located in Point street, near the Point street bridge. In 1910 Mr. Manchester arose to the presidency of the company, when it was incorporated under the laws of Rhode Island, and holds that position to-day. Since his entrance into the firm the business has prospered exceedingly, and Mr. Manchester is known as one of the foremost and progressive of Providence business men and merchants.

He is equally prominent socially; a member of What Cheer Lodge, No. 21, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Providence Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; of Providence Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; of Calvary Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar; Palestine Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Rhode Island Consistory (thirty-second degree).

Mr. Manchester married (first), December 31, 1872, Ida Davis, daughter of James and Julia (Sherman) Davis. She died September 8, 1905. Children: 1. Child, died in infancy. 2. Ida Louise, born Oct. 12, 1875; died Feby. 15, 1878. 3. Edith Howland, married Thomas J. Griffin, now of Abington, Mass., and has had children: Thomas J., died in infancy; Deborah Manchester; Thomas J. (2nd), and Edith Amanda Griffin. Bertha Simmons married J. Forrest Perkins, of Providence. Mr. Manchester married (second), March 19, 1907, Ella (Patton) Bardeen, widow of Bernard Bardeen, and a daughter of Lorenzo Patton.

(VII) Willard Manchester, son of Jacob Manchester, was born at Providence, R. I., July 27, 1857. He was educated in the Providence public schools. He was for years in the office of Manchester & Hudson, and later engaged in the insurance business. He died at his home in Providence, May 1, 1910. He married Vesta Louise Trescott, and they had four children: 1. Raymond Lindumon, born April 14, 1881, died April 12, 1893. 2. Helen Louise, born April 10, 1883. 3. Ruth Frances, born May 22, 1886; married Howard W. Congdor, April 7, 1915; died Jan'y. 16, 1916. 4. Lewis Trescott, born Oct. 13, 1887, died in infancy.

HORACE BROWNING KNOWLES—For more than half a century the name of Knowles has been prominently identified with the undertaking business of Providence, being represented here by Horace B. and Ellmer F. Knowles, father and son, who succeeded one another as the head of the large establishment here. Since the death of the latter the business has passed into the hands of his son, Horace E. Knowles, and his son-in-law, Harold F. Sanderson. It was founded in Providence in the year 1854 by Horace Browning Knowles, a son of John and Hannah Knowles, of Hopkinton, R. I., where he was born, January 27, 1824. The Knowles family in Rhode Island has figured prominently in Colonial and State history since the second half of the seventeenth century. Henry Knowles, immigrant ancestor and progenitor of all of the family of ancient date in Rhode Island, came from London, England, to Portsmouth, R. I., arriving on April 15, 1635. Of his three

ons only one, William Knowles, lived to perpetuate the line.

William Knowles, born in 1645, was a resident of Warwick, and of South Kingstown, where he was active in official life for several decades, serving as deputy to the General Assembly in 1706 and 1707. His sons, with the exception of John, who removed to Richmond, were residents of South Kingstown. Through John Knowles descended the Knowles of Richmond and Hopkinton, of which the late Horace B. Knowles was a descendant.

Horace B. Knowles attended the Hopkinton schools, both public and private, until 1842, and then became an apprentice in the establishment of a cabinetmaker, where he learned the trade and became an expert workman. He continued in this line until 1854, and then accepted the appointment as manager of the undertaking department of Cleveland Brothers of Providence, then an important house. Mr. Knowles conducted his department with great skill and sagacity for thirteen years, from 1854 to 1867, and then resigned, having decided to employ his skill and business genius on his own account. For seven years after leaving the firm of Cleveland Brothers he conducted an undertaking business in Providence in association with James Boyce, the firm being known as Knowles & Boyce, but in 1874 this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Knowles continued his enterprise alone. After a number of years he admitted his son Ellmer F. to partnership. The latter eventually became his father's successor.

Horace B. Knowles was the first man in Providence to gain an expert knowledge of and to practice the art of embalming. In fact, modern methods of undertaking in this city may be said to have had their beginnings with Horace B. Knowles. Broad-minded and progressive, upright and honorable, he gave to his calling a new dignity and a high purpose which carried him through his responsible duties with the least possible obtrusion or display. His successors have followed in his footsteps, and the business which is now known as Horace B. Knowles Sons, Incorporated, and which is the largest of the kind in the State is carried on in the most progressive manner. Every invention known to modern undertaking has been applied to its conduct and a mortuary chapel has been added to the establishment at No. 187 Benefit street. Every detail of the surroundings reflect dignity and good taste, and the ability and high reputation both of its founder, his capable successor and son, and the present able owners and managers.

Horace Browning Knowles was always active in general affairs in addition to the carrying on of his own great business. He was elected the first president of the New England Undertakers' Association in 1868. This organization, now merged with the Massachusetts undertakers, was the first of its kind in New England, and the second in the entire world. As in his private business, so in his public life, Horace B. Knowles was progressive, public-spirited and loyal. He met every obligation of his life fairly, and while modest and quiet by nature he shirked no duty and left a record of tasks well performed and a busi-

ness greatly advanced from the conditions which had prevailed when he entered it. Although a man of more than seventy-eight years when he laid aside life's burden, he continued at the head of the business which he had founded up to the last, and while many years have elapsed since his death in 1902, his spirit still pervades the work of his successors.

Ellmer F. Knowles, son of Horace Browning and Eliza Mary Knowles, was born September 5, 1850, in Providence, and died there August 28, 1918, after a short illness contracted in his summer home in Maine. He was educated in the Providence schools, and completed his studies at the Scholfield Commercial School from which he was graduated. As a young man he became associated with his father in the latter's undertaking business here, and during the years of preparatory training for greater responsibilities attended full courses of study and was graduated from the United States College of Embalming. As his father advanced in years the younger man naturally shouldered the heavier burdens of the business and finally became its head upon his father's death. In 1902 he admitted his son, Horace E. Knowles, to partnership, and this continued until 1909, when the business was incorporated under the name of Horace B. Knowles' Sons, Incorporated, at which time Harold F. Sanderson was admitted to the business.

Mr. Knowles was a member of Nestell Lodge, No. 37, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Providence Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; Providence Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; Calvary Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar; Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and had attained to the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. In his youth Mr. Knowles enlisted in the First Regiment of Light Infantry, with which he served twelve years, later continuing his connection through membership in the Veterans' Association until his death. He was fond of the sports of forest and stream, and maintained a summer home at Bridgeton, Me. He was a man of genial manner and a cheerful disposition and was always ready to enjoy the lighter side of life. He was a capable, earnest and sympathetic business man, holding closely to the ideals of his father, which have also become those of the present management.

Ellmer F. Knowles married, June 12, 1874, Ella Frances Evans, a daughter of Charles Henry and Caroline (Jones) Evans, of Nantucket, Mass., where the former was engaged in the whaling business, and was a skilled mariner. Mr. and Mrs. Knowles were the parents of the following children: 1. Horace Ellmer, mentioned below. 2. Alice Ella, who married Harold F. Sanderson, of further mention.

Horace Ellmer Knowles, son of Ellmer F. and Ella Frances (Evans) Knowles, and grandson of Horace Browning Knowles, was born October 6, 1878, at Providence. He attended the public schools of the city, and on completing his studies entered business life in association with his father and grandfather, the three generations of the family remaining in partnership until the death of Horace B. Knowles in 1902. Horace Ellmer Knowles entered the business as office

assistant, was admitted as partner at the time of the death of his grandfather, and since the demise of his father has become its active head. He has devoted his life to the great family enterprise and has familiarized himself with its every detail. His devotion and loyalty to high ideals are a potent factor in its present success and high standing. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order and belongs to Corinthian Lodge, No. 27, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being past master; Providence Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters; Calvary Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar, and Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Rhode Island Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

Mr. Knowles married, January 22, 1908, Ann Martin Parker, of Providence, and they are the parents of a daughter, Virginia, born September 17, 1909.

Harold Frank Sanderson, member of the firm of Horace B. Knowles' Sons, Incorporated, was born February 13, 1875, at Waterbury, Conn., and was educated in the public schools of that city. As a youth he obtained familiarity with the drug business, when ill-health compelled him to resign all active business responsibilities. In 1909 he became a partner in the present association and is now one of its active managers. For eight years Mr. Sanderson was a member of the First Regiment of Light Infantry, and for nine years of the First Regiment of Rhode Island National Guard. During the Spanish-American War he served in the First Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers, with the rank of lieutenant, and is now a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans' Association. He is also a prominent Mason, and is affiliated with the What Cheer Lodge, No. 21, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar; Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and the Rhode Island Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

Mr. Sanderson married, January 20, 1902, Alice Ella Knowles, daughter of Ellmer F. and granddaughter of Horace B. Knowles.

It is an occurrence of sufficient rarity to excite comment, to find three consecutive generations of the same family in one business. The remarkable feature in this case is the fact that the sterling qualities of the founder of the business have been transmitted to his successors, and the successful accomplishment of the senior Mr. Knowles in building and maintaining on a high and modern level an establishment of the Knowles type has inspired the men in whose hands he left the guidance of his business to still higher achievements. The business integrity, the sterling worth, and the personal dignity of the successive heads of the firm have set a high standard among their associates in the business and professional world.

WILLIAM WINSOR HOPKINS, junior member of the firm of Brown & Hopkins, who run the general store at Chepachet, R. I., and a man of influence in his

community, was born May 8, 1867, at Gloucester, R. I. He is a son of Thomas and Sarah Josephine (Winsor) Hopkins, old and highly respected residents of that place. His father, Mr. Hopkins, Sr., was born October 22, 1829, at Cranston, R. I., but later came to Gloucester, where he passed the remainder of his life, and died March 23, 1897. He was engaged in the occupation of farming for many years, and was highly successful in that line. He married Sarah Josephine Winsor, who was born June 29, 1846, and who survives him, making her home at the present time at Chepachet. They were the parents of the following children: Hattie M., who married Henry Lamb, of Providence, now deceased; William Winsor, with whose career we are here especially concerned; Ida B., who became the wife of Job W. Steere, of Burrillville, R. I., where she died November 24, 1905; Minnie M., who became the wife of James Leon Brown, partner of Mr. Hopkins, whose sketch follows; Ernest, who resides at Chepachet and is engaged in the lumber business here with his brother, William Winsor Hopkins; Flora, who became the wife of James L. Stott, of Gloucester.

William Winsor Hopkins received his education at the public schools of Gloucester, R. I., after which he came to Chepachet, where he engaged in the lumber business, and also worked as a teamster in this region for twenty years. He then purchased the interest of Mr. Potter in the general store at Chepachet and became the partner of Mr. Brown, with whom he is still associated. The business of this store is a large one, and it is now the most important establishment of its kind in this region. Mr. Hopkins is also very active in public affairs in this region, and is a staunch Republican in politics. He has served the community in the capacity of assessor of taxes for the past ten years, and has given complete satisfaction to the entire community, political friend or foe alike, on account of the efficient manner in which he has handled this work. He is a member of Chepachet Grange. He and his partner, Mr. Brown, are the representative business men of this town and stand high in the estimation of their fellow-citizens.

William Winsor Hopkins was united in marriage, September 29, 1892, with Lillian Gustell Brown, a sister of his partner, James Leon Brown. They are the parents of one child, Ella Maud, born May 15, 1897, and a graduate of Pascoag (Rhode Island) High School. He has also adopted Robert H. Steere, his sister's son, who was born in 1902, and now attends the Moses Brown School at Providence. Mr. Hopkins is the owner of a large farm in this region, where he spends most of his leisure time.

JAMES LEON BROWN, one of the proprietors of the popular general store at Chepachet, R. I., and member of the firm of Brown & Hopkins, is a native of Gloucester, R. I., where his birth occurred December 14, 1872. Mr. Brown is a son of James B. and Lucy Ellen (Hopkins) Brown, of Foster, R. I. The elder Mr. Brown was a native of Gloucester, and for many years engaged in the lumber business there. Later in life he took up farming, which he continued until his death, October 6, 1904. He was a prominent man in Gloucester, and served on the Town Council there, and also as overseer of the poor. He married (first) Caro-



C. E. Longley,

the Sprague, of that place, who died in the year 1866, and they were the parents of three children: Eugene, of Hopedale, Mass.; Frederick F., of Butte City, Cal.; and Nettie A., the wife of Harry Steere, whose death occurred April 13, 1914. James B. Brown married (second) Lucy Ellen Hopkins, of Chester, R. I., whose death occurred March 31, 1890. Of his second union two children were born, as follows: William Gustell, who became the wife of William Winsor Hopkins, and James Leon, with whose career we are especially concerned.

The early life of James Leon Brown was spent at his native town of Gloucester, R. I., where his education was obtained at the local grammar school. After completing his studies at that institution, he went to Spindalville, Mass., where he secured a position with the Westcott Spindle Company, guiding spindles, and held that position for two years. He then returned to his home at Gloucester, where he was engaged in farming for one year, after which he formed a partnership with William Horton, of Providence, R. I., with whom he conducted a meat market. After five years of this business he returned to the farm, where he remained for eighteen months, and then purchased the general store at Chepachet, from Mr. Reed, and continues in this business at the present time. He is a man of good judgment and wide business foresight, and under his management his enterprise has grown until it is one of the most important of its kind in this region. He is a hard worker and devotes practically all of his time to running his business. Although possessed of wide popularity and the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens, Mr. Brown has never taken any prominent part in local affairs nor entered politics.

James Leon Brown was united in marriage September 26, 1900, with Minnie M. Hopkins, of Chepachet, where she was born February 19, 1877, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah J. (Winsor) Hopkins. There have been no children born of this union, but Mr. and Mrs. Brown have adopted Ruth Evelyn Steere as their daughter. Their residence is at Chepachet, R. I.

CHARLES EDMUND LONGLEY—Barely a half century of life was allotted to Charles Edmund Longley, but they were years gloriously spent, full of business success and honorable effort as a citizen. Thrown upon his own resources in his youth, he rapidly developed a remarkable business ability, and while yet a minor held important managerial positions. He climbed the ladder of success swiftly and for many years he viewed life from an assured and eminent position. But there was more of honorable achievement in his life than his rise in the business world. He solved in his own circle the problems arising between employer and employee, and all the ramifications of his large business the welfare of his employees was scrupulously regarded, and he was looked upon by them as their friend as well as their employer. This friendly, personal relation broke down all barriers, banished suspicion and distrust, and established a true spirit of coöperation which worked for the good of all.

A successful business man, very popular with all classes, genial, generous and open-hearted, thoroughly alive to his responsibilities as a citizen, Mr. Longley

was the ideal candidate, and as such attracted the envious eyes of the politicians who would have used his manly, personal qualities to further their own ends. Party leaders often importuned him to allow his name to be used as a candidate, the Governorship at one time being vigorously urged upon him. But never for an instant did he waver in his refusal to become a candidate for any public office, great or small, not that he lacked either patriotism or confidence in his own ability, but from a pure dislike for public office with its attendant obligation to surrender so much of his personal independence and thought to conform to party needs. For he was not an opportunist, but held firmly to that which was right and as firmly opposed that which was wrong, party ties never binding his conscience. Hence he lived and died a private citizen, honored, respected and loved by all who knew him, his name a synonym for integrity in the business world, and for loyalty in his social and home circle.

Paternally Mr. Longley was of the Maine branch of the Longley family, founded in Lynn, Mass., by Richard Longley, in 1635. His maternal relationship was with the Swift family, another of New England's old and honored families. The coat-of-arms of the Longley family is as follows:

Arms—Quarterly—First and fourth, parti per fesse or and azure. Second and third, parti per pale argent and gules. The former on a chevron sable, three bezants or. The latter two chevrons.

Crest—A lion sejant argent.

Motto—Esse quam videri.

Charles Edmund Longley was born in Sidney, Maine, in 1850, and died at his home, No. 87 Walcott street, Pawtucket, R. I., November 29, 1899. He was educated in the public schools of Sidney and at Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kents Hill. In youth he was left an orphan, dependent upon his own exertions, this condition, however, but stimulating his ambitions and nerving him for life's battle. After completing his studies at Wesleyan Seminary, he left the home of his youth, and in pursuit of his ambition to become a factor in the business world, located in Boston, Mass. He found employment in a clothing store as clerk, and in the years that followed until 1876 he was engaged with several of the leading retail clothing firms of the city in more than ordinary capacity. He not only became thoroughly familiar with every detail of the clothing business, but he developed a method of salesmanship and a deportment toward customers that won him a standing with his employers and a popularity with the trade. He was devoted to the interests of his employers, and his change of firms was not that his services were not satisfactory, but were part of his plan of preparation, for the time he was resolved should come when he would be a proprietor. He was often promoted in rank and compensation, but the varied experiences of this period of his life were more valuable to him.

In 1876 he collected his savings and decided the time was ripe to make his start in business for himself. He chose Providence, R. I., as a location, and there in association with George Talbot, of Brookline, Mass., he opened a retail clothing store, trading as the Boston and Providence Clothing Company. His Boston ex-

perience had admirably fitted him for his new responsibilities, and the new venture won instant public favor. But the store in Providence, successful as it was, did but pave the way to greater effort. His ambition was for a chain of stores and soon branches began to appear in other New England cities, until the company's sign appeared over stores in Pawtucket, Woonsocket, R. I., Fall River and Worcester, Mass., New Haven, Hartford and New Britain, Conn. These were not small stores in obscure localities, but in the best locations and finest buildings obtainable. The store at Pawtucket was in the Music Hall building, the store in Woonsocket in the Longley building, one of the finest in the city. This chain of stores formed an immense outlet for goods, and naturally Mr. Longley was attracted by the wholesale and manufacturing possibilities, eventually becoming a member of the Standard Clothing Company of Boston, operating stores in New York State and in New England. Later the Boston and Providence Clothing Company and the Standard Clothing Company consolidated, bringing under one management the huge business of both companies.

It would now seem as though Mr. Longley had fully realized the ambitions of his youth and had found sufficient outlet for even his immense energy. But not so; on February 15, 1893, the J. B. Barnaby Company of Providence was absorbed by purchase from the heirs of J. B. Barnaby and the business continued as a corporation, The J. B. Barnaby Company, Mr. Longley being elected president and general manager. From that time forward Mr. Longley gradually disposed of his stores and interests outside New England and several of the branches in New England, retaining, however, the New Haven and Woonsocket stores and increasing his holdings of the stock of The J. B. Barnaby Company, becoming the owner of or controlling the greater portion of the stock of that highly successful company. He continued the active head of the business for six years, then succumbed to the inevitable, his years of excessive effort bringing about a weakened physical condition unable to resist the attack of disease. From that time he failed rapidly, and on November 29, 1899, died, not yet having reached his fiftieth year. But the record of those years is one of honor, the brilliancy of his life achievement atoning in a measure for his early demise.

Essentially the business man and entirely devoted to his business interests, allowing nothing, not even his own health, to interfere with its vigorous prosecution, Mr. Longley yet took an active interest in the affairs of his city, and he was keenly alive to his social obligations. After his marriage in 1879 he made Providence his home until 1882, then moved his residence to Pawtucket, his home ever afterward. He was a member of the Squantum, Pomham, To-Kalon clubs, a charter member of the Providence Athletic Association, a trustee of the Pawtucket Congregational Church, a member of the Congregational Club of Rhode Island, the Pawtucket Business Men's Association, Massachusetts Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and St. Paul's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Boston, in which he had attained to the thirty-second degree.

He had the public welfare deeply at heart, was most solicitous for the well being of his employees, was

most genial and approachable, holding their respect and confidence. He was very popular with patrons of his stores, and a favorite in any gathering he graced with his presence. Integrity and courtesy may be said to have been the prime articles of his faith, certainly no more upright nor courteous man ever lived. Generosity and charity marked his life, but so unostentatious was his giving that none knew how freely he drew upon his purse for the relief of others. By every test Mr. Longley proved himself a man, and he passed from earthly view with an untarnished name.

Mr. Longley married, in Providence, in 1879, Henrietta A. Swinney, born in Savannah, Ga., daughter of Captain John L. Swinney, of a prominent family of the South, valiant in war, leaders in public life, hospitable, gentle, gracious in the home. Mrs. Longley's great-grandfather, Richard Swinney, was a soldier in the Revolution, and a slave and plantation owner; her father, Captain John L. Swinney, was an officer of cavalry in the Seminole War, serving as captain of the Hancock Troop of Cavalry of Georgia, under General Winfield Scott. He married Eliza A. Robinson, of Massachusetts, a granddaughter of Elijah Robinson, a Revolutionary soldier, and a descendant of Rev. John Robinson, the noted Puritan minister. The coat-of-arms of the Swinney family is as follows:

Arms—Or, on a fess vert, between three boars passant sable, a lizard passant proper.

Crest—Two turtle doves cooling, proper.

Mrs. Longley survives her husband and continues her residence in Pawtucket, with her four children: Charles Edmund, Jr., Vawter Clifford, Rosalind, and Ronald Swift. A son, Harold Robinson, died in childhood. Mrs. Longley is a most gracious lady, blending the virtues of North and South. The family residence, formerly the Dexter homestead, purchased in 1882, has been so added to that it is one of the architectural beauties of the city; Mrs. Longley's summer home, formerly the Phillips Homestead, is at Phillips Beach, Swampscott, Mass. She is also prominent in club and social life, is past regent of Pawtucket Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and for a number of years was Rhode Island State director of the Society of Children of the American Revolution, and was for two years State regent for Rhode Island of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is now vice-president general of this National Society.

WILLIAM C. PRATT, president of the Maplehurst Greenhouses, Inc., at Long Meadow, a concern which has come to occupy a very important part in the life of this place, and a man of public spirit and wide activity, is a son of William H. and Jane (Greene) Pratt, old and highly-respected residents of Providence, R. I. It was in that city that William C. Pratt was born, on June 28, 1858, and it was there that he began his education, attending the local public schools until he had reached the age of nine years. He then, at that tender age, began to be occupied with the task of earning his livelihood, and for a time carried newspapers, and also acted as a general delivery boy. He did not entirely give up his schooling, however, but continued at the Providence public schools until fourteen years of age. In that period Providence was a

comparatively small place, and could boast of but one short street-car line, the motive power of which was horses. Mr. Pratt, when fourteen, entered the office of the George L. Claffin Company, where he worked as office boy at a salary of three dollars per week. Mr. Pratt was always a bright and alert lad and took a keen interest in his work, being careful to clean up the office and do a number of extra jobs entirely on his own account. This interest soon met with appreciation on the part of his employers, and his weekly stipend was raised to the sum of five dollars. After a time the youth left this concern and found employment with the Wolcott & Blodgett Produce Company as a bookkeeper. This concern was the first in Providence to deal with the Standard Oil Company and ship the product of that concern in tank cars. The Standard Oil Company itself later opened an office in Providence and here Mr. Pratt applied for a position as bookkeeper. He was accepted in this capacity, and it was he who kept the first set of Standard Oil books in Providence, in the old office in Custom House street. After four years with the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Pratt left this concern and went West, settling in Dayton, Ohio, where he gained an excellent position with the Dayton Screw Company, and formed the acquaintance of Albert Angell, the president of that concern. His ability was highly appreciated there, and he was eventually promoted to the position of secretary and assistant treasurer. After filling this double office for about a year, Mr. Pratt returned temporarily to Providence, where he was married, and then took his wife back to Dayton in order to resume his position there. The concern with which he was associated, however, was entirely reorganized about this time, whereupon Mr. Pratt resigned his position and returned to Providence, where he secured employment with the firm of Murray & Allen, wholesale grocers, as the head bookkeeper. Upon the death of Mr. Allen sometime later, Mr. Pratt was admitted as a member of the firm, in 1892, but shortly afterwards sold out his interest and secured employment with the Narragansett Brewing Company as cashier. He remained with that concern until 1900, when he became one of the organizers of the Park Brewing Company, with a plant situated on Elmwood avenue, Providence. He continued as secretary of the Park Brewing Company until the year 1914, when the business was finally dissolved. In the meantime, however, his son, Stuart Greene Pratt, had become interested in horticulture, and to pursue the study further, entered the Rhode Island State College at Kingston, where he spent the years 1906 and 1907. In 1909, in partnership with his son, Mr. Pratt established the Maplehurst greenhouses. The venture was begun on a small scale, the first house measuring only twenty by twenty feet. Mr. Pratt, Jr., devoted his attention largely to raising carnations. Around this period Mr. Pratt also established a dairy business, which has grown to large proportions. The Maplehurst greenhouses became known within a comparatively short period in the markets of Providence and surrounding cities, and in 1910 to meet the enlarged demands of his business, Mr. Pratt erected larger greenhouses and opened a business office. In order to introduce the culture of chrysanthemums and other plants and flowers, he was obliged to still further increase his facil-

ities, and after long extended negotiation secured the Long Meadow Golf Club grounds, a tract of eighty-five acres. Thirty acres of this tract are now under intensive cultivation, the remainder being used for pasturage for a fine herd of cows, of which Mr. Pratt's first cow was the nucleus. A modern dairy is now operated here and rivals the greenhouse proposition in success.

Mr. Pratt and his son, Stuart Greene Pratt, were partners in this enterprise from its inception, but in 1914, Charles E. Cannon, and his father, William W. H. Cannon, were likewise admitted to the firm, and on May 27, of that year, the firm was incorporated under the name of the Maplehurst Greenhouses, Inc., its officers being William C. Pratt, president, Stuart G. Pratt, vice-president and manager, Charles E. Cannon, secretary and treasurer, and William W. H. Cannon, assistant treasurer. A sketch of Charles E. Cannon, with further particulars concerning the Maplehurst greenhouse concern, will be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. Pratt is president of the First Southern Rhode Island Federal Farm Loan Bank, which is situated in East Greenwich, where it was established in 1916. He is a member of the State Advisory Board, of the War Savings Commission under the presidency of Theodore Francis Greene. Mr. Pratt has been very active in public affairs here, and was the candidate of the Independent ticket for the Town Council at Long Meadow in 1916. He is not a member of any of the secret fraternal orders, but is affiliated with Warwick Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. He is also a member of the Union Congregational Church of Providence, R. I.

William C. Pratt was united in marriage, December 13, 1881, with Lucy Maria Potter, a daughter of Hezekiah and Abby (Thornton) Potter. Of this marriage one son has been born: Stuart Greene Pratt, who is mentioned below.

Stuart Greene Pratt, only son of William C. and Lucy Maria (Potter) Pratt, was born in Providence, June 23, 1888. He attended the University Public School and the Technical High School of Providence. In 1906-07, he attended the Rhode Island State College, at Kingston, taking a special course in horticulture in order to prepare himself for his present line of business. Mr. Pratt was married, October 1, 1914, to Emily Warren, a daughter of James and Caroline (Hill) Warren. They are the parents of one daughter, Carolyn Hill Pratt, born July 26, 1915. Mr. Pratt is intensely interested in the business which his father established, and is now, as before stated, vice-president and manager of the Maplehurst concern.

THOMAS G. MATHEWSON, one of the prominent citizens of Warwick, and superintendent of the Goddard Estate at Potowomut, is a member of one of the old Rhode Island families, the members of which have been identified with this region for many generations. He is a direct lineal descendant in the seventh generation from the Hon. Henry Matteson of Scotland, from which the line runs through Joseph, Josiah, Russell, Wilbur, and Syria Wilbur, down to Thomas Greene Mathewson. Mr. Mathewson's father, Syria Wilbur Mathewson, was born at Coventry, February

19, 1824, and died October 15, 1904. He resided on the old Hill farm until 1868, when he built and opened a summer hotel at Narragansett Pier. He met with success in this enterprise, and in 1896 enlarged and entirely remodeled the hotel and changed its name to that of the New Mathewson House, which he continued to operate until his death. It was then taken over by the Mathewson Company, composed of his three sons, with Thomas G. Mathewson as president, Everett L. Mathewson as vice-president, and Syria Wilbur Mathewson, Jr., as secretary and treasurer. This company was finally dissolved and the hotel sold in 1917. The elder Mr. Mathewson was an expert machinist in early life, a trade which he followed for a time, as he did also that of weaver. He was a member of the first Town Council of Narragansett Pier, and was active in having the town district set off. He was a member of the Quinnesett Baptist Church. He married, December 17, 1848, Anna Eliza Hill, a daughter of Thomas and Lucy Ann (Allen) Hill, and a member of the old and distinguished Hill family of this State. Mrs. Mathewson was born Dec. 12, 1829, and died March 20, 1910. They were the parents of the following children: Ida B., who became the wife of John J. Benson, of Vermont, now residing in West Palm Beach, Fla.; Thomas G., of further mention; Syria Wilbur, who died in infancy; Syria Wilbur, Jr., who makes his home at Narragansett Pier; Walter H., born March 28, 1861, died Feby. 2, 1887; and Everett L., born Nov. 2, 1865, died Jany. 11, 1916, at Narragansett Pier.

Thomas G. Mathewson was born November 5, 1854, on the old Hill homestead in North Kingston, R. I., and as a lad attended the district schools of Quinnesett, in North Kingston township. He later studied at the East Greenwich Academy, and finally completed his schooling at the celebrated Bryant & Stratton Business College, at Providence, where he took courses in surveying and architecture. He possesses a natural gift for forestry and landscape gardening, and so great a fondness for the work that he has devoted the major part of his life to the work. At the request of his grandfather, who desired to have someone care for him and his place, the young man went to live on the old homestead, which he greatly improved, and where he carried on general farming. He remained there until the year 1890, and then secured a position as landscape gardener on the handsome estate of Mr. Russell, at Potowomut. He remained in the employ of that gentleman until the latter's death, and since then has worked on the same estate for his successor, Robert H. I. Goddard. He has assisted Mr. Goddard in enlarging the forest that covers a part of the property, and is still in charge of it, as well as being superintendent of the entire estate. The old Hill farm upon which he was born was deeded to Mr. Mathewson in 1901 by his mother, and he has since purchased the old Forge property, at one time in the possession of the family, but which had passed into other hands for a number of years. Mr. Mathewson is therefore the owner of a considerable property in this region. He is very active in the affairs of the community, and has held a number of public offices here, among which should be mentioned that of trustee of the Rhode Island State College Board at Kingston, road surveyor, commissioner of the town

farm, and member of the Board of Agriculture and of the executive committee thereof. Mr. Mathewson is also a member of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society. He was one of the organizers of the Quinnesett Memorial Cemetery in 1902. He designed and laid out the grounds, and is now superintendent, a member of the board of directors, and also vice-president. Mr. Mathewson has been a member of the board of trustees of Rhode Island State College at Kingston since January, 1903. In his religious belief he is a Baptist, and attends the church of that denomination at Quinnesett, being a trustee and deacon thereof. He is a member of King Solomon Lodge, No. 11, Free and Accepted Masons, of East Greenwich, and of Quinnesett (at one time Davisville) Grange, No. 44, Patrons of Husbandry, and served in all the chairs of the latter. He is a member of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Thomas G. Mathewson married, November 9, 1881, Celia Maria Madison, daughter of Joseph Warren and Maria (Smith) Madison, and a direct descendant of the Hon. Henry Matteson. They are the parents of the following children: 1. Anna Maria, who married, July 28, 1909, Dana Lawrence, of Arlington, Mass., to whom she has borne two children: George Hill Mathewson, born June 19, 1910, and Lucy Maria, born Jany. 12, 1915; 2. George Hill, born March 4, 1886, died at Mt. Hermon School, Mass., Sept. 14, 1904.

EZRA DIXON—Men of genius, power and business ability belong in a sense to the public, and it is no invasion of their rights to minutely chronicle their lives, as it is from the biographies of successful men that the young man learns how he may direct his efforts in order to attain success. Hon. Ezra Dixon, of Bristol, R. I., is a man whose years, sixty-nine, have been years of fruitful endeavor and high attainment, and a rich lesson may be drawn from a study of his career. He came from one of the oldest of New England families, his American ancestor, Nathaniel Dixon, coming from Ely, Cambridge, England, prior to the year 1634. In England the line is traced to William Dickinson, 1564-96, and in this country the family with its collateral branches is interwoven with every department of American life and history. It is found in many forms and varied spellings; the Dixons of this review springing from the Dickinsons of 1630. In England the family bore arms granted in 1802, thus described:

Arms—Azure, an anchor erect, encircled with an oak wreath, vert, between three mullets pierced or, on a chief pale of seven or, the last and gules, a mural crown argent.

Crest—Over an armed arm brandishing a falchion proper, a trident and spear in saltire or.

Motto—Fortes fortuna juvat.

Ezra Dixon is a son of Dwight James and Susan Ann (Bixby) Dixon, of York county, Maine, the memory of his parents there cherished in the hearts of their many friends of the region in which they lived prior to their coming to Spencer, Mass., where their son, Ezra, was born. Dwight James Dixon was a son of John Dixon, a highly esteemed citizen of Dudley, Mass. From both maternal and paternal ancestors he inherited a sound mind and a healthy body, and from them



The American Historical Society

Ezra Dixon

he inherited the fine physical and mental equipment which shows as yet no sign of deterioration.

Ezra Dixon was born in Spencer, Mass., December 12, 1849, and was there educated in the district school and through home study. He was interested in machinery from boyhood, and much of his time was spent around the mills of Spencer, when not in school. In 1857 he began his career as a mill worker, he entering the employ of John L. Ross, at Quadic, Conn., and for twenty-nine years he was employed in all the operations of cotton manufacture as back-boy, cleaner, frame spinner, mule piecer, and doffer in mills of East Brookfield, North Uxbridge, Leesville, Stoneville, New Worcester, Linwood, Three Rivers, Lyman's Mills, Hopedale and Manchester. During most of the Civil War period he was too young to enlist, but on December 1, 1863, he did enlist in the quartermaster's department in South Carolina, and served until April 6, 1864, when he was mustered out. He re-enlisted July 15, 1864, in Company F, Forty-Second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out with his regiment, November 10, 1864. He enlisted a third time, was assigned to the quartermaster's department, at Nashville, and there served until honorably discharged at the close of the war.

With seventeen years of cotton mill experience, minus the time spent in the army, he came to Rhode Island, and on July 8, 1874, entered the employ of the Nanquet Mills at Bristol, R. I., there continuing twelve years in the operating department. From boyhood Mr. Dixon had given full rein to his inventive genius, but it was not until 1876 that he founded The Dixon Lubricating Saddle Company, the culmination of years of thought and hard work. The saddle was an instant success, and was quickly adopted, and is yet in constant demand wherever cotton goods is manufactured. This was his first important patent, but since that time nineteen others have been issued to him, all valuable additions to cotton mill machinery. The Dixon Lubricating Saddle Company is located in Bristol, Ezra Dixon, president and treasurer, this company with offices in Bristol and Providence, R. I., manufacturing under the Dixon and other patents: The Dixon Lubricating Saddle; Dixon Patent Locking Saddle and Stirrup; Potter's Patent Rowing Guide Motion; Peterson's Patent Pick Shaft; Cumnock Patent Thread Board Shifter, as well as a general line of spinners' supplies. Upon passing from the ranks of the employed to those of the employer, Mr. Dixon carried with him the best wishes of his associates, and in the years which have since intervened he has kept in close touch with the mill worker and his welfare, pursuing policies just and equitable to both owner and worker. To his own manufacturing business he has given his greatest effort, but his labors have extended to other industries and corporations. He is a director of the Industrial Trust Company of Providence, and chairman of the board of managers, Bristol branch, and is now a director of the National India Rubber Company, the Kilburn Mill of New Bedford, Mass., of the Warren Manufacturing Company, and the Fort Dummer Mills of Brattleboro, Vt. The foregoing but outlines the activities of an unusually busy and successful career from a business standpoint. From boyhood a worker, Mr. Dixon has exerted every resource of body and brain to working

out the problems which confront the manufacturer. His personal experience as a textile worker was varied and broad, and to this he has added extended tours of travel and study of the conditions which effect or would affect manufacturing interests. Many positions of responsibility and trust offered him have been refused, from the fact that to accept them would be equivalent to a surrendering of those things which had become his very life, his manufacturing interests. But from his coming to Rhode Island, nearly half a century ago, he has manifested a deep interest in the welfare and advancement of his community, and is one of the potent forces responsible for the good which has attended the passing of the years.

His work in purely local affairs may be told quickly, but the good accomplished cannot be told. As a Young Men's Christian Association worker, he has given liberally of his time and means, succeeding to the presidency of the Bristol branch, October 1, 1883, and ever continuing his interest. He was chairman of the committee in charge of the erection of Hydraulion Engine House, the Walley and the Oliver street school houses, and the purchase of the town waterworks. He was appointed sewer commissioner in 1900, and Bristol's fine sewerage system is due largely to his public spirit and interest. He serves as a trustee of the Public Library, and has kept in touch with his army comrades through the medium of Babbitt's Post, No. 15, Grand Army of the Republic, with which he has been connected since its organization. Mr. Dixon is very prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Saint Alban's Lodge, No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons, of Bristol, the Council of Warren, St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar, of Providence, R. I., Consistory; also member and past noble grand of United Brothers Lodge, No. 13, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Bristol. He is a past department commander of Rhode Island and there is no better known or more highly respected member of the Grand Army in the State. Politically, Mr. Dixon is a Republican, was elected in 1907 to the House of Representatives from Bristol, and in 1908, he was elected state senator from Bristol. His senatorial career was marked by close attention to committee and floor work, his votes prompted by a careful consideration of each question submitted to him. Personally he is a man of agreeable manner and genial disposition, a friend to every man who will be friendly, upright and just in all his intercourse with his fellowmen. He is a member of the County Club, at Barrington, Turk's Head Club of Providence, and various other organizations, also a member of the Southern New England Textile Club.

Mr. Dixon married, August 14, 1872, at Uxbridge, Mass., Annie Prest, daughter of William and Rebecca (Morton) Prest, both born in Blackburn, England. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon are the parents of three sons and two daughters: Fred Morton, born March 12, 1874; Ezra (2), Oct. 12, 1877; Annie Rebecca, Sept. 28, 1879; William Garfield, July 4, 1883; Fern, Jan. 13, 1888, the wife of Edward J. Leahy, of Bristol. The eldest child was born at Hopedale, Mass., the other children at Bristol, R. I. Nearing the age of three score and ten, Mr. Dixon can review a successful and happy life, and is a self-made man in every sense of the word.

WALTER ALLEN SCOTT, late head of the firm of J. B. Barnaby Company, and for a period of over twenty-five years one of the foremost figures in the fraternal and business life of the city of Providence, was born in the town of Cumberland, R. I., May 14, 1846, the son of Louis and Harriet (Jenckes) Scott. He was descended both paternally and maternally from several of the oldest and most notable of Rhode Island Colonial families. The town of Cumberland has been the home of the Scotts for several generations. The surname itself is of most ancient and honorable antiquity, and is found in the earliest of Scotch and English registers. It signifies literally "the Scot," one who came from Scotland.

The founder of the Scott family in Rhode Island was Richard Scott, an English gentleman of culture and substance, who came first to Ipswich, in the Massachusetts Colony, whither in 1637 he removed to Providence. Here he became the owner of a large estate. Richard Scott and his wife later espoused Quakerism and suffered persecution at the hands of the Massachusetts authorities for their belief. It is claimed that he was the first Quaker resident at Providence. His wife, Catherine (Marbury) Scott, was the daughter of Rev. Francis and Bridget (Dryden) Marbury, of London, and niece of Sir Erasmus Dryden, Bart., grandfather of the poet, Dryden. Their descendants settled throughout Providence county.

Walter Allen Scott was educated in the schools of Cumberland. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was but sixteen years old. After repeated efforts to gain admission to Rhode Island units, he finally succeeded in August, 1862, by misrepresenting his age, and was enrolled in the Twelfth Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers. This regiment was formed from the overflow of the Eleventh in which young Scott had tried to enlist. The unit was sent immediately to the fighting front, and Mr. Scott took part in December, 1862, in the battle of Fredericksburg and in several of the major engagements of the spring of 1863. His father, who was a member of Battery B, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, was wounded at Fredericksburg. Mr. Scott served unscathed throughout the term of his enlistment and was mustered out of the service on July 29, 1863. He returned to Cumberland, where for the next two years he worked in a general store. He then began preparation for business life in the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Providence, from which he was graduated in 1868. In the same year he secured the position of assistant bookkeeper with the J. B. Barnaby Company of Providence, and thus began his connection with the firm of which he subsequently became general manager and president. Mr. Scott rose rapidly to a position of responsibility and importance in the firm, and was an active factor in its development and growth. He was an able organizer and executive, keenly alert to every changing phase of the business. He was a man of keen foresight, swift and sure in his decisions, and most progressive in his policies. He became president of the J. B. Barnaby Company, in 1900, and held the office until his death.

Walter Allen Scott was long a prominent figure in fraternal and patriotic circles in the State of Rhode Island. He was a member of Prescott Post, No. 1,

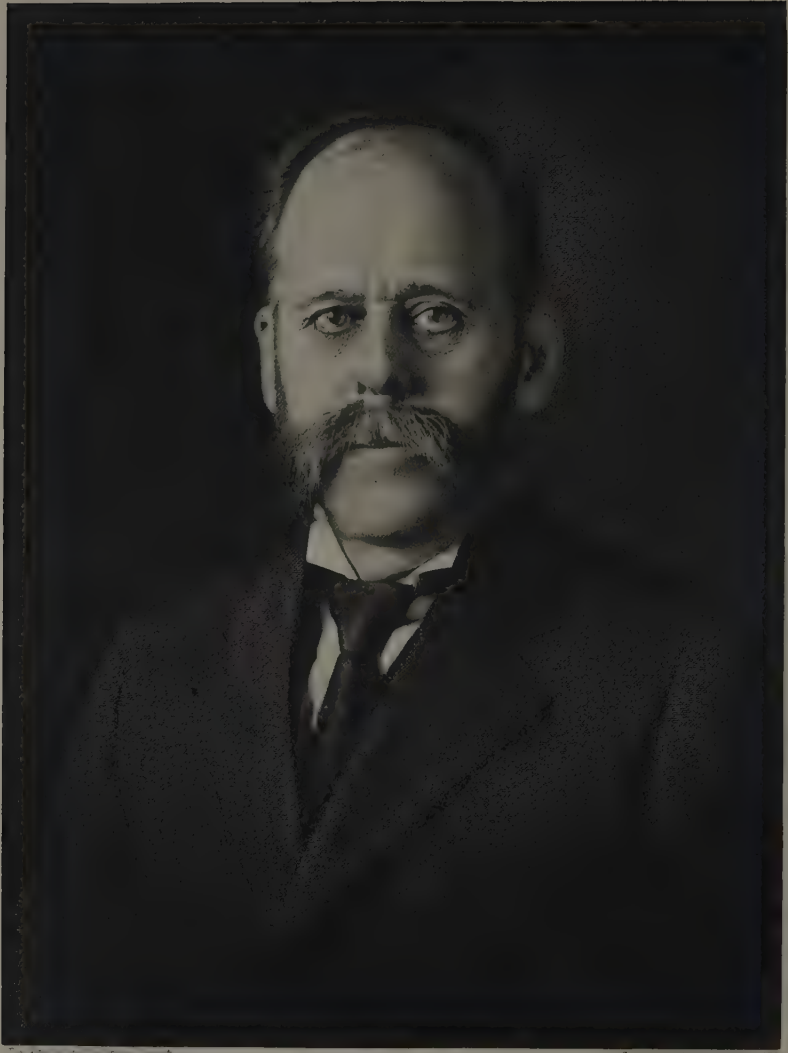
Grand Army of the Republic, and has held numerous offices in the department of Rhode Island. On October 19, 1912, he was a elected junior vice department commander. He was a member of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 8, Free and Accepted Masons, of Lincoln; Pawtucket Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Pawtucket Council, No. 2, Royal and Select Masters; Holy Sepulchre Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar, and Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He belonged also to the Roger Williams Society, to Unity Council, No. 277, Royal Arcanum, and to Providence Lodge, No. 182, of the Knights of Honor. In all of these organizations he was highly esteemed.

On November 22, 1868, Mr. Scott married Helen M. Whipple, daughter of Daniel Whipple, of Cumberland, R. I., and a descendant of the ancient Whipple family of Providence and Cumberland, which has figured notably in Rhode Island affairs since the middle of the seventeenth century. Daniel Whipple married Adaline Peck, daughter of Jesse F. Peck, of Pelham, Mass., and a descendant in the seventh generation of Joseph Peck, founder of the family in America. (See Peck VII). Mr. and Mrs. Scott were the parents of four children, two of whom are: 1. Walter Osgood, was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; is a chemist of note; married, in Providence, Louise Holworth. 2. Wilbur Allen, was educated in the schools of Providence; is now engaged in legal practice and in the insurance business; married Sybelle Sykes, daughter of Robert H. Sykes, of Augusta, Ga.; they are the parents of three sons, Wilbur Carleton, Harold Leroy, Kenneth Allen. Mrs. Scott is a member of the Elmwood Woman's Club and Ardirhebiah Club, and is well known in social circles in the city. She makes her home during the summer months on the old Whipple homestead at Diamond Hill, and during the winter at No. 398 Blackstone street, Providence. Walter Allen Scott died at his home in Providence, December 30, 1912.

(The Peck Line).

The Peck families of New England take rank among the oldest and foremost in the country. Several immigrants of the name settled in the American Colonies in the seventeenth century. Foremost among these, however, were Joseph and the Rev. Robert Peck, son of Robert Peck, of Beccles, County Suffolk, England, and descendants of a most ancient and honorable English family whose lineage is traced for twenty generations prior to the founding of the family in America. The surname is of great antiquity, and is found in Belton, Yorkshire, at a very early date. From Belton branches of the original house spread all over England and into every English-speaking country. A branch settled in Hesden and Wakefield, Yorkshire, whose descendants moved to Beccles and were the ancestors of the American immigrants. The family in America has figured prominently in history since the middle of the seventeenth century. That part of Massachusetts which borders upon Rhode Island has long been the home of the branch herein under consideration.

(I) Joseph Peck, immigrant ancestor, was baptized in Beccles, County Suffolk, England, the son of Robert and Helen (Babbs) Peck. In 1638 he and other Puri-



L. P. Bosworth

tans, with his brother, Rev. Robert Peck, their pastor, fled from the persecutions of their church to America. They came in the ship "Diligent," of Ipswich, John Martin, master. The records of Hingham, Mass., contain the following entry: "Mr. Joseph Peck and his wife, with three sons and a daughter and two men servants and three maid servants, came from Old Hingham and settled at New Hingham." He was granted a house lot of seven acres adjoining that of his brother, and he remained at Hingham seven years, at the end of that time removing to Seekonk. At Hingham he was deputy to the General Court in 1639, and later held important town offices; was selectman, justice of the peace, assessor, etc. In 1641 he was one of the principal purchasers of the Indian lands called Seekonk, afterwards the town of Rehoboth; this tract included the present towns of Rehoboth, Mass., and Seekonk and Pawtucket, R. I. He removed, after 1645, to his new home. An incident of the trip is recorded in the town records of Rehoboth. "Mr. Joseph Peck and three others at Hingham, being about to remove to Seaconk, riding thither they sheltered themselves and their horses in an Indian wigwam, which by some occasion took fire, and, although there were four in it and labored to their utmost, burnt three of their horses to death, and all their goods; to the value of fifty pounds." He was appointed to assist in matters of controversy at court, and in 1650 was authorized to perform marriages. He was second on the tax list, and from all indications was one of the wealthiest men of his time in the southeastern part of the Massachusetts Colony. In some instances land granted to Joseph Peck is still owned by his descendants. His house was upon the plain in the northerly part of the "Ring of the Town," near the junction of the present Pawtucket with the old Boston and Bristol road. He died December 23, 1663. His sons united in amplification of the written will which was made on his death bed, and the court accepted it as part of the will. He married, at Hingham, England, (first), Rebecca Clark, May 21, 1617; she died and was buried October 24, 1637. The name of his second wife is unknown.

(II) Joseph (2) Peck, son of Joseph (1) and Rebecca (Clark) Peck, was baptized in England, August 23, 1623, and accompanied his father to America in 1638, settling at Hingham. He later removed to Seekonk, where he became a prosperous land owner. His will was dated March, 1701.

(III) Jathniel Peck, son of Joseph (2) Peck, was born in Hingham in 1660. He settled near his father in Rehoboth, and took an active part in local affairs during his entire life. He was deputy to the General Court in 1721-22-23-26-27-28-29-30-31. He gave land to the church. Jathniel Peck died April 5, 1742, aged eighty-two years; his gravestone is still standing. His wife Sarah died June 4, 1717, aged forty-six years.

(IV) Ichabod Peck, son of Jathniel and Sarah Peck, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., March 9, 1690-91. He settled in that part of Attleborough which is now Cumberland, R. I., where he purchased lands as early as October 23, 1721. He purchased of John Sweetland a tract of land with dwelling house, etc., lying at the north end of Red Earth Hill, on each side of the road to Diamond Hill. According to the records of Taunton

and the proprietors' records of Attleborough, Ichabod Peck was the owner of large tracts of land, laid out to him, and in right of his father and grandfather in the common lands. He was one of the leading citizens of Attleborough, where he held office frequently. He was also active in Cumberland affairs. He married Judith Paine, daughter of Samuel Paine; she died November 26, 1778. He died July 8, 1773.

(V) Solomon Peck, son of Ichabod and Judith (Paine) Peck, was born April 19, 1733, at Rehoboth, Mass. Early in life he settled in the southwestern part of Wrentham, Mass. Contemporary records show him to have been a wealthy gentleman farmer, a man of distinction and influence in the community. He married Mercy Foster, who was born May 22, 1734, daughter of Ebenezer Foster, of Cumberland. He died December 31, 1802.

(VI) Jesse F. Peck, son of Solomon and Mercy (Foster) Peck, was born in Wrentham, Mass., April 2, 1777. He was a resident of the town of Pelham, and in the latter part of his life a prosperous farmer there, and a leading citizen. He married (first) Anna Cole, daughter of Joseph Cole, of Cumberland, R. I.; (second), Martha Tingley, daughter of Samuel Tingley.

(VII) Adaline Peck, daughter of Jesse F. Peck, became the wife of Daniel Whipple, of Cumberland, and the mother of Helen May Whipple, widow of the late Walter Allen Scott, of Providence. (See Scott).

LEONARD PEARCE BOSWORTH, one of the most progressive and prosperous business men of Barrington, R. I., where he is the owner of a large general store and mercantile business, is a member of an old and distinguished New England family, which was founded in this country as early as 1634 when Edward Bosworth, the immigrant ancestor, and his wife Mary, embarked for New England in the ship "Elizabeth and Dorcas." Edward Bosworth himself died when the ship was nearing the port of Boston, but his son, Nathaniel Bosworth, who accompanied his parents, settled at Rehoboth, then in Massachusetts, and the Mr. Bosworth of this sketch is of the ninth generation in direct descent from him. The line is as follows: Edward Bosworth, died at sea; Nathaniel, son of Edward Bosworth; Joseph, son of Nathaniel Bosworth; Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) Bosworth, born Sept. 12, 1683; Joseph (3), son of Joseph (2) Bosworth, born Dec. 8, 1721; Captain Samuel Bosworth, son of Joseph (3) Bosworth, born May 19, 1744; he was active during the Revolution and was a lieutenant of a Barrington company in 1775, and was appointed a captain by the town, Feby. 12, 1776, commanding two guns; he saw active service at Warren and Bristol; he died March 4, 1824; Pearce, son of Captain Samuel Bosworth, born Oct. 12, 1787; Leonard Smith, son of Pearce Bosworth; Leonard Pearce of this review.

Leonard Pearce Bosworth is a son of Leonard Smith Bosworth, who was born June 20, 1821, and resided at Barrington, R. I. Leonard Smith Bosworth was the founder of the great business now operated by his son at this place, and was a well known and prosperous citizen here. He married, August 10, 1848, Laura Dunn, daughter of Henry and Rachel (Goldthwait) Dunn, of Northbridge, Mass., and they were the parents of the

following children: Caroline S., born May 21, 1852, and became the wife of Charles K. Reed, of Worcester, Mass.; and Leonard Pearce, with whose career we are here especially concerned.

Born November 7, 1856, at Barrington, R. I., Leonard Pearce Bosworth, only son of Leonard Smith and Laura (Dunn) Bosworth, passed his childhood in his native town, where he attended the private school of Professor Cady. At the age of sixteen years, however, he completed his studies and commenced work in his father's establishment. The property owned by the Bosworth family has many historical associations, and the grounds now occupied by Harvard College were originally the Bosworth farm. They were also the owners of the old coal yard, which has remained in their possession for more than one hundred and fifty years and where one of the first trading posts in Rhode Island was established by his ancestors, and it was here that the young man first began his mercantile career. The original business at this place was in bunker coal, and in 1881 Mr. Bosworth, Sr., purchased a lot at Barrington Center, where he built a small store and added a business in grain to his original occupation. He also began dealing in groceries and in 1883 added a full line of mason's material. For four years the present Mr. Bosworth operated this place, the combined business being conducted under the name of L. S. Bosworth & Son. In the year 1885 the firm completed the present store and here dealt in a full line of coal, lumber, mason's materials, wood, grain, hay, straw, flour, feed, paints, oil and groceries. In the year 1888 the elder Mr. Bosworth died, but the business was continued under the same name until 1902, when it became known as it is at present, as L. P. Bosworth. Mr. Bosworth has greatly increased his establishment, having nearly doubled it in the past twenty years, and has increased his trade in other portions of the State. In politics Mr. Bosworth has always been a Republican and he has been active in public affairs, having served in several capacities here. For a year he was a member of the City Council and during that time proved himself an able and efficient public servant. He is a Congregationalist in religious belief and attends the church of that denomination at Barrington.

Leonard Pearce Bosworth married, May 11, 1881, Evelyn Maxwell Peck, a daughter of Albert and Susan R. (Smith) Peck, and they are the parents of two children, as follows: Miriam Louise, born September 3, 1889, and Albert Leonard, born April 23, 1892, and now associated with his father in the management of the business.

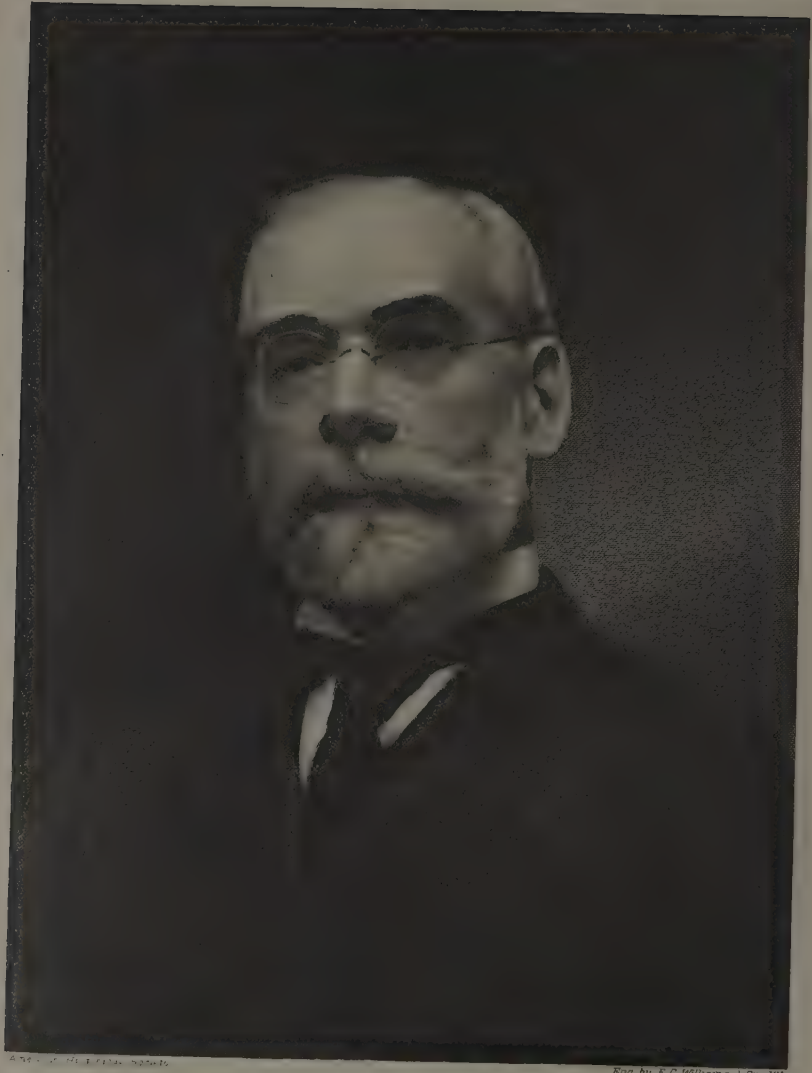
PETER J. TRUMPLER, whose death occurred in Pawtucket, R. I., on June 26, 1910, had for several decades been a figure of prominence in the newspaper and printing worlds of Providence and Pawtucket. From the time of his entry into the business world he had been connected with printing and publishing enterprises, and in the course of his career in Rhode Island newspaper circles, was a member of the staffs of the Providence "Sunday Transcript," the Providence "Evening Telegram," the Pawtucket "Times," and the Providence "News."

Peter J. Trumpler was born in Germany, October

16, 1847, the son of parents in excellent circumstance. He accompanied his parents to America early in life settling in the town of Mansfield, O., where he attended the local public schools until he reached the age of sixteen years. He was then apprenticed to the firm of D. Meyers & Brothers, publishers, of Mansfield. After learning his trade he worked as a journeyman in Ohio, until 1866, when he came East, and settling in Providence, R. I., became associated with the Providence "Journal," and "Evening Bulletin," as a compositor and pressman. He later became foreman of the "Evening Press," of Providence, continuing in the capacity until 1872, when he entered business independently. In this year he published the first and only official organ of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; this was known as the "Odd Fellow Register." In 1873 Mr. Trumpler entered into partnership with two gentlemen long established in the printing trade, under the firm name of Reynolds, MacKinnon & Trumpler. This venture was successful, but was eventually dissolved, Mr. Trumpler uniting with the Providence "Sunday Transcript," and the Providence "Evening Telegram," with which he remained from 1880 until 1889. He next associated himself with David & Black, of Pawtucket, owners of the Pawtucket "Times," and was active on the staff of this newspaper over twenty years, as business manager, when he assumed the business management of the Providence "News," which subsequently became the "News Democrat." For nearly forty-five years, Mr. Trumpler was active and prominent in newspaper circles in Providence and Pawtucket. He was an able organizer and executive, talented in handling men, and keen in meeting and suiting the demands of the public. On December 12, 1868, he became a member of the Providence Typographical Union, No. 33. He was well known in club and fraternal circles in Providence and Pawtucket, and was a member of Roger Williams Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Rhode Island Press Club.

Peter J. Trumpler married, October 21, 1867, Ella G. Chase, daughter of George and Alfreda (Burlingame) Chase, of Providence, and member of a prominent old Rhode Island family. Mrs. Trumpler survives her husband, and resides at No. 35 Main street, Pawtucket. They were the parents of one daughter, Mary, who married, April 24, 1912, Dr. W. A. Gaylord, of Pawtucket, son of the late Dr. W. A. Gaylord, who was born near Westfield, Mass., June 17, 1820, was a graduate of Trinity College, and of the Harvard Medical School, and for forty years was one of the foremost members of the medical profession in Pawtucket, R. I. He died April 24, 1912. Mr. Trumpler died at his home in Pawtucket, R. I., June 26, 1910.

GEORGE GOSLING—The surname Gosling is of ancient French origin, and found its way into England at the time of the Norman Conquest. It is of baptismal classification, signifying literally "the son of Goc" or "Josse," and is taken from the diminutive Gocelin or Josselin. It appears in ancient English registers under the forms Goslin, Gosline, Gosling, Goslings, Gostling. The *g* is excrement. Goc and Josse track back to the



After a photo by J. H. P. 1880

Eng by E. C. Williams & Bro NY

James Gee

ancient Latin and are cognate with joy and joyous in origin. The name was rendered popular by St. Josse, the hermit, who refused the sovereignty of Brittany. The parent name is nearly forgotten, however, but lives in the wide favor of the diminutive Jocelyn. From the first in England there was an interchangeable use of the initial letters *G* or *J*, and there was an attendant difference in pronunciation. Thus it is that we have Gosling and Joscelyn, while both are the same name. Branches of the family have been prominent in English history since the Norman Conquest. Families of the name were established in America in the early part of the seventeenth century, but the line herein under consideration is English. The Gosling coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Gules a chevron between three crescents ermine.

Crest—An eagle's head erased sable charged with a crescent ermine.

The late George Gosling, former president of the R. Plews Manufacturing Company, of Central Falls, R. I., one of the foremost manufacturers of New England engaged in the production of spinning machinery, was a native of England, where he was born, February 23, 1845, in Hyde, Cheshire, the son of Thomas and Mary A. (Chadwick) Gosling. Thomas Gosling was born in Cheshire, and at the age of ten years secured employment in the cotton mill of John Sidebottom, a manufacturer of cloth. He worked gradually through positions of minor importance to the post of manager of the mill. In 1850, at the beginning of a promising career, he died. He married Mary A. Chadwick, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. A child that died in infancy. 2. Sarah, the widow of Hon. Eastwood Eastwood, of Central Falls, R. I. 3. John, who was a member of the R. Plews Manufacturing Company for several years prior to his death in Southport, England. 4. Jane, who married John McAllen, of Pawtucket, and died in Pawtucket. 5. George, mentioned below.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Gosling married (second), Robert Plews, and in 1856 came to America with her family, locating first in Providence, whence she removed first to Pawtucket, and later to Central Falls. Here Mr. Plews engaged in the tinware business. A man of fine inventive ability, he invented, patented and became the manufacturer of the tin cylinder for spinning frames, an invention which was widely acclaimed in manufacturing circles. He was highly successful in the manufacturing business, which he conducted for several years. He later took his steps, John and George Gosling into partnership, the firm name becoming R. Plews & Company. In 1871 Mr. Plews withdrew from the business, and retired from active business life. He died in Central Falls, July 23, 1877; his widow died May 8, 1883; both are buried in Moshassuck Cemetery.

George Gosling received his early education in the schools of England. At the age of eleven years he came to America, locating with his mother and stepfather at Central Falls, R. I. He learned the tinsmith's trade under Mr. Plews, and followed it until the year 1869 when, with his brother John, he was admitted to partnership in the manufacturing business of Mr.

Plews. In 1871 Robert Plews, as has been already stated, retired to private life, and Mr. Gosling became active head of the large business, rapidly growing into one of the foremost enterprises of its kind in New England. In 1873 John Gosling withdrew, leaving George Gosling in sole control of the business. In 1874, Mr. Gosling admitted to partnership former Mayor Eastwood Eastwood, and under the management of these two men the business was developed into a colossal enterprise. Both were men of executive talent and inventive genius, and sagacious business men, who knew well every phase of the industry in which they engaged. As a result of the growing size of the business, it was deemed wise to incorporate, and on October 3, 1900, the R. Plews Manufacturing Company was formed, with Mr. Eastwood as president, Holmes Lomas and William H. Boardman, vice-president, and George Gosling as secretary and treasurer. On the death of Mr. Eastwood, Mr. Gosling became president of the corporation, which office he held until his death, in 1901. The firm is the largest which manufactures patent tin cylinders for spinning frames and mules in America, and its products penetrate to every part of the civilized world.

Mr. Gosling was a well-known figure in club and fraternal circles in Rhode Island for many years. He was a member of Jenks Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Pawtucket Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Holy Sepulchre Commandery, Knights Templar, Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and had attained to the thirty-second degree of the Masonic order. He was also a member of the Boston Consistory, of Pawtucket Lodge, No. 1, Ancient Order United Workmen; Lincoln Lodge, Knights of United Workers; Hope Lodge, Knights of Honor; the American Legion of Honor; Providence Lodge of Elks; Washington Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Superior Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Warwick Club, Providence.

On July 22, 1868, Mr. Gosling married Elizabeth A. Whittle, who was born in Pawtucket, R. I., daughter of James and Ann (Thornley) Whittle, both of whom were natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Gosling were the parents of the following children: 1. Emma, who became the wife of Holmes Lomas, secretary and treasurer of the R. Plews Manufacturing Company; their children are: i. Le Roy Gosling, born Jan. 9, 1897; enlisted for service in the World War, July 17, 1918, and was made chief of section, Naval Reserve. He died, Sept. 17, 1918. ii. Elizabeth H. iii. George Gosling. 2. Bertha Louise. 3. Charles Albert, who died young. The family were members of St. George's Episcopal Church of Central Falls. Mrs. Gosling, who survives her husband, resides in the beautiful Gosling home, built by her husband, on Central street, Central Falls. She is well known in social life in the city, and has been prominently identified for many years with charitable and civic welfare work in Central Falls. George Gosling died at his home in Central Falls, R. I., June 2, 1901.

JAMES GEE, who for the past fifty years has been prominently identified with the textile industry of the New England states, was born in Stockport, about six

miles from Manchester, England, October 1, 1843, and is now (1918) living a retired life in his home in Providence. He is a son of Henry and Ann (Clegg) Gee, who came from England and located in New York State, later moving to Norwich, Conn., where the former died in 1903. As a boy James Gee began work in a cotton mill in Stockport, England, but at the age of fifteen he came to the United States with the family, his father having preceded them and established a home to which he brought them in 1858. He was employed in Brooklyn, N. Y., and on Staten Island by the New York Dye & Print Establishment. It was here that he became interested in dyeing, and by night work, overtime, Sunday work and study he learned a great deal about the business in which later he figured as an expert. From Staten Island he went to Joseph Bancroft & Sons at Rockland, but later returned to the Staten Island plant of the New York Dye & Print Establishment, becoming an expert in the dye and print business, and head of the book-cloth department of the works.

Mr. Gee came to Providence at the instance of Frank Sayles, who was about to start a mill for the manufacture of a fine grade of book-cloth, a business in which the better grades had been left to the English manufacturers. Mr. Gee was engaged by Mr. Sayles to plan and operate the Interlaken Mill, which was located at Arkwright, R. I., and was further entrusted with a commission to go to England to purchase the required machinery. Ten mills were started with good equipment, and began producing in February, 1884, the success of the enterprise being instant and has continued until the Interlaken plant dominates the American market. Mr. Gee continued as general superintendent of the Interlaken Mills until his retirement, January 1, 1918. He can review his life with satisfaction and trace his way from a working boy to his present station as a man of large means with the proud thought that he was the architect of his own fortunes, and has won his way through sheer pluck and that indomitable energy which in its last analysis is the fundamental characteristic of the successful man. His career is one of those whose study affords fruitful conclusions for one seeking instances of the combination of the Anglo-Saxon qualities of pluck and perseverance with the opportunities open to such young men in this country. The marvellous results furnish goals for the ambitious lad, who like Mr. Gee had nothing with which to start in life but bare hands, an active and willing mind, and sturdy health.

Mr. Gee is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to lodge, chapter, commandery, and shrine, and is also a member of the Country Club.

Mr. Gee married (first) Nancy Booth, of Staten Island, N. Y., who died some years later. He then married (second) Angeline Parker Cain, of East Weymouth, Mass., daughter of Stephen Cain, Jr., a Civil War veteran, who died in 1900, at the age of sixty. James and Nancy (Booth) Gee were the parents of two sons and three daughters: William S. Gee, D. D. S., of Phenix, R. I., and a past master of Phenix Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Robert Nathan Gee, a graduate of Brown University, and now his father's successor in the Interlaken Mills; Alice, wife of William H. Snow,

of Phenix, R. I.; Minnie, wife of Andrew J. Morton of New York, and resides on Staten Island, N. Y. Annie, who resides with her sister, Mrs. A. J. Morton.

ROBERT NATHAN GEE—The Interlaken Mill (Finishing Works), at Arkwright, R. I., the first mill in the country to specialize in the manufacture of book cloth, and now the controlling factor in that line of textile manufacturing in the United States, owes in large measure the eminence attained in that field to James Gee, who planned the mills, went to England to purchase the necessary machinery, and continued general superintendent of the plant until his retirement in 1918. Then, after long training, came his son, Robert N. Gee, who succeeded his father, and is the superintending head of the plant. Three mills are now included in the corporation, the mills of the Harris Manufacturing Company, of Harris, R. I., having been purchased in May, 1900, the grey cloth being woven there, and finished into book-cloths of every color and design at the Interlaken Mill. The other mill that was purchased by the company is also at Arkwright, and is one of the older mills of that section, having been built in 1812. The present output of the company includes a line of cotton goods in addition to book-cloths.

The Gees are a textile mill family, the grandfather, Henry Gee, born in Stockport, England, a mill-worker there until 1858, and in this country employed in Brooklyn, Staten Island, Arkwright, R. I., and Norwich, Conn. He died in Norwich, in 1893, aged ninety-one years. He married Ann Clegg, who died on Staten Island, N. Y., aged seventy years.

James Gee, son of Henry and Ann (Clegg) Gee, was born in Stockport, near Manchester, England, October 1, 1843, and is now living a retired life in Providence, R. I. From boyhood until retirement he was a mill worker, and in his fifteenth year came to the United States, finally settling in Rhode Island, when he formed the connection with the Interlaken Mills, which continued until his retirement, January 1, 1918. He has two sons: William S. Gee, D. D. S., of Phenix, R. I., and Robert Nathan Gee, who has followed in his father's business footsteps.

Robert Nathan Gee, son of James and Nancy (Booth) Gee, was born at Staten Island, N. Y., July 5, 1879. While young he was brought to Arkwright, R. I., by his parents, and there he attended the private school presided over by Miss Mary Potter. After a few years attendance there, he entered the University Grammar School in Providence, R. I., finishing in 1898, and going thence to Brown University, whence he was a member of the class of 1902. He then entered the employ of the Interlaken Mills at Arkwright, R. I., in the coloring department, beginning at the very bottom of the ladder. He received no favors from the fact that his father, James Gee, was superintendent of the plant, but advanced on merit, step by step, until his skill and knowledge of finishing and mill management qualified him to occupy the position left vacant by his father's retirement, January 1, 1918. As superintendent he is continuing to evidence his ability as a textile manufacturer, and, not yet in the prime of life, the future holds abundant promise for him. Mr. Gee is a member of the college fraternity, Theta Beta Phi; is a Republican

politics, and for four years has been a member of Coventry Town Council, serving in 1917-18 as president of that body. He is a member of Warwick Lodge, No. 16, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Gee married, September 14, 1904, Grace Hathaway Hicks, daughter of William and Endora Hathaway Hicks, of Providence. They are the parents of two sons: Robert Nathan (2), and Richard H. Gee. The family home is Arkwright.

FREEBORN POTTER—The first form of surname to be adopted in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, when the custom came into use in England, was that form derived from the estate of the bearer, or if he were a man of humble circumstances, from the locality in which he lived. When the custom obtained a greater vogue, names were taken from widely diversified sources. The surname Potter belongs to that class of English surnames which were originally derived from the occupations or callings of their bearers, of which class Smith and Cooper are also examples. The name is very ancient and is found in the earliest of English registers. It boasts a very honorable and distinguished lineage in England. The coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Sable a fesse ermine between three cinquefoils argent.

Crest—A seahorse or.

The American family has been no less distinguished. Several immigrants of the name came to the New England Colonies in the early decades of the seventeenth century, driven hither by religious intolerance and persecution in the mother country. Many came to seek their fortunes, and many purely through the spirit of adventure. The descendants of these early Potters are of a stock from which there is no finer in America, men of patriotism, high moral stamina, stern and rugged codes of honor and business. The name of Potter has figured in the annals of the Nation from the very earliest settlements down to the present day, and has been borne by men who have achieved prominence in the professions, in the ministry, and in every department of financial, commercial and industrial life in the country.

The line herein under consideration is that of the late Freeborn Potter, of Cranston, R. I., descendant of Nathaniel Potter, the founder of the family in Rhode Island.

(I) Nathaniel Potter, immigrant ancestor and progenitor of the Rhode Island family of which the late Freeborn Potter was a member, was a native of England, and first appears on the records of Aquidneck, R. I., in 1638, when he was admitted an inhabitant of the Island. On April 30, 1639, he was one of the twenty-nine signers of the following compact: "We whose names are underwritten do acknowledge ourselves the legal subjects of his Majesty King Charles, and in his name do hereby bind ourselves into a civil body politicke, unto his laws according to matters of justice." He married Dorothy —, who married (second) John Albrow; she was born in 1617, and died February 19, 1696. Nathaniel Potter died about 1644.

(II) Nathaniel (2) Potter, son of Nathaniel (1) and Dorothy Potter, was born in 1637. He was a resident first of Portsmouth, R. I., and later of Dartmouth, Mass., where he died October 20, 1704. In 1677 he became a freeman. His will, dated October 18, 1704, was proved November 20, of the same year. He married Elizabeth —, and among their children was Nathaniel, mentioned below.

(III) Nathaniel (3) Potter, son of Nathaniel (2) and Elizabeth Potter, was born about 1669. He was a life-long resident of Dartmouth, Mass., and married there Joan Wilbur, who died in 1759, daughter of William Wilbur. Nathaniel Potter died November 16, 1736, and his will, dated November 15, 1732, was proved on the day of his death.

(IV) William Potter, son of Nathaniel (3) and Joan (Wilbur) Potter, was born in Dartmouth, Mass., November 12, 1689. Toward the close of the seventeenth century he settled in Rhode Island. He married Mary Browning, and they were the parents of several children, among them Benjamin, mentioned below.

(V) Benjamin Potter, son of William and Mary (Browning) Potter, was born in Dartmouth, Mass., April 15, 1712, and was a farmer on an extensive scale in Richmond, R. I. He married Mary Manchester, and among their children was Nathaniel, mentioned below.

(VI) Benjamin (4) Potter, son of Benjamin and Mary (Manchester) Potter, was born in 1736. He resided all his life in Richmond, R. I., a prosperous farmer, and well-known member of the early community. He married Lucy Moore, and died in February, 1825.

(VII) Joshua Potter, son of Nathaniel (4) and Lucy (Moore) Potter, was born in Richmond, R. I., August 18, 1768, and died there January 18, 1853. He married Mary Sherman.

(VIII) Freeborn Potter, son of Joshua and Mary (Sherman) Potter, was born in Richmond, R. I., October 18, 1793, and died February 16, 1877. He married Deborah Clark, who was born in 1795, and died in 1882, daughter of Moses Clark.

(IX) Freeborn (2) Potter, son of Freeborn (1) and Deborah (Clark) Potter, was born in Richmond, R. I., February 14, 1817. In 1858 he removed to Cranston, R. I., where he followed agricultural pursuits throughout his life. He was prominent in the affairs of Cranston, and a leader in civic life until the time of his death. The Potter residence, which he built on his coming to Cranston, was his residence for thirty-nine years, and there he died, February 20, 1897. Freeborn Potter married, November 26, 1843, Louisa Williams, daughter of Pardon and Mary (Stafford) Williams; she was born September 28, 1820, and died August 9, 1898. (See Williams VII.) Freeborn and Louisa (Williams) Potter were the parents of the following children: 1. Daniel Clarke, a graduate of Amherst College, and a landscape architect; resides at Fairhaven; he married Ellen H. Parker, and they are the parents of a daughter, Mabel L. Potter, graduate of Brown University, now a teacher. 2. Julia Anne, born in Cranston, was a

teacher in the schools of Warwick for twenty-three years, and in various nearby localities; she is now registrar of the Roger Williams Society; Miss Potter resides in Auburn, R. I. 3. Jobe S., inherited the Potter farm in Cranston, on which he resided until 1915; he married Ida Budlong, and now makes his home at Hills Grove; they are the parents of the following children: Earl A., Mary E., Lydia M., Gladys.

Freeborn Potter was a member of the Town Council of Cranston for twenty-two years, and throughout that period worked earnestly for the advancement of the welfare of the city, and the introduction of many needed reforms, and also served on various other committees. He was a Democrat in political affiliation. A Baptist in religious belief, he was one of the founders of the Congregational church of Cranston, and one of its most liberal supporters throughout his life.

(The Williams Line).

(I) Roger Williams, immigrant ancestor and founder of this most illustrious of Rhode Island families, was born about 1599, and died in 1683. He was elected a scholar at Sutton's Hospital, London, England, June 25, 1621, and three years later took an exhibition there. He entered Pembroke College, Cambridge, July 7, 1625, and in January, 1627, was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He sailed for New England from Bristol, December 1, 1630, on the ship "Lion," and arrived in Boston, Mass., February 5, 1631. He was settled as minister at Salem, Mass., April 12, 1631. In the summer of the same year he was at Plymouth, as assistant to the pastor, Ralph Smith. In the autumn of 1633 he returned to Salem, where he became assistant to the Rev. Mr. Sketilton. In April, 1635, he was summoned before the court at Boston for preaching in public that a magistrate should not tender an oath to an unregenerate man, etc. He "was heard before all the ministers and very clearly refuted" at this time. On October 9, 1635, he was banished by the General Court, because he had "broached and divulged new and dangerous opinions against the authority of magistrates, as also written letters of defamation, both of the magistrates and churches here." He was given permission to remain until spring, but as the court heard that he continued to preach his doctrines, they resolved to send him to England, and sent a messenger to take him in January, 1636. He had left, however, and they were unable to find him; thirty-five years afterwards he wrote of this experience: "I was sorely tossed for one fourteen weeks in a bitter winter season, not knowing what bed or bread did mean." From Massasoit he obtained a grant of land on the east side of the Seekonk river, and here he began a plantation, but was told by Governor Winthrop that he was within the bounds of Plymouth Colony. With five companions he then went by boat to Slate Rock, where he conferred with the Indians, and finally commenced the Providence Plantation. In this year, 1636, he was the means of averting war, for he prevented the joining of the Pequots with the Narragansetts and Mohegans.

On March 24, 1638, he took a deed from Canonicut and Miantonomi for the land on which he had settled, and he wrote of this: "I spared no cost toward them in tokens and presents to Canonicut and all his many years before I came in person to the Narragansett; and when I came I was welcome to the old prince Canonicut, who was most shy of all English to his last breath." On October 8, 1638, he deeded to his friends and neighbors an equal privilege with himself in the purchase. He was baptized in 1639, by Ezekiel Holliman, and he baptized him and others. He acted as pastor of the First Baptist Church for a few years.

(II) Joseph Williams, son of Roger and Mary Williams, was born in Providence, R. I., December 12, 1643, and died August 17, 1724. On February 19, 1666, he had lot 43 in a division of lands. He settled in Cranston and built his house opposite Roger Williams' park. In 1676 he served in King Philip's War and subsequently rose to a position of prominence in early Providence. In 1683-84-93-96-97-1713 he served as deputy to the General Court. In 1684-85-86-87-88-91-93-94-1713-14-15, he was a member of the Town Council. Joseph Williams served on numerous important committees during his public career. He married, December 17, 1669, Lydia Olney, daughter of Rev. Thomas and Mary (Small) Olney, who was born in 1645, and died September 9, 1724.

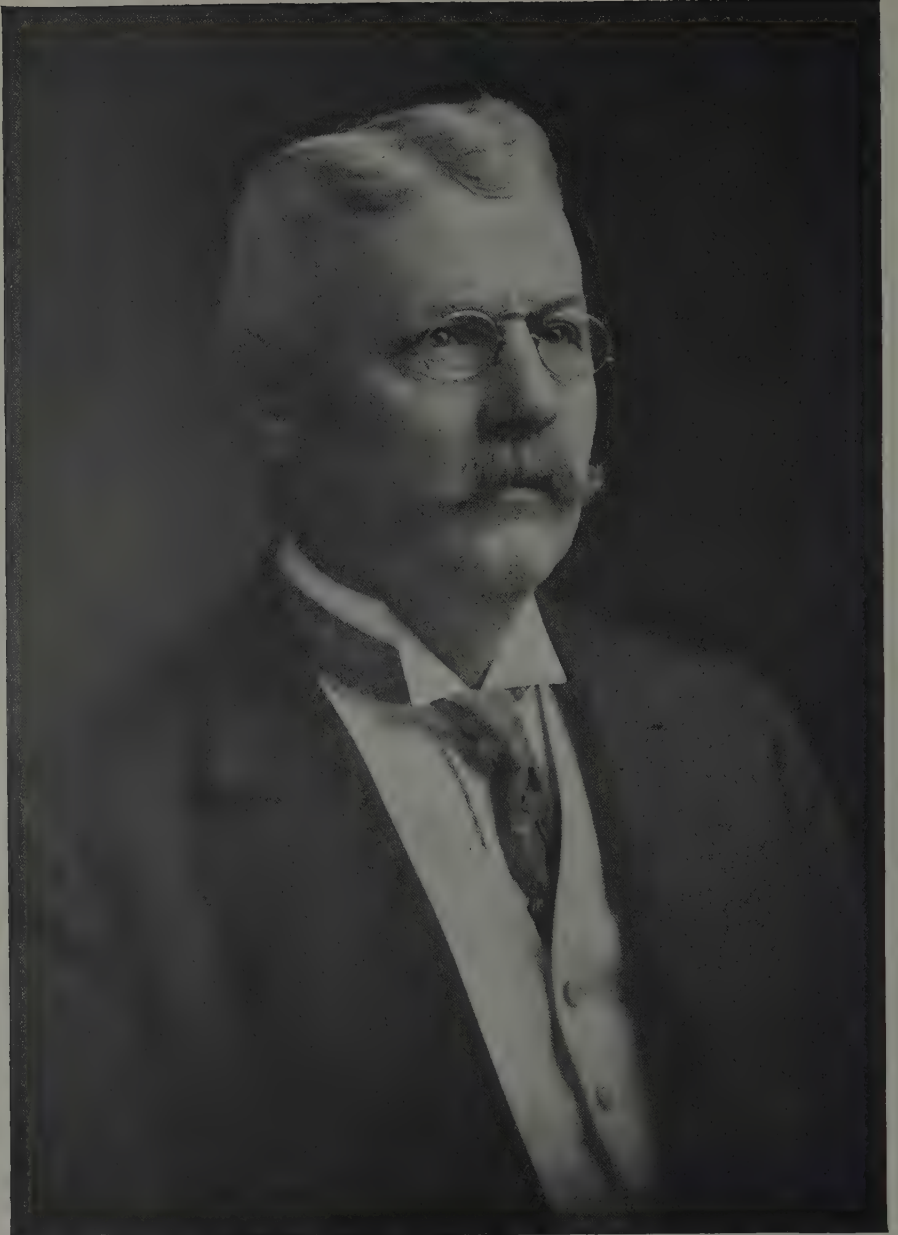
(III) Joseph (2) Williams, sons of Joseph (1) and Lydia (Olney) Williams, was born in Providence, R. I., November 10, 1673, and died August 15, 1753, after a lifelong residence in the town. He was not in public life to any extent, and little beyond the vital statistics is known of his life. He married Lydia Hearnden, daughter of Benjamin and Lydia Hearnden.

(IV) Jeremiah Williams, son of Joseph (2) and Lydia (Hearnden) Williams, was born in Providence, R. I., July 7, 1736. He resided in Cranston, where he was a prosperous farmer, and built there a building which later served as a hotel in Revolutionary times. He married Abigail Mathewson, daughter of Zachariah and Sarah Mathewson, of Providence, and granddaughter of James Mathewson, founder of the family in Rhode Island. They were the parents of twelve children, among them Caleb, mentioned below.

(V) Caleb Williams, son of Jeremiah and Abigail (Mathewson) Williams, was born June 5, 1754, in Cranston, R. I., and resided there all his life. He married Tabitha Fenner, and they were the parents of ten children. He died December 15, 1830.

(VI) Pardon Williams, son of Caleb and Tabitha (Fenner) Williams, born December 20, 1790. He was a lifelong resident of Cranston. His home farm was situated near Howard station in Cranston. He married Mary Stafford, who was born April 21, 1793, and died December 28, 1867. He died July 10, 1874, aged eighty-four years.

(VII) Louisa Williams, daughter of Pardon and Mary (Stafford) Williams, was born in Cranston, R. I., September 28, 1820, and died August 9, 1898. She married, November 26, 1843, Freeborn Potter, of Cranston. (See Potter IX).



John A. Cowell

JOHN AUGUSTUS COWELL—The Cowell family is one of great age in this country, but unfortunately we are unable to trace through the old records its descent from any one of the several immigrants who bore that name and who came to the New England colonies during the early colonial period. The earliest progenitor of whom we may be sure was one Captain Edward Cowell, of whom we find the record as early as 1645, though whether he himself came from England or was born in this country cannot be ascertained.

(I) Edward Cowell, or Captain Edward Cowell, as he is better known, was a resident of Great Island and Boston, in 1645, where he was occupied as a cordwainer. He seems to have been a prominent man in the community, and a soldier of some note, as he held the office of captain in the colonists' troops which fought against the great Indian chief, King Phillip, in the war which took its name from him. He is believed to have been twice married, though of his first wife, by whom his children were born, we only know that her name was Margaret, while some uncertainty attaches to his supposed marriage to Sarah Hobart. His children were: John, Joseph, and Elizabeth.

(II) Joseph Cowell, son of Captain Edward and Margaret Cowell, apparently led a very quiet life, as very few records have any mention of him. We do not know the date of his birth nor of his death, nor yet to whom he was married, but we have a record of his son, Joseph, through whom the line was continued.

(III) Joseph (2) Cowell, son of Joseph (1) Cowell, was born in the year 1673, at Boston, and later in life settled in the town of Wrentham, Mass., where his death occurred, March 11, 1761. He was married, May 7, 1701, at Wrentham, to Martha Fales, a daughter of James and Ann Fales.

(IV) Joseph (3) Cowell, son of Joseph (2) and Martha (Fales) Cowell, was born March 27, 1713, at his father's home in Wrentham. He made his native town his home during his entire life, and died there October 3, 1740. He was married, January 21, 1735, at Wrentham, to Margaret Dearing, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Mann) Dearing.

(V) Samuel Cowell, son of Joseph (3) and Margaret (Dearing) Cowell, was born January 16, 1737, at Wrentham. He was one of the patriots who first answered the call of his country at the breaking out of the War for American Independence, and continued throughout the entire Revolution in the Continental army, in which he rose to the rank of major. We find it stated of him, in an interesting diary kept by his son, that he was already a soldier, and had served in one campaign in the old French War in Canada when not more than eighteen or nineteen years of age. Like his father, he made Wrentham his home during his entire life, and died there February 23, 1824. He was married, in the year 1760, to Jemima Metcalf, a daughter of John and Tamar (Daniels) Metcalf, and a native of Wrentham, where she was born in 1744, and died August 28, 1793. They were the parents of the following children: Joseph, Benjamin,

Olivia, Samuel, of whom further; William, Jemima, Mytilla, Martha, Mary, John.

(VI) Samuel (2) Cowell, son of Samuel (1) and Jemima (Metcalf) Cowell, was born at Wrentham, and lived there during his entire life. He was married to Sarah George, and they were the parents of the following children: Hiram, Joseph, George, of whom further; John, Henry.

(VII) George Cowell, son of Samuel (2) and Sarah (George) Cowell, was born in the year 1811. During his early life he attended Day's Academy at Wrentham, where he received his education. He was an ambitious young man and made the most of his educational opportunities, becoming an expert mathematician and finally taking up teaching as his profession. He also learned the trade of wheelright, which he followed for the greater part of his life. In his capacity as teacher he was appointed to a position at Day's Academy, where he had already studied, and here he met Miss Elvira Ann Fisher, a daughter of James and Rebecca (Hartson) Fisher, who also taught there. Miss Fisher was two years his junior, having been born in 1813, and the two were married. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: 1. Maria Fisher, born in Aug., 1843, and became a prominent teacher in Wrentham, where she died in 1881. 2. George Oscar, born in July, 1846; engaged in the jewelry business at Wrentham, with a high degree of success, and died in Dec., 1894. 3. William Gardner, who died in infancy. 4. Henry Cushing, born in 1848; became a successful jeweler at Wrentham, where he died in 1898. 5. John Augustus, mentioned below. 6. Jeremiah Hartshorn, born in 1852; became a resident of Wrentham. 7. Hattie Pratt, born in 1857; became the wife of Charles Everett Holt, to whom she bore one daughter, Hattie Maria, born Oct. 14, 1886.

(VIII) John Augustus Cowell, son of George and Elvira Ann (Fisher) Cowell, was born April 1, 1850, at Wrentham, Mass. He attended for his education the local public schools of Wrentham, where he continued to study until he had reached the age of sixteen years. He was then just on the point of graduating, when he had to abandon school to engage in the business world, where he later made so marked a success. Accordingly, in the year 1866, he made his way to the city of Providence, R. I., where he secured a clerical position in a furniture house there. Here he met for the first time Noel L. Anthony, with whom he was associated for so many years, the two young men being employed by the same firm. For six years Mr. Cowell remained with the furniture house and then, on September 1, 1872, resigned his position in order to become a partner of the firm of Lowe, Anthony & Cowell, which was engaged in the same business. His two partners, Richard Lowe and Noel L. Anthony, were both energetic and ambitious young men, qualities in which Mr. Cowell himself excelled, with the result that the business, although small enough at the outset, rapidly increased until it occupied an important position in the mercantile world of the city. At first the firm occupied quarters in the small wooden building adjacent to the site now occupied by the Hall

& Lyon drug store on Weybosset street. Here their salesroom only occupied a space of some forty by eighty feet, while the storage room in the rear did not cover five thousand square feet of floor space, and their employees were numbered at not more than a half a dozen hands. It rapidly grew, however, the business being conducted under the same firm name until 1877, when Mr. Lowe retired and Messrs. Anthony and Cowell became the sole owners. Under the energetic management of these two young men the business continued to grow largely, until within a short period it was found necessary to remove to larger and more adequate quarters. This was done in the year 1878, when the establishment moved into a new building which they had constructed for the purpose, and which adjoined the old one on Weybosset street. They now had a salesroom sixty by sixty-five feet in dimensions, and nineteen thousand square feet of floor space for the sales department alone. Not long after, in the same year, a Mr. Henry Fry was admitted as a partner in the business and remained with them until 1886, when he withdrew, leaving the concern once more in the hands of Messrs. Anthony and Cowell. Perceiving that there were almost no limits to the size that their business might attain in a growing city like that of Providence, these two gentlemen set to work to adapt themselves and their business to its growing needs, with the result that they gradually developed a business, the largest of its kind, in the State of Rhode Island, and one of the largest in the United States. The growth of the concern kept pace with that of the community, with the result that they very soon outgrew even their new quarters, and in 1890 they purchased the Tefft Block and the G. & S. Owen building on the corner of Snow and Chapel streets. Three years later, in 1893, the concern was incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000, under the name of the Anthony & Cowell Company. Mr. Cowell was elected president, and his partner, Noel L. Anthony, treasurer, of the new corporation. Large alterations were made in the accommodations which the company had at its disposal about this time, and another building was erected, which increased the floor space of the establishment to one hundred and seventy-five thousand square feet.

A great misfortune was in store for the two gentlemen, however, when on April 30, 1904, their buildings and contents were destroyed by fire, with a loss of some \$300,000. Nothing daunted, however, they at once set about providing quarters on a much larger and more complete scale, with the result that one of the handsomest mercantile blocks in the city was erected, seven stories in height, and equipped with every device and convenience possible. Here their business was resumed on a scale which rendered necessary employment of between one and two hundred persons.

Mr. Cowell was a man of great prominence in the community, and a leader of many important movements undertaken for the benefit and the development of the common weal. He was a director of the Furniture Association of America, being one of the four men to hold this position from New England, which

represented twenty-five of the largest furniture houses in the country. He was very prominent in the Masonic order, having taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry, and being affiliated with the following bodies: What Cheer Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Calvary Commandery, Knights Templar; and also the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of the West Side and Central clubs of Providence. In religious belief Mr. Cowell was a Methodist, attending the Broadway Church of that denomination, where he was very active in the support of its philanthropic undertakings. Mr. Cowell was an Independent Democrat in politics, but did not take an active part in this connection.

On September 18, 1875, John Augustus Cowell was united in marriage with Addie L. Capron, a daughter of Burrill Munroe and Mary Elizabeth (Brown) Capron. Mr. Cowell died December 13, 1916.

J. ALLEN BUFFINTON—For a period of two hundred and more years the record of the Buffinton family has been a part of the history of Swansea, Somerset, Westport and Fall River in the old Colony and Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The first record of the progenitor of the family in America, Thomas Bovanton, or Buffinton, occurs in Salem, in the year 1671. Lack of data concerning the family prior to this date, and the sparsity of data in later generations is assigned to the fact that the family, through successive generations, from the founder to the present day have been staunch members of the Society of Friends. As such they met with ill treatment and neglect at the hands of the Puritans. Authorities recognize a connection between the Swansea family of the name, of which this article is to treat, and the ancient Salem settlers of the name, although research has failed to bring forth actual proof. Along in the opening years of the eighteenth century the Buffinton name and family are found in the town of Swansea, Mass., and we find here the recurrence of the same Christian names as those of the family in Salem. Buffintons whose births appear in the records of early Lynn and Salem, are buried at the Friends' yard at Swansea, indicating a removal of branches of the family to the latter town. The line of ancestry herein traced is that of the late J. Allen Buffinton, for many years a well known figure in manufacturing circles in Rhode Island; he was the son of John Murray Buffinton, president of Potter & Buffinton.

Thomas Buffinton, founder of the family, is first of record in the Colonial records of Salem, Mass., on December 30, 1671, when he married there, Sarah Southwick, thought to have been a granddaughter of Lawrence Southwick. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Thomas, mentioned below. 2. Benjamin, who married and had three children, among them Benjamin, born May 4, 1699. 3. Abigail, born July 25, 1679.

The direct line from Thomas Buffinton to Benjamin

Buffington, great-grandfather of the late J. Allen Buffinton, of Providence, R. I., is not easily traced, because of the frequent recurrence of the same baptismal name in all branches of the family. Swansea, Mass., has been the home of one of the most important branches of the Buffintons for several generations. There were numerous Benjamin Buffintons in each generation, but it has been possible to establish the parentage of Benjamin Buffinton, great-grandfather of J. Allen Buffinton.

(I) Benjamin Buffinton, of the third or fourth generation in direct descent from the founder, Thomas Buffinton, was a resident of the town of Swansea, Mass., where he was a prosperous farmer and landowner. He married, probably in Rehoboth, Mass., August 1, 1799, Mary Maker (Mason?), who is recorded as of Attleboro, Mass. They were the parents of eight children, among them John Allen, mentioned below.

(II) John Allen Buffinton, son of Benjamin and Mary (Maker) Buffinton, was born in the town of Swansea, Mass., in 1810. He was educated in the schools of the town, and on completing his studies learned the trade of mason. At an early age he came to Providence, R. I., where he plied his trade for a period of years. Later he removed to Newport, and to Fall River. In later life he removed to the town of Milford, Mass., where he resided until 1857, when he settled in South Rehoboth, Mass. Here he followed agricultural pursuits on the old Bosworth homestead until his death.

John Allen Buffinton married, August 27, 1815, Ann Eliza Winsor Cousin Bosworth, who was born August 27, 1815, in Smithfield, R. I., daughter of Peleg (2) and Susanna (Rounds) Bosworth. Mrs. Buffinton was a lineal descendant in the eighth generation from Edward Bosworth, founder of the Bosworth family, who with his wife Mary and children embarked for New England in the ship, "Elizabeth and Dorcas," in 1634. Edward Bosworth died shortly before reaching the shore of New England, and he was buried in Boston. His widow and children settled in Hingham, Mass., where the widow died in 1648. The line descends through Jonathan Bosworth, son of Edward; Jonathan (2) Bosworth, who married Hannah Howland, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, both of whom were of the famous "Mayflower" company; Jonathan (3) Bosworth, who married Sarah Rounds; Ichabod Bosworth, who married Bethia Wood; Peleg Bosworth, who married Mary Smith; and Peleg (2) Bosworth, who married Susanna Rounds.

(III) John Murray Buffinton, son of John Allen and Ann Eliza Winsor Cousin (Bosworth) Buffinton, was born on April 1, 1839, in Providence, R. I. At an early age he removed with his parents to Rehoboth, Mass., where he attended the public schools until he reached his eleventh year. He then entered the Seekonk Academy, at Seekonk, Massachusetts, where he continued his studies for three years, later attending the Milford High School, at Milford, Mass., from which he was graduated. Mr. Buffinton began his business career as an assistant in the boot factory of

John Daniels, of Milford, Mass., with whom he remained for about two years. He resigned his position with Mr. Daniels to go to Providence, where he entered the employ of the firm of Sacket, Davis & Company, prominent manufacturing jewelers of the city, with whom he received his initial training in the industry in which he later became a figure of importance. Here Mr. Buffinton served a three years' apprenticeship to the jewelry trade, on completing which he worked as a journeyman until 1869, with the exception of two years, when he was employed in a gun shop in Assonet, Mass. In the spring of 1869 he became foreman in the jewelry manufacturing establishment of Potter & Symonds, in Providence. In 1870, on the retirement of Mr. Symonds, he purchased his interest in the firm and became junior partner. This relationship continued for thirty-four years, during which period Mr. Buffinton rose to prominence in manufacturing and business circles in Providence. On the death of Colonel Potter in December, 1902, Mr. Buffinton became president and treasurer of the firm of Potter & Buffinton. The establishment is one of the oldest of its kind in the city of Providence, and ranks among the foremost of houses producing tenkarat gold articles in New England. The personnel of the firm since its founding has comprised men of astute business ability who have been highly successful in the business and financial world.

Mr. Buffinton has been active in public affairs in Providence for many years, and has been identified with several notable movements for the advancement of the welfare of the city. In 1888-89 he was elected a member of the lower house of the Rhode Island Assembly, filling ably this post. The concerns of his business precluded his taking further active part in politics, but he has always maintained a deep interest in civic affairs. For several years prior to its absorption by the Union Trust Company, Mr. Buffinton was a director of the Roger Williams National Bank. He is well known in club and fraternal circles, and is a member of the Pomham and of the Providence Central clubs. He is a charter member of Adelphoi Lodge, No. 33, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, which in 1880 he served as master; he is also a member of St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar. His religious affiliation is with the First Universalist Church of Providence, of which he has been president for several years, and for more than thirty years a member of the board of trustees.

On June 4, 1874, Mr. Buffinton married Helen Augusta Carrique, daughter of Henry and Ann (Kilvert) Carrique, and granddaughter of Lieutenant Richard and Elizabeth (Martin) Carrique. Mr. and Mrs. Buffinton were the parents of the following children: 1. Anna Carrique, born May 11, 1875. 2. John Allen, mentioned below. 3. Henry Kilvert, born Sept. 23, 1878, died the same day. 4. Henry Carrique, born Aug. 22, 1880, died Aug. 25, 1880. 5. Bertha Augusta.

(IV) J. Allen (2) Buffinton, son of John Murray and Helen Augusta (Carrique) Buffinton, was born in Providence, R. I., March 26, 1877. He was educated in the schools of the city, attending the Mowry & Goff English and Classical School, from which he

was graduated in 1895. He entered Brown University in the class of '99, but did not complete his course there, leaving to take up special studies at Columbia University in New York. His entire business connection was with the manufacturing jewelry trade. He entered business life as an employee of the firm of J. T. Inman & Company, of Attleboro, Mass. On the incorporation of the firm of Potter & Buffinton, Mr. Buffinton became a member of their staff of salesmen, covering the New England territory. He subsequently became a member of the firm, in which he was active until ill health compelled his retirement two years before his death.

Mr. Buffinton was widely known not only in business life in the city of Providence, but in club and sporting circles. He was an enthusiastic yachtsman, and for several years a member of the Rhode Island Yacht Club. He was also interested in military affairs, and won a commission as first lieutenant in the hospital corps of the Rhode Island National Guard. He was a member of Theta Delta Chi. Politically he was a Republican, and active in public affairs in the city.

In 1910 Mr. Buffinton married Besse Palmer, of Providence, R. I., daughter of the late William E. Palmer, a shoe manufacturer of Portsmouth, N. H. Mrs. Buffinton survives her husband and resides at No. 463 Broadway, Providence. They were the parents of a son, John M. Buffinton. J. Allen Buffinton died at his home in Providence, R. I., February 22, 1918.

CHARLES HENRY GEORGE—One of the most important figures in the commercial and business life of Rhode Island, and a public-spirited and influential citizen of the city of Providence, where he now resides in retirement from active affairs, is that of Charles Henry George, who for many years had been engaged in the hardware and mill supply business, and especially as the representative of the Consolidated Engine Stop Company of New York City. Mr. George is a son of Thomas Metcalf and Rebecca Selina (Farrington) George, and a member of an old and distinguished New England family, which was founded in this country in the early Colonial period.

Four pioneers of the surname George came to New England—John, who settled in Watertown; Nicholas, in Dorchester; Peter, in Braintree; and Richard, in Boston, Mass. No relationship has been proven, although it is believed all were related. Charles Henry George, of Providence, is a son of Thomas Metcalf George, son of Ensign Thomas George, son of Thomas George, son of Richard George, son of Thomas George, son of Richard George, one of the four pioneers above enumerated.

(I) Richard George, from whom this branch descends, was born in England, and came in early life to Boston, Mass. He married there, November 1, 1655, Mary Pell, and they were the parents of several children, including a son, Thomas.

(II) Thomas George, son of Richard George, was born in Boston, October 1, 1663. Thomas and his wife, Hannah, were early settlers in Wrentham, Mass., where he died in October, 1704, leaving a son, Richard (2).

(III) Richard (2) George, son of Thomas George, and grandson of the founder, Richard George, was

born in Wrentham, April 10, 1701, and there died February 17, 1749. He married, February 8, 1737, Jerusha Hancock, and they were the parents of: Hannah, Jerusha, Thomas (2), of further mention, John, Sarah and Elizabeth.

(IV) Thomas (2) George, son of Richard (2) George, was born in Wrentham, December 12, 1742. With his brother John he responded to the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775, with Captain Samuel Cowell's company, Colonel John Smith's regiment. He saw later service as lieutenant of the same company, September 24, 1777, under Colonel Benjamin Haws, commanding the Fourth Suffolk County Regiment. In 1778 he was a lieutenant in Captain Samuel Cowell's company of the same regiment, then again under command of Colonel Haws. He again served with that company in 1780, under Colonel Seth Bullard, on the Rhode Island Alarm, and in 1781 in a Rhode Island campaign under Captain Fisher. Lieutenant George married Hannah Brastow, who died at Wrentham, February 22, 1841, aged ninety-four years, daughter of Thomas Brastow, born in England, who settled in Bristol, R. I. Children: Richard, born Oct. 24, 1768; Ensign Thomas (3), of further mention; Hannah, born Jan. 9, 1772; Warren, born Dec. 28, 1775; Timothy, July 25, 1777; Sally, May 11, 1779; Polly, May 19, 1781; Artemus, May 7, 1783; Roxa, May 16, 1785; Amanda, Oct., 1788; and Lewis, April 29, 1791.

(V) Ensign Thomas (3) George, son of Thomas (2) George, was born at Wrentham, Mass., July 25, 1770, and married there, December 17, 1795, Olive Cowell, and they were the parents of a daughter, Olive, born at Wrentham, Mass., January 24, 1801; Thomas Metcalf George and their other children being born at either Mansfield or Foxborough, Mass.

(VI) Thomas Metcalf George, son of Ensign Thomas (3) George, was born in 1805, and became a lumber dealer of the town of South Foxborough, afterwards the town of Mansfield. He married, August 5, 1827, Rebecca Selina Farrington, born in Wrentham, January 17, 1810, daughter of Rev. Daniel and Rebecca Farrington, of Wrentham. Children, all born in Foxborough, Mass.: Thomas Metcalf (2), born May 21, 1828; Timothy Porter, Nov. 30, 1829; Daniel Farrington, Aug. 29, 1831; Rebecca Selina, June 24, 1833; Schuyler Stratton, June 7, 1836; Emily Cowell, June 6, 1838; Charles Henry, of further mention; Edward Thurston, Dec. 17, 1841; Harriet Adelaide, Dec. 5, 1843; and James Augustus, 1845.

(VII) Charles Henry George, son of Thomas Metcalf George, was born July 14, 1839, at Foxborough, Mass., and there passed his early youth. It was at Foxborough that he received the elementary portion of his education, attending the local schools for this purpose. In the year 1851, when twelve years of age, he came to Providence, which has since remained his home, and here continued his studies at the famous high school at Taunton, of which George A. Sawyer was then principal. After two years of study at that institution he made the acquaintance of Charles E. Eddy, and began his long and successful business career as an employee of the Eddy and Armington Company, being a member of Mr. Eddy's family for the time. He remained with the firm and resided in the household of Mr. Eddy for

about ten years, and then withdrew from the excellent position he held there in order to realize a long cherished ambition to engage in business on his own account. Accordingly, in 1860, he founded C. H. George & Company, a hardware and mill supplies concern, which met with a high degree of success from the outset and which he continued to operate for thirty-six years. During all this time Mr. George gave his personal attention to every detail of the business, and it was through his own good judgment and his indefatigable industry that its great development was due. In 1886 he was appointed postmaster of the city of Providence by President Grover Cleveland, and continued to hold that responsible position for ten years to his own great credit and the great benefit of the community-at-large, with increased postal advantages and efficiency of service. The improvements made during his administration are still pointed to with pride by his fellow-citizens, who recall the personal attention which he gave to the work, and especially to the complaint department, which he valued as a means to learn the shortcomings of the department, with a view to removing or modifying them. He resigned from the office in 1896, and in the same year sold his hardware and mill supplies business in order to become the representative of the Consolidated Engine Stop Company of New York City, in New England. He was exceedingly successful in this new enterprise, the article being one that met a very real want and himself a salesman of unusual talent, and he has since equipped practically every factory and mill in the New England States with valuable devices. In addition to these private enterprises, Mr. George has been a member of the board of directors of the Swan Point Cemetery for upwards of half a century, and served in the same capacity on the board of the Butler Hospital for a similar period. He was also an officer of the old Roger Williams National Bank for three or four decades, and its president for many years. Besides his business activities Mr. George is a prominent participant in the general life of Providence, and was officially affiliated with a number of important organizations here. He was president of the Board of Trade for many years, a charter member of the Squantum Club, and a prominent Free Mason, being a member of What Cheer Lodge, No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons; Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Calvary Commandery, Knights Templar. In his religious belief Mr. George is a Congregationalist, and has been very active in the work of that church in Providence for many years. It was on the first Sunday in April, 1851, that he began to attend the Beneficent Congregational Church of this city, where he has been a constant worshipper ever since. He formally became a member of the church in 1876. He has taken a conspicuous part in the work of the Congregational State Association, and has been president and is a member of the Old Congregational Club of Providence. He is a man of strong charitable instincts, and has done much to support the various philanthropic undertakings in the community's life. Mr. George's vivacity and overflowing good nature have contributed to the cheer of the community, and endowed with a gift of felicitous

expression he has been a welcome speaker on many and varied occasions.

Charles Henry George married, April 10, 1861, at Providence, Clarissa Jackson, daughter of Captain Henry and Mary Ann (Wells) Jackson, the former a well known sea captain of this city, who afterwards engaged in the grain business here and finally removed to New York City, and the latter a member of a very old and distinguished Connecticut family. To Mr. and Mrs. George the following children have been born: 1. Edward Augustus, born Feby. 4, 1865; educated at the Mowry and Goff School and Yale University, taking at the latter institution both the usual classical course and the course in theology; he was ordained a minister in the Congregational church, June 1, 1891, and was placed in charge of his first pastorate at Newport, Vt.; after six years of service there, he was transferred to Willimantic, Conn., where he remained eight years, and then went to Ithaca, N. Y., where he became pastor of the First Congregational Church and remained in charge of it until September, 1918; since that time Mr. George has been supplying at the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church at Cleveland, Ohio, during the absence of the pastor in France; he married Mabel Goodrich, daughter of Judge William W. Goodrich, of New York, and they were the parents of one child, Winton, born 1900, a student at Yale University (1919). 2. Grace Thomson, born at Providence, July 28, 1869; married, Oct. 18, 1894, William C. Dart; Mr. Dart was born in April, 1869, at Providence, and was educated at the Mowry and Goff School of that city, and later at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, where he prepared himself for an expert position with the Rhode Island Tool Company, of which he is now the president; Mr. and Mrs. Dart are the parents of one daughter, Margaret, born Oct. 2, 1895. 3. Mary W., born in 1871, died at the age of two years. 4. Clarissa, born in 1873, died at the age of eight and one-half years. 5. Margaret, born Dec. 1, 1878; became the wife of Benjamin Franklin Vaughn, by whom she had one son, Benjamin Franklin, Jr. Later she married Herbert A. Wheeler, now of Detroit, Mich. The death of Mrs. Charles Henry George occurred Sept. 4, 1880.

JOHN P. B. PEIRCE, the popular and efficient town clerk of North Kingston, R. I., and for many years a prominent citizen of this place, is a member of one of the oldest and most distinguished New England families and a descendant of the great Percy family of England, members of which were prominent in all parts of that country, one branch of which was the famous Percy family of Northumberland, of which "Hotspur," the great Earl of Northumberland, during the reigns of Henry IV. and V. of England, is probably the best-known figure. The family, representatives of which came to this country, gradually changed their name from Percy to Pearse, or Pearce, and so to the modern American form of Peirce. The genealogist of the Peirce family claims that the American pioneer was of the twentieth generation from one Galfred, to whom the famous English family of Percy, or Pearce (Pers) (Pierce, Peirce) traces its ancestry. According to this writer, the lineage for the last four generations began

with Peter Percy, who in turn was the son of Ralph, the son of Henry, the son of Henry, the son of Henry, the son of Henry, the son of Henry, the son of William, the son of Henry, the son of Agnes, the daughter of William, the son of William, the son of Alan, the son of William, the son of Galfred, already mentioned as the founder of the family. This Peter Percy was the standard bearer of Richard III. at the Battle of Bosworth Field, in 1485, and doubtless suffered the reverses, if not the death, of his redoubtable leader. He was the father of one Richard Percy, who founded Pearce Hall in York, England, where he lived and died. This Richard Percy had a son, who seems to have been the first to spell his name Pearse. He flourished at Pearce Hall, and had two sons, Richard and William. The elder of these, Richard Pearse, was born in 1590, and was the immigrant ancestor of the American family. He resided in Bristol, England, and came to America in the ship "Lyons," of which his brother William was the master. He was the father of the following children: Richard, mentioned below; John, Samuel, Hannah, Martha, Sarah, William, and Mary.

(II) Richard Peirce or Pearse, son of Richard Pearse, was born in England, in 1615. He probably came to the New England colonies with his father, and eventually settled at Portsmouth, R. I. Here his death occurred in 1678. He was at Portsmouth as early as 1654, when he witnessed a deed of twelve acres of land and a house purchased of William James by Henry Piercy. We also find him as witness to several other deeds in 1657, and to a will in 1658. He was admitted a freeman at Portsmouth, May 18, 1658, and continued to reside at this place until his death. He married, at Portsmouth, probably in the year 1642, Susannah Wright, daughter of George Wright, of Newport, who probably was born in 1620, and they were the parents of the following children: Richard, born Oct. 23, 1643; Martha, born Sept. 13, 1645; John, Sept. 8, 1647; Giles, who is mentioned below; Susannah, born Nov. 22, 1652; Mary, born May 6, 1654; Jeremiah, born Nov. 17, 1656; Isaac, born in Dec., 1658; George, born July 10, 1662; Samuel, born Dec. 22, 1664.

(III) Hon. Giles Peirce, son of Richard and Susannah (Wright) Peirce, was born about 1650, at Portsmouth, and afterwards became one of the founders of the town of East Greenwich, R. I., in 1677. He was exceedingly prominent in the affairs of the new settlement, and the town meeting was held at his house. He was moderator of the town meeting in 1658, member of the General Assembly in 1690 and 1696, Town Councilman in 1677-84, 1691 and 1696. His death occurred Nov. 19, 1698. The Hon. Giles Peirce married, in April, 1676, Elizabeth Hall, who died in 1698, a daughter of William and Mary Hall, of Portsmouth, and they were the parents of the following children, born at Portsmouth and East Greenwich: Jeremiah, born Jan. 22, 1678; Susannah, born May 7, 1679; Elizabeth, born May 27, 1682; John, who is mentioned below; Mary, born Feby. 7, 1690.

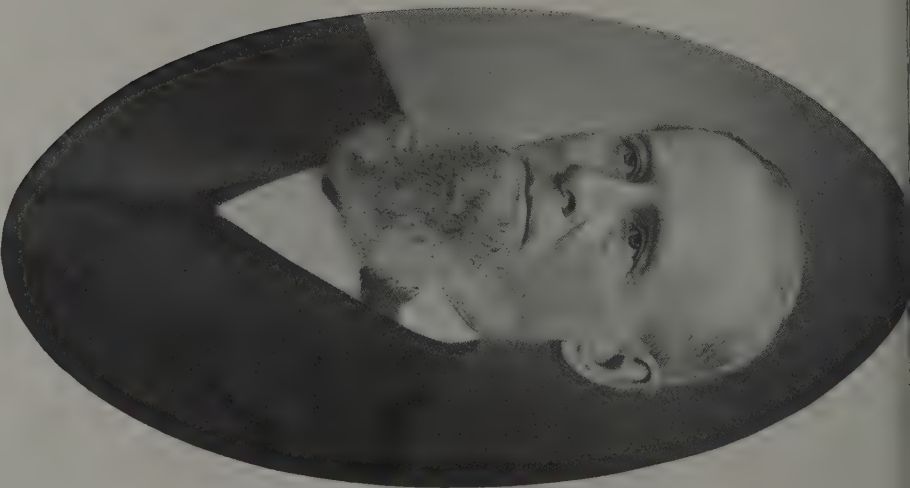
(IV) John Pierce, son of Giles and Elizabeth (Hall) Peirce, was born Jan. 11, 1687, and died in 1739. He married, June 9, 1709, Susannah Nichols, and they lived at East Greenwich, R. I. They were the parents of the

following children: Giles, born Sept. 21, 1710, and died Feby. 27, 1711; Giles, born April 22, 1712, and died March 17, 1713; Susannah, born Jan. 10, 1714; John, born Aug. 4, 1722; Thomas, Elizabeth, Giles, mentioned below; and Mary.

(V) Giles Peirce, son of John and Susannah (Nichols) Peirce, was born at East Greenwich, and resided there and at North Kingston, where his death occurred April 10, 1793. He was made a Freeman of Rhode Island in 1745, and some years after his marriage, the large land and estate of his father having been spent in lawsuits so that nothing of value was left of it, he moved to Block Island. He was a man of energy and enterprise and became the largest stockraiser at that place, especially of sheep, and was second to very few in the Colony, outside the Island. In the year 1777 he and Gideon Hoxie were appointed by the General Assembly to oversee stock on the Island. During the Revolution a large proportion of this stock was taken by the authorities to help out war expenses. In 1782 he purchased a large tract of land at North Kingston and moved there in that year. Giles Peirce married Desire Case, daughter of Joseph Case, of North Kingston, and they were the parents of the following children: Sarah, born Jan. 2, 1751; Lucy, born Sept. 2, 1753; Elisha, born Oct. 30, 1755, and died in 1764; Anna, born May 14, 1758; Joseph, born Sept. 14, 1760; Giles, born in 1763; John, who is mentioned below; Susannah, born in 1769; Thomas, born in 1770; and Desire.

(VI) John Peirce, son of Giles and Desire (Case) Peirce, was born at Block Island, R. I., February 19, 1766, and lived at North Kingston during the major part of his life. In his latter years he removed to Providence, where his death occurred, July 11, 1848. He married (first) Polly Davis, who died in 1820, and (second), Nov. 6, 1825, Sarah Brown, born May 21, 1788, and died Dec. 30, 1859. John Peirce was the father of the following children by his second wife: John Brown, who is mentioned below; Thomas C., born Sept. 17, 1829. Sarah Brown was the daughter of Stutely and Sarah (Congdon) Brown, and the granddaughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Congdon) Brown. She was a descendant of Beriah Brown, who was admitted a freeman in Rhode Island in 1698.

(VII) Hon. John Brown Peirce, son of John and Sarah (Brown) Peirce, was born July 19, 1827, at North Kingston. He attended the district schools of his native region and the Lapham Institute at Smithfield, R. I. After completing his education, he followed for a time the profession of teaching in the public schools hereabouts, and then was employed as a bookkeeper and paymaster at Larsche's Mill, Smithfield. After a number of years in this employment, he entered into partnership with his brother, Thomas C. Peirce, and the two young men engaged in the grocery business at Providence. There they continued until 1849, when the discovery of gold in California drew them, as it did so many other adventurous young men, to the West. They accordingly sold out their business, and not long afterwards were in the gold fields of California. As in the case of so many, however, their success as miners did not amount to a great deal, and a few years later Mr. Peirce returned to the East and



Thomas Peig O'Brien
John B. Davis

formed a company to engage in the printing of calico. They began their operation at what is now known as the Greenwich Print Works, but afterwards removed to Smithfield. Bad fortune was in store for them, however, and after a fairly successful beginning the panic of 1857 caused the company to fail. Mr. Peirce then became agent of the Providence Iron Foundry, and remained with that concern until 1863, when he entered the army. He began as a lieutenant and commissary in the Third Rhode Island Regiment of Cavalry, and was re-mustered September 22, 1863, and four days later detached as regimental quartermaster, while the regiment was recruited. He was commissioned, October 27, 1863, first lieutenant of Company A, Fourteenth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, and accompanied the Third Battalion, serving as quartermaster, but was later detached as acting assistant quartermaster in the Chief Quartermaster's Department at New Orleans, and served in that capacity until June, 1865. He then volunteered for duty as acting assistant quartermaster at Shreveport, La., and at one time had charge of the transportation department. He was mustered out October 2, 1865, but was afterwards commissioned captain in the regular army, and served until 1866. In that year he quit the army service and returned to Rhode Island, where he engaged in the grocery business at Wickford. Later he built up a very extensive grain business, and operated a steam grist mill. Mr. Peirce was always a public-spirited member of the community, and took a keen interest in public affairs, holding many offices of responsibility and trust. While a citizen of Providence, he was for three successive terms elected alderman of the city from the Seventh Ward, but resigned this office upon entering the service. In 1867 he was elected president of the Town Council of North Kingston, and served in that capacity for five years consecutively. He also represented the town in the Rhode Island Senate, in 1868, and 1869 and in 1873 was elected clerk of the town of North Kingston. This post he continued to hold until the close of his life, being elected and re-elected without opposition. In politics he was a staunch Democrat, and on several occasions received the nomination of his party for Secretary of State and Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island. In spite of his personal popularity, however, he was defeated for these offices in that stronghold of Republicanism, Rhode Island. In 1876 he was one of the delegates from Rhode Island to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis. Mr. Peirce was an exceedingly prominent Free Mason in his State, and was one of the fourteen members of that order who secured the return of the charter of Washington Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons, of Wickford, and was the first master of that lodge under the new charter. He became a Mason in Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 4, of Providence, and at the time of his death was member of Washington Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters, and St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar, all of Providence. He was a man keenly interested in the local traditions and history of the State, and at the time of his death, which occurred March 26, 1885, was engaged in the writ-

ing of a genealogy of his family. Mr. Peirce married (first) Izitte C. B. Gardner, daughter of Jeremiah Gardner, of North Kingston, whose death occurred at Providence, in 1848. He married (second) Mary G. Brown, daughter of Samuel Brown of South Kingston, and (third) Abby A. C. B. Gardner, the sister of his first wife. She died December 28, 1904. By his first wife he had one child, John G., who died in infancy. By his second wife he had two children, Izitte G., deceased, and Colonel Thomas J. Peirce, mentioned below. Mary G. Brown, second wife of the Hon. John Brown Peirce, was a daughter of Samuel and Amey (Gardner) Brown, granddaughter of Jeremiah, Jr., and Ellenor (Lillebridge) Brown, great-granddaughter of Jeremiah and Hannah (Sherman) Brown.

(VIII) Colonel Thomas J. Peirce, son of Hon. John Brown and Mary G. (Brown) Peirce, was born June 20, 1857, at Providence, R. I., and died May 10, 1913. As a child he attended the public schools of Providence and the East Greenwich Academy, remaining at the latter institution for three years, and then entered the well-known Mowry & Goff English and Classical Institute at Providence. Upon completing his studies there, Colonel Peirce took a commercial course at the Bryant & Stratton Business College, and immediately afterwards became associated with his father in the grain business. For four years he acted as agent at Wickford, of the Newport & Wickford Railroad Company. Colonel Peirce was, like his father, a staunch Democrat for many years, and was active in the leadership of his party. In June, 1896, he was elected town clerk of North Kingston, and from that time until the end of his life held that position. He and his father together held this office twenty-eight years. Colonel Peirce was also clerk of the school committee, and in 1887 and 1891 was appointed by Governor Davis a member of his staff, with the rank of colonel. In 1888 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, and for many years was coroner and clerk of the Second District Court. Like his father, he was a prominent Free Mason, was past master of Washington Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons, member of Newport Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, member of Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters, past eminent commander of Washington Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, of Newport, a charter member of Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and member of Rhode Island Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret of the Ancient Scottish Rite. He was also a member of Beacon Lodge, No. 38, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Improved Order of Red Men, being first past sachem of Ninigret Tribe, No. 18, and a member of the Sons of Veterans and the Sons of the American Revolution. Colonel Peirce married, October 12, 1880, Sarah M. Wightman, daughter of Peleg W. Wightman, of Wickford, and they were the parents of the following children: Mary Izitte, born Sept. 14, 1881, married Nov. 19, 1904, Albert L. Rodman, of Lafayette, R. I.; John Perry Babcock, mentioned below; and Raymond Wightman, born Aug. 1, 1892, a resident of Wickford, R. I.

(IX) John Perry Babcock Peirce, son of Colonel

Thomas J. and Sarah M. (Wightman) Peirce, was born February 5, 1883, at Wickford, R. I. As a lad he attended the public schools of this place, and then became a pupil of the Rogers High School, of Newport. Still later he studied at the Polytechnic Institute of Worcester, Mass., and became a member of Delta Chapter, Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. Upon completing his studies at the last named institution, Mr. Peirce secured a position as engineer on the State highway construction under Colonel Robert F. Rodman. After the death of his father, which occurred in 1913, he was elected to the office of town clerk to succeed him, and has held that post up to the present time. He is also clerk of the Second District Court, and secretary of the Wickford Light & Water Company. Mr. Peirce has not remained in the party of which his father and grandfather were members for so many years, but is a Republican, taking a leading part in his party as they did in theirs. He was formerly chairman of the Republican Town Committee, and was very active in the political life of this place. In his religious belief he is an Episcopalian, and is treasurer and clerk of the parish of the Protestant Episcopal church of Wickford. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, and is affiliated with Washington Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; with Narragansett Chapter No. 11, Royal Arch Masons, of East Greenwich, of which he is past high priest; and of Providence Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters, and a member of Calvary Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar, of Providence. Mr. Peirce is also a member of Beacon Lodge, No. 38, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Wickford, the Modern Woodmen of America, and is also a member of Newport Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Peirce married, November 9, 1912, Dora Evelyn Peirce, a native of North Kingston, where she was born, July 8, 1889, a daughter of Edward M. and Minnie (Harvey) Peirce. Dora Evelyn Peirce is a distant relative of her husband, and is descended from Giles Peirce, of the fifth generation, from the founder, Richard Peirce, already given above, and the great-great-grandfather of John Perry Babcock Peirce. The line of descent from him is as follows:

(VI) Giles Peirce, son of Giles and Desire (Case) Peirce, was born in 1763, and died January 25, 1844. He resided at North Kingston, where he inherited a part of his father's estate, lying southwest of Roon's farm where, in 1866-67, he built a new house, which became his home for the remainder of his life. He married (first) Elizabeth Dodge, who died in 1810, and (second) Sarah Gardiner, daughter of Ezekiel Gardiner, of North Kingston. His children by his first wife were as follows: William, born April 2, 1789; Rebecca, born in 1793; Giles, mentioned below; Edward, born in 1800, and died in 1817, and Desire, born Jan. 9, 1805.

(VII) Giles Peirce, son of Giles and Elizabeth (Dodge) Peirce, was born in 1795, and died October 14, 1841. He also lived at North Kingston, and married, in 1813, Mrs. Mary (Cole) Pearse, widow of ——— Pearse. They were the parents of the following children: William, born March 12, 1814; Elizabeth, born May 3, 1816; Edward, mentioned below; and Darius, born Aug. 23, 1824.

(VIII) Edward Peirce, son of Giles and Mary (Cole) (Pearse) Peirce, was born April 29, 1819. He married, January 25, 1846, Frances M. Clark, and they were the parents of the following children: Edward, born May 16, 1847, and died May 24, following; Mary F., born Aug. 20, 1848; Edward M., mentioned below; Julia A., born Aug. 2, 1852, died Jan. 27, 1854; Susan B., born Jan. 4, 1854; Julia A., born Jan. 14, 1857.

(IX) Edward M. Peirce, son of Edward and Frances M. (Clark) Peirce, was born January 13, 1850. He married, May 6, 1874, Minnie Harvey, and they were the parents of the following children: Frank E., born Dec. 13, 1875; Leon M., born May 3, 1877; George E., born Oct. 4, 1880; Charles L., born Dec. 3, 1882; Fannie Bell, born Sept. 5, 1886; and Dora Evelyn, who became the wife of John Perry Babcock Peirce, as mentioned above; Ella Harvey, born Feb. 26, 1892; Gladys, born Aug. 31, 1898.

John Perry Babcock Peirce is descended on the maternal side of his house from the distinguished Wightman family of New England, which was founded in this country by George Wightman. According to tradition, this George Wightman was in turn a descendant of Edward Wightman, who was burned at the stake for heresy at Littlefield, England, April 11, 1612, being the last martyr to suffer for his belief in this manner in England. George Wightman was a relative and possibly a brother of Valentine Wightman, or Whitman, who early settled in Providence, R. I. The descendants of the former have more generally preserved the ancient spelling of the name, though occasionally using the more modern form of Whitman. In 1669 he and others were arrested by the Connecticut authorities and taken to Hartford because they owned allegiance to Rhode Island, and were there kept in jail for some time. On May 20, 1671, he took the oath of allegiance, and in 1673 was admitted a freeman to Rhode Island. On July 29, 1679, he and forty-one other residents of Narragansett petitioned the King, praying that he would "put an end to these differences about the Government thereof which hath been so fatal to the prosperity of the place, animosities still arising in the people's minds as they stand affected to this or that government." In 1686 he was constable, and in 1688 served on the grand jury. For a number of years George Wightman was a member of the Town Council, and on May 17, 1710, he and seventeen others were recorded as having purchased seven thousand acres in Narragansett of the vacant land ordered sold by the Assembly. In his will, which was proved February 12, 1722, he left his children well-cared for with land, stock and money. George Wightman married Elizabeth Updike, and among their children was Daniel Wightman, of further mention.

Daniel Wightman, son of George and Elizabeth (Updike) Wightman, was born January 2, 1668, and died at Newport, August 31, 1750. He was a house carpenter by trade, and in 1704 was ordained at Newport as minister of the Second Baptist Church, having joint care of the parish with the Rev. James Clarke. His pastorate extended over nearly fifty years, and after the death of his first colleagues, in 1736, the Rev. Nicholas Eayres was associated with him and finally succeeded him in the

storate. He was a large landowner, and we find his name recorded as engaged in many transactions, both buying and selling land in the community. He married Katherine Holmes, and from them the line descends through George and Mary (Clarke) Wightman; George and Elizabeth (Sweet) Wightman; George and Mary (Sweet) Wightman; Thomas S. and Mary (Weeden) Wightman, and Peleg W. and Catherine W. Babcock Wightman, to Sarah M. (Wightman) Peirce, wife of the Colonel Thomas J. Peirce, and mother of John Perry Babcock Peirce, of this sketch.

ENOCH WILCOX VOSE—The American surname of Vose is undoubtedly a variation of the ancient English surname, Vaux or Vaus, also spelled Vallibus and Vaulx. Vorse is identical with Vose. It is said that the illustrious family of Vaux derived the name from the department of the name in Normandy, where even now more places bear the name. From earliest times the family has been prominent in France. A tomb erected in 1615 in the church of St. Clair, Naples, Hieronymus de Vaux, contains the bones of his ancestors, among them, Antonia, Queen of Sicily; Isabella de Vaux, Queen of Naples; Cecelia, Countess of Savoy; and many others of royal blood. The English family is descended from Bertrand de Vaux, living in 1120, a favorite of Robert I., Duke of Normandy, grandfather of the Conqueror. The great barony of the Island in Cumberland was given to Hubertus, also called de Vallibus or Vaulx, by the Crown. The family had seats in Boverton, Glamorgan; Wipsnot, Bedfordshire; Marston Mairley, Wiltshire; Corely and Pyerish, Cumberland; and Storesby, Yorkshire. The Vose family has been prominent in New England life and affairs for two and a half centuries. The Rhode Island family of the name, of which the late Enoch W. and Joshua Vose were members, has had its principal seat in Westerly, R. I., since the closing decades of the eighteenth century.

(I) Robert Vose, the immigrant ancestor and founder, was born in Lancashire, England, in the town of Garston, near Liverpool, about 1599, the son of Thomas and Margery Vose. He settled in Dorchester, Mass., and in July, 1654, bought of the heirs of the "Worshipful John Glover," one hundred and seventy-four acres of land in Dorchester on the easterly and southerly sides of Robert Badcock's river. This farm lies in what is now the town of Milton, and it remained in the hands of direct descendants of Robert Vose for one hundred and fifty years. The purchase also included land on the south slope of Brush Hill, which continued in the possessions of the family through many generations. By an indenture drawn June 13, 1662, and executed May 18, 1664, he conveyed to the town through a board of eighteen men, which doubtless included every church member and freeman in the settlement, eight acres of land to be used for church purposes, this tract situated on or near Vose's lane and Center street. On this lot a ministerial house was erected in 1663, and the second meeting house in 1671. Robert Vose lived in what is known as the old Glover house, near the junction of Canton avenue and Brook road, in Milton, Mass. He was made a freeman in

Milton, in October, 1666. He was one of the three petitioners for the incorporation of the town, and was one of its foremost inhabitants until his death, October 16, 1683. Robert Vose married Jane ———, who, with two sons, Thomas and Edward, and three daughters, came to New England with him some time between 1650 and 1654. Jane Vose died in October, 1675.

(II) Captain Thomas Vose, son of Robert and Jane Vose, was born February 18, 1641, and died April 23, 1708. He was a leading citizen of Milton, and town clerk for many years. He was an officer in the Indian War, and took part in the expedition to Canada in 1690. He represented Milton in the Massachusetts General Court. Captain Thomas Vose married Waitstill Wyatt, daughter of Edward and Mary Wyatt, of Dorchester, Mass.

(III) Lieutenant Henry Vose, son of Thomas and Waitstill (Wyatt) Vose, was born at Milton, Mass., April 9, 1663, and died there March 26, 1752. He was a large land owner and prominent citizen. He married Elizabeth Babcock, who was born October 24, 1666, died November 19, 1732, daughter of Robert Babcock, of Milton. Among the children of this marriage, born at Milton, was Joshua, mentioned below, who became the founder of the Rhode Island branch of the family.

(IV) Joshua Vose, son of Lieutenant Henry and Elizabeth (Babcock) Vose, was born at Milton, Mass., March 3, 1703. He removed to Westerly, R. I., where he purchased a large farm, which remained in the family to the middle of the last century. Joshua Vose became a prominent figure in the life of Westerly, and for one term was justice of the peace in the town. The old Vose burying ground is located on the farm in Westerly, and here the late Enoch and Joshua Vose were born. The family since the time of its founding has been prominent in Westerly, and has produced several men who have figured actively in town affairs. The name is highly respected in the community. Joshua Vose married and among his children was Joshua, mentioned below.

(V) Joshua (2) Vose, son of Joshua (1) Vose, was born at Westerly, R. I., March 15, 1737-38. He made his home throughout his life in Westerly, where he owned and operated a tannery that later became the property of Mr. Rhodes. He was appointed justice of the peace in 1782, and served for many years afterward. In 1801 he was appointed a justice of the Court of Commissions and General Sessions, and served on the bench until 1809. His son later filled the same office. He married, May 5, 1757, Mary Lamphere. Joshua Vose died January 28, 1812, aged seventy-five years.

(VI) Joshua (3) Vose, son of Joshua (2) and Mary (Lamphere) Vose, was born in Westerly, R. I., January 23, 1775, and died there March 14, 1837. He was active in town affairs, and from 1817 to 1825 filled the office of justice of the Court of Commissions and General Sessions. He married Prudence Wilcox, daughter of Rev. Isaiah Wilcox. The children of this marriage were Joshua (4), Prudence, Sally, who married Case Chapman and Enoch W.

(VII) Joshua (4) Vose, son of Joshua (3) and Prudence (Wilcox) Vose, was born in Westerly, R. I.,

and resided there until his death, a well known and eminently respected citizen. He was a ship builder, and for many years was a member of the State militia. Joshua Vose married Sarah Ann Berry, daughter of Captain Saxton Berry, of Westerly, R. I., a well known sea captain and owner of a considerable estate at White Rock, R. I. After the death of Joshua Vose, her first husband, Mrs. Vose married (second) Enoch W. Vose, mentioned below. The children of Joshua and Sarah Ann (Berry) Vose were: Harriet A., and Joshua, of further mention. Harriet A. became the wife of Lemah B. Babcock, of Fulton, N. Y., a member of the Babcock family of Westerly, R. I., and their children were: Edward V., now the mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Fred R., manager of Babcock Lumber Company; Oscar H., of Pittsburgh; Clarence L., of Pittsburgh; the sons comprise the Babcock Lumber Company, of Pittsburgh; Lena B., who married Benjamin Van Huss, of Florida, and resides in Fulton, N. Y.

(VII) Enoch Wilcox Vose, second son of Joshua (3) and Prudence (Wilcox) Vose, was born in Westerly, R. I., and was a prosperous farmer and carpenter in his native town throughout his life. He married Sarah Ann (Berry) Vose, widow of Joshua (4) Vose, and daughter of Captain Saxton and Sallie (Gorton) Berry. They were the parents of two daughters: 1. Alice W., born in Westerly, R. I., prepared for the profession of teaching, and for thirty years taught in the schools of the State of New Jersey, during the last twenty years filling the post of head of the woman's department of Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J. Miss Vose has since been a resident of Providence. 2. Sarah A., who was born in Westerly, resides with her sister at No. 91 West Clifford street, Providence. The family since the time of its founding in Rhode Island has been active in the Baptist church.

(VIII) Joshua (5) Vose, son of Joshua (4) and Sarah Ann (Berry) Vose, was born in Westerly, R. I., July 6, 1838, and spent the early years of his life on the Vose farm in Westerly. A young man at the outbreak of the Civil War, heartily in sympathy with the cause of the Union, and fired with the patriotism which swept the North at the news of the firing on Fort Sumter, he enlisted on October 25, 1861, at Westerly, as second lieutenant of Company F, of the First Rhode Island Cavalry, going almost immediately to the fighting line. On June 12, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and transferred to Company H. He served as regimental adjutant for a short time, and on August 1, 1862, was commissioned captain and assigned to Company A. With his regiment he participated in twenty-six of the most stirring engagements of the war, and on December 1, 1864, was honorably discharged from the United States service. On his return to the North he settled in Westerly, where until 1872 he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In the latter year he came to Providence, and secured a responsible position as manager of the Elisha Angell farm, in Manton. In 1875 he leased the Nichols farm in Manton, and became an independent farmer, raising produce for the city markets. He began business on a small scale, driving to Providence every morning with vegetables for which he had a steady market in the stores of the city.

With the growth of his business and the appearance of street peddlers, Mr. Vose and other farmers established a stand, first on the old Worcester bridge, on Ca street, and later on the Crawford street bridge. Vose was also a pioneer in selling flowers from produce wagon. In 1907 he began to sell sweet pea asters, and dahlia blooms to his customers, a custom which spread rapidly among the trade. He was highly successful in business, and was widely known in Providence as the "dean of the bridge." In 1882 he removed to the Oliver Johnson farm on Coweset bay, and in 1904 purchased the estate in Pontiac on which he resided until his death.

Mr. Vose was a member of Prescott Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the First Rhode Island Veteran Cavalry Association. He was also member of the Lincoln Club, the Rhode Island Horticultural Association, Oaklawn Grange, and of the Market Gardeners' Association, of which he was one of the founders. He was for many years engaged in important work for the government in reporting on the condition of crops.

On September 4, 1866, Joshua Vose married Maria Emma Cragin, of Westerly, R. I. They were the parents of two daughters: Mrs. Elmer E. Carpenter, Providence, and Mrs. Mary Thompson, wife of R. A. W. H. Thompson, of Newark, N. J., formerly rectress of All Saints Church, Pontiac, R. I. Mrs. Vose, who survives her husband, resides at Pontiac, R. I. Joshua Vose died at his home, April 11, 1918.

DAVID C. MOULTON, for many years a prominent factor in the business life of Providence, was member of an old New England family. The earliest ancestor of whom there is any record came with William the Conqueror in that monarch's army, took part in the battle of Hastings, 1066 A. D., and shared in the reward given the successful soldiers in that historic fight. His share was a large estate in Lincolnshire and from there the descendants spread until they were to be found in many parts of Northern England as even Scotland. One of the family has been given immortality by the pen of Scott, who makes Thomas Moulton (or Multon) Baron, of Gilsland, the particular friend and attendant of Coeur de Lion during the Third Crusade. In this country the founder of the family was one John Moulton, who came from Norfolk, England, and settled at Newbury, Mass., 1637. From him the line descends through John (2) Jacob, General Jonathan, Jacob S., and Samuel Smith to David C.

David C. Moulton was born December 23, 1830, at Chichester, N. H., but as a small child removed to Manchester, N. H., and there obtained his education. He learned the trade of cabinet-maker from his father, who followed that occupation, but in 1852 came to Providence and was employed by the Atlantic Delaware Company in the setting up of machinery. He then became connected with the Providence Steam & Gas Power Company as shipping clerk and time-keeper. He was rapidly promoted until, in 1865, when the concern was incorporated, he became a stockholder. He was in charge of the company's work of installing in industrial



17. 18. 19. 20. 21.

David C. Moulton

nts, principally textile mills, sprinklers for the automatic quenching of fire. In 1881 the Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler came into use, and he continued the work of installing this modern device, this being the first feature of the company's business. Upon the incorporation of the General Fire Extinguisher Company, January, 1893, a merger of several large concerns, Mr. Moulton was appointed superintendent of engineering and construction for the eastern and southern departments, with a force of two hundred and fifty men under him. He continued in this responsible capacity until April 1, 1900, when, on account of his failing health, he retired after forty-six years of continuous service. He later recovered his health but, although he always retained his interest in the company, never resumed active work. Mr. Moulton was not a member of any fraternal organization, and never took any interest in politics beyond the casting of his vote. He united with the Richmond Street Congregational Church in 1855, and remained a member for many years, finally transferring, in 1885, to the Beneficent Congregational Church, of which he was a regular attendant. He bequeathed to the Rhode Island Historical Society.

David C. Moulton married (first) Mary M. Barney, of Manchester, N. H., whose death occurred in 1868. On October 21, 1874, he married (second) Ruth Weeden Potter, a daughter of Benjamin and Cornelia (Weeden) Potter. There were three children born of this union, as follows: David Potter, of further mention; Benjamin Potter, born May 4, 1878, treasurer of the Remington Printing Company, at one time councilman and chairman from the Seventh Ward; Mabel Cornelia, widow of Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., the noted evangelist of New York.

Mr. Moulton was a man of sterling traits of character, very domestic in his habits, fond of his home and family. His business life was one of rugged native honesty, and intolerance of shams and makeshifts were among his marked characteristics. His innate love of justice and fair dealing won the confidence and esteem of his associates and of all with whom he had business relations, while by those under his charge he was regarded not only as a just and honorable man but as a personal friend and counsellor.

DAVID POTTER MOULTON, a son of David C. and Ruth Weeden (Potter) Moulton, was born July 1, 1875, at Providence. He attended private and public schools, and after completing the studies in the grammar grades attended the Technical High School of Providence. He was graduated from the latter in 1894. After leaving school he became associated with the Weeden Land Company of Providence, of which he is treasurer at the present time (1919). Owing to ill health Mr. Moulton was forced to give up active business for a time. He located on and later purchased a farm at Johnston, not far from Providence. Here he devoted his energies to out-door life to such good purpose that he soon regained his health and again resumed his business activities in the city. He now occupies a charming place as his country home. In addition to his connection with the Weeden Land Company, Mr. Moulton is a trustee and secretary of the Homeopathic

Hospital of Rhode Island, and is a member of the Economic Club of this city. Mr. Moulton is a Baptist, and he and his family attend the First Church of that denomination in the city. He is a very active participant in the work of the church and is at the present time a deacon.

David Potter Moulton was united in marriage, November 21, 1908, with Lillian May Gamwell, daughter of William A. and Emma C. (Scott) Gamwell, old and highly respected residents of this city. William A. Gamwell was vice-president of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, and a banker of prominence in Providence for forty-six years. He has recently retired from active business. The name of Gamwell is an exceedingly old English one, and was undoubtedly of Saxon origin, as that of Moulton was of Norman. It is a curious and exceedingly interesting coincidence that the very time that Thomas de Moulton was high in the graces of Richard I., one Will Gamwell, or Will Scarlet, as he was known, was, according to popular tradition, one of the chief lieutenants of Robin Hood, the only figure to equal Coeur de Lion in historic times as a popular figure of romance. Mrs. Moulton is a graduate of Brown University, with the degrees of A. B., and A. M., and a graduate of the New York Library School, with the degree of Bachelor of Library Science. To Mr. and Mrs. Moulton two children have been born, as follows: David Scott, April 10, 1910, and William Gamwell, February 5, 1914.

CLARENCE NELSON WOOLLEY, lawyer, was born in Cumberland, September 13, 1887, the son of Thomas Edward and Mary Jane (Ball) Woolley. His early education, for the major part, was received in the public schools of his native town. Upon the completion of his high school course he took up academic and law studies at Boston University, and subsequent to his admission to the bar of Rhode Island in 1908 he pursued further academic courses at Brown University. In the fall of 1910 he opened an office for the general practice of law in the City of Pawtucket, and a short time later was admitted to practice in the Federal courts. He is a member of the local, State and American Bar Associations, Commercial Law League of America, National Civic Federation, Society of the Sons of Veterans, Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity, Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity, Pawtucket Chamber of Commerce, Pawtucket Business Men's Association, and Pawtucket Golf Club. He is a member of the Commission for the Promotion of Uniform State Laws, 1909-1915, serving for the last two years as secretary of the National Conference. He is a former member of the First Company, Coast Artillery Corps, Rhode Island National Guard. In politics Mr. Woolley is independent, and never has been an aspirant for public office. He claims no church affiliations, and is unmarried. His chief personal characteristic is fearlessness of expression.

WILLIAM A. BROWNING, who occupies a conspicuous position among most successful merchants and business men of East Greenwich, and who is universally recognized as one of the most public-spirited citizens of the community, comes of a family that for many

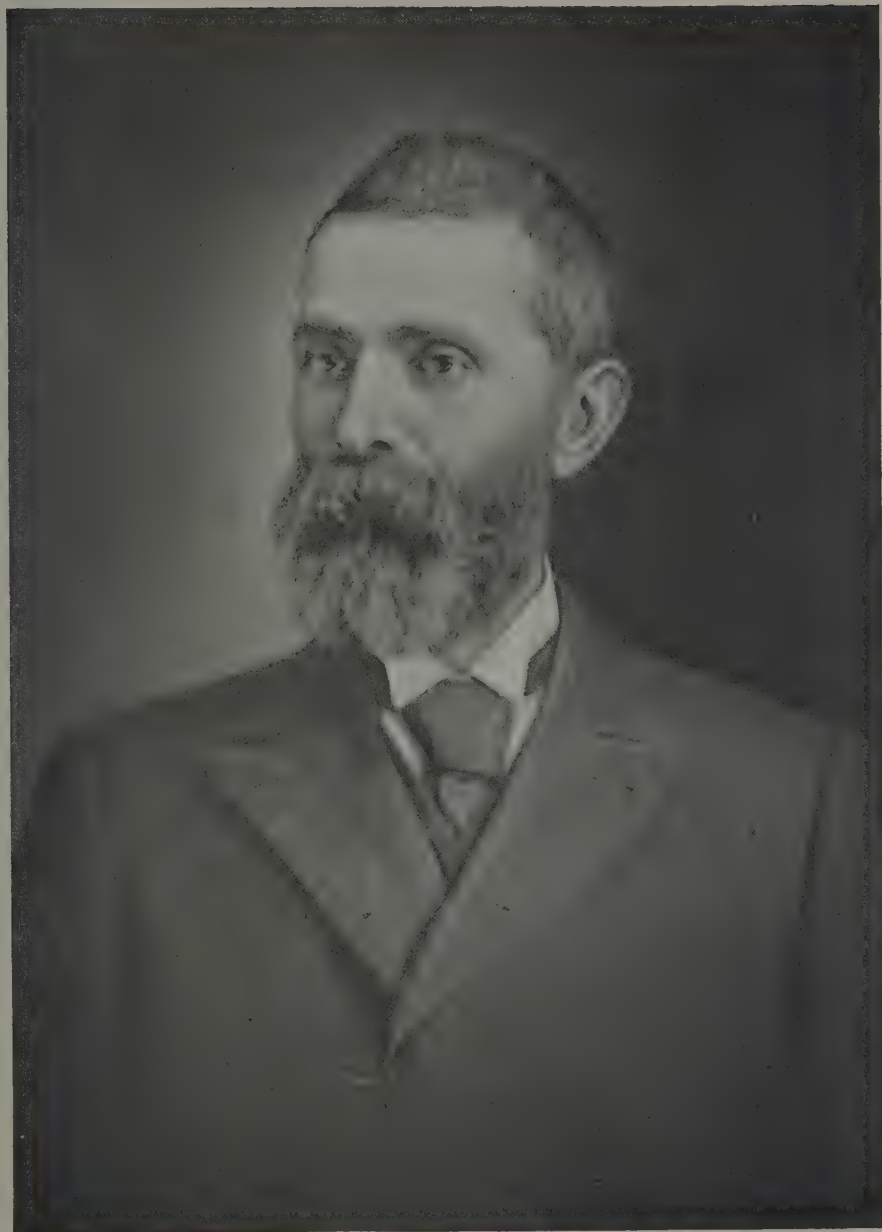
years has been closely identified with the mercantile interests of the place. He was born July 4, 1872, at East Greenwich, and is a son of William G. and Phebe Fitts (Arnold-Annabil) Browning, old and highly-respected residents of East Greenwich, where the elder man was engaged in the same business that is now carried on by the son. William G. Browning was a native of South Kingston, his birth having occurred there, May 13, 1840. His father, Samuel K. Browning, was the proprietor of a country store at Hope Valley, but moved onto a farm when the lad was very young, and it was in those rural surroundings that William G. Browning's childhood and youth were spent. He assisted his father with the work on the place, and while still little more than a boy became inured to hard labor. Upon attaining his majority he left the parental home and went to Point Judith, where he secured employment with another farmer, but after two or three years spent there, he decided to make a change in his occupation, and with this end in view went to Wakefield and became a clerk in the store of one Charles Hazard. He was ambitious to succeed in the new line and determined to secure a thorough mercantile education. Accordingly, he saved a large part of his meagre wages and attended a course at the well-known Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Upon completing his studies, he once more secured a clerical position, this time in John P. Robert's store, at the corner of Main and Queen streets, East Greenwich, and from that time until his death, July 16, 1894, made his home at this place. He continued to work for Mr. Roberts for a few years and then, at the age of thirty-two years, formed a partnership with Levi N. Fitts and purchased the establishment from his old employer. The business of the two young men prospered from the outset and after a couple of years they moved to larger and more adequate quarters in the handsome brick block at the corner of Main and King streets, which Mr. Browning had himself erected. They carried large lines in general house furnishings, hardware and dry-goods, and a large trade was done by them. The business grew so greatly that at length the new store would not accommodate it and the two partners separated, Mr. Fitts taking the drygoods department with him, and Mr. Browning continuing in the other line. In 1891, however, Mr. Browning's health gave out and he accordingly admitted his eldest son into the business, the responsibility for the conduct of which was gradually shifted to his shoulders. William G. Browning was active in the public life of East Greenwich, and held many public offices in the gift of the town. He was a member of the famous Temperance Town Council of 1881, chairman of the building committee that erected the Town Hall in 1886, and was very prominent in erecting Engine Hall, on Montrose street, and in organizing the first fire department of the town. He also served as trustee of School District No. 1, which includes the village. He was a staunch Republican in politics, and was elected a member of the State Senate in 1893, and would doubtless have served on that body for more than one term, save that ill-health compelled him to refuse the honor of re-election. William G. Browning married Mrs. Phebe Fitts (Arnold) Anna-

bil, August 8, 1871, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. William A., of further mention. 2. Walter G., born Sept. 11, 1874; married, Sept. 1, 1899, Abbie P. Taber, of Centerville, and now resides in New York City. 3. Howard F., born Feby. 1, 1877; married Rose Maud Cook and are residents of Casper, Wyo. 4. George M., born Dec. 5, 1886, and died July 15, 1900. 5. Frederick M., born Sept. 24, 1888, now first lieutenant in the United States Army, and served as an instructor at Camp Gordon, Ga. Mrs. Browning died in May, 1901.

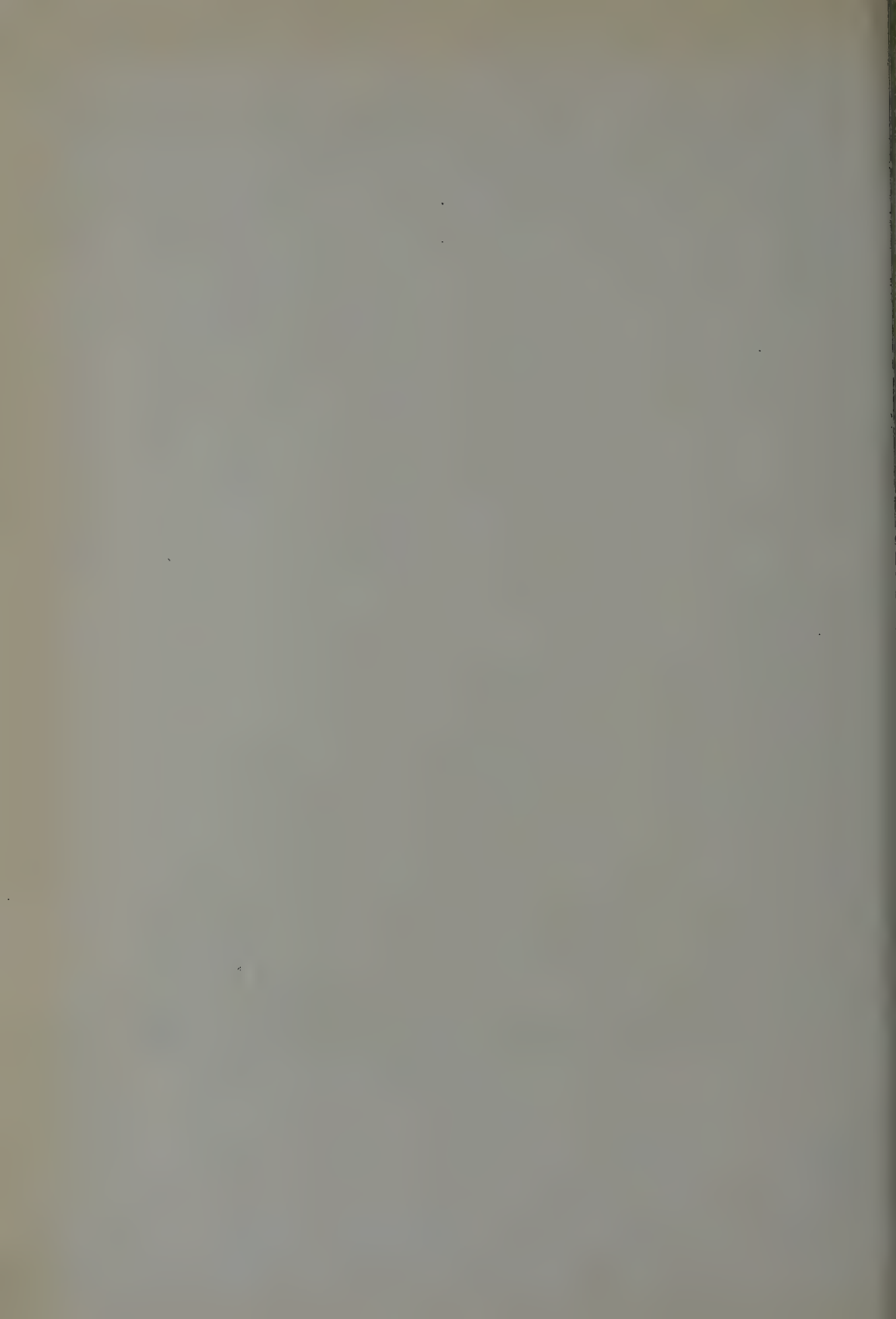
The childhood of William A. Browning was passed in his native place, and as a lad he attended the public schools and later the East Greenwich Academy. His early business training was obtained in his father's establishment, and when he had attained his majority was made a partner by the elder man. He displayed marked talent for business life, and as his father's health gradually failed, the responsibility for the management of the establishment fell more and more upon his shoulders, until he finally assumed full charge. Since that time he has conducted it on his own account and under his capable management it has greatly flourished. He is now justly regarded as one of the most progressive and far-sighted business men of the community, and his business is one of the largest of its kind hereabouts. But Mr. Browning has not confined his activities to the development of his private interests, on the contrary, much of his time and energy as well as his organizing ability for the benefit of the community in the conduct of its affairs. He is a Republican in politics, like his father before him, and has been very active in the activities of his party here, and has served in various local offices. He was trustee of School District No. 9, Warwick, and for two years was member of the East Greenwich Town Council. He has been a member of the Kentish Guards since 1888, and its commanding officer for three years. He is a member of and was one of the organizers of the Varnum Continentals, and was chairman of the building committee which erected the memorial armory, which is used by the Varnum Continentals. He has also served as member of the Republican Town Committee.

William A. Browning was united in marriage, Jan. 18, 1901, at East Greenwich, with Isabel Redfern Sprague, of this place, a daughter of Edgar R. and Anna (Redfern) Sprague. Mr. and Mrs. Browning are prominent figures in the social life of the community and in church affairs. They are members of St. Luke's Episcopal Church and liberal in support of the parish work. Mr. Browning is connected with various philanthropic movements, both in connection with his church and outside organizations, and is a member of the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

JOHN TROOP CHILD—This name is of an antiquity so remote as to be traced into the purely legendary period of history. It is derived from Hildr of the Norse mythology, and its descent may be traced from mythic to historical times in the *Nebelungen Lied*, where the title *Childe* is first used for king. Many of the kings of France, from the fifth to the tenth centuries



Mr. G. Browning



fixed the word Child to their names, and during this period numerous rulers of Europe derived their names from the root Hildr. As the title Child became obsolete, it was adopted as a surname by descendants and dependents, and in later centuries the *s* was added. The name is a very ancient one in England, and depends from Saxon times, when the progenitor of the present family was probably some Saxon chief. After the Norman Conquest some of the family in England took the latinized French form of L'Enfant for some generations, and several of that name were concerned in the conquest of Ireland in the reign of Henry II. and the government of the country in the twelfth century; others had seats at various places in Worcester-shire, and at Shrewsbury, England. Richard Le Childe was Lord of the Manor of Northwick in 1320, and was succeeded by his sons, William and Thomas, and grandson, Thomas Le Childe, who was escheater for the county in 1428. The latter was progenitor of Williams Child, of Northwick, William Child, high sheriff of Worcester county, in 1586, William Child, of Pensax, high sheriff in 1599, and William Child, Lord of the Manor of Northwick in 1634. Sir Francis Child founded the ancient and famous banking house of Child & Company, London, a unique institution, at one time a formidable rival of the Bank of England. The coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Gules a chevron ermine between three eagles base argent.

Crest—An eagle with wings expanded argent, encircled around the neck with a snake, which he holds in the beak proper.

Motto—Imitari quam invidere.

The Child or Childs family dates from the beginning of the annals of New England. Several immigrants of the name settled in the American colonies in the early period of Colonial immigration, and their progeny is large and important one in those states which have developed from the original colonies. Throughout the latest descendants of these early progenitors have left a record of their lives deeply graven on the annals of public life, industry, business, the professions, arts, science, and finance. Of the race as a whole, the following has been written, and published by Elias Child in a genealogical work in 1881: "They possess enough of the impulsive element to defy dangers and to grapple with difficulties to obtain a manly independence. The determination and perseverance with which many have met and overcome difficulties, and the boldness and daring in adventure displayed by others will thrill the reader and awaken his admiration. We often find the love of knowledge and ambition of life in the quiet seclusions of the study, where they find their sweetest companionship with some history, romance, or philosophical treatise. A manly independence has never been more to the race than fame, wealth or position, while none of these would be despised if they were the legitimate rewards of industry and virtue. As benefactors of their race they are usually sympathetic and active." This article is to deal with the Child family of Warren, R. I., the descendants of John Child.

(I) John Child, immigrant ancestor and founder of the family in America, was born in Wales, about 1672, the son of Jeremiah Child. The family was one of

importance and considerable antiquity, as is indicated by the fact that Jeremiah Child and his son, John Child, the founder of the New England family of the name, were knighted. John Child married Marjorie —, and they were the parents of James, mentioned below.

(II) James Child, son of John and Marjorie Child, was born in 1708. He was a resident of Warren, R. I., a prosperous farmer, and prominent citizen there. He married Sarah Hale, and died February 10, 1738.

(III) John (2) Child, son of James and Sarah (Hale) Child, was born January 20, 1733, and died September 27, 1819. He was a prominent citizen of Warren, and active in its military affairs. John Child held the rank of captain in the Warren Artillery during the Revolutionary War. He married Rosabella Cole, who was born January 4, 1739, and died May 10, 1820. Ebenezer Cole was the ancestor of Rosabella (Cole) Child.

(IV) John Troop Child, son of John (2) and Rosabella (Cole) Child, was born November 6, 1761, at Warren, R. I., and died July 29, 1831. He married Mollie Turner, who was born September 8, 1762, and died November 17, 1808, daughter of Nathan and Patience (Turner) Miller, and a descendant of Captain William Turner, of the Falls Fight, of King Philip's War fame. Patience (Turner) Miller was a daughter of William and Patience (Hale) Turner, of Swansea, Mass. William Turner was born January 13, 1682-83, son of Thomas Turner, of Scituate, later of Swansea, Mass.; he married Patience Hale, daughter of Richard and Mary (Burbank) Hale. Thomas Turner was the son of Captain William Turner and Frances, his wife; was a soldier at Marlborough, Mass., in 1675; he resided at Bridgewater, Scituate, where his son was born, and at Swansea. Captain William Turner, founder of the family in America, was of Dorchester, Mass., in 1642. He removed to Boston in 1664, where he became active in the Baptist ranks, and was one of the founders of the First Baptist Church. He later offered to raise a company of soldiers for service in King Philip's War, but his offer was refused because of his religious convictions. With the increasing seriousness of the war, the Puritan authorities encouraged his project, and in 1676 he marched to Northampton in command of his own force, under Major Savage. He participated in the action of March, 1676, and on May 15, 1676, in command of one hundred men surprised the Indians at Connecticut Great Falls. The engagement was a brilliant success, taking place at the falls which have since borne his name. He was killed on May 16, 1676, by a party of Indians at Green river, Mass. (For early generations of the Turner family, and authenticity of the line as herein traced from Captain William Turner, see the New England Historic and Genealogical Register, Vol. XLI, pages 215-218).

(V) John Troop (2) Child, son of John Troop (1) and Mollie Turner (Miller) Child, was born in Warren, R. I., May 7, 1790, in the old Child homestead at the foot of Miller street, "which was built prior to 1700 and is still standing." He was educated in the schools of Warren, and at an early age went to sea. He tired quickly of the narrow confines of the bay, and preferring the open sea shipped before the mast. He rose to the position of captain in the whaling industry, which

he followed for about thirty years, when it was at its height. On his retirement from the sea, Captain Child engaged in the coal business at Warren, continuing until his death. He was a prominent figure in business and public life in the town, and for many years was justice of the peace. His political affiliation was with the Republican party.

Captain Child married (first) Betsey Miller Burr. He married (second), December, 1852, Mary Ann Mason, who was born in Providence, R. I., April 3, 1827, and died March 17, 1880, daughter of James and Mary A. (Trafton) Mason, and a lineal descendant of Sampson Mason, the founder of the family in America through Benjamin and Ruth (Rounds) Mason; their son Charles; his son Noble; his son, William Mason, who was born November 23, 1747, married Lydia Thurber, who was born November 26, 1750; and their son James, who married Mary A. Trafton. Children: 1. Molly Turner, mentioned below. 2. Betsie Miller, born May 11, 1859, was drowned in 1861.

(VI) Molly Turner Child, daughter of Captain John Troop and Mary Ann (Mason) Child, was born in Warren, R. I., January 11, 1858. She married, in Warren, December 25, 1878, Frank Bennett Lawton, who was born in Providence, July 20, 1858. Mr. Lawton was educated in the schools of Warren, where he removed with his parents as a boy. His father, William B. Lawton, was a figure of prominence in public life in Providence in the middle of the nineteenth century, and was one of the commission who built the State Prison. Frank Bennett Lawton entered business life as a salesman for a large jewelry firm. He severed his connection with this firm to enter business life independently, and subsequently purchased and built up the Acme Comb Company, of which he was the owner and head until his death, on August 14, 1915.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawton were the parents of the following children: 1. Mary G., born Oct. 30, 1880; married James B. Richardson, Sept. 26, 1906; their children are: James Bushnell, Jr., born Oct. 5, 1907; Prescott R., born May 27, 1910. 2. Frank Child, born Aug. 5, 1883; married Sarah M. Wilcox, Oct. 11, 1911; one child, Frank Child, Jr., born Feby. 9, 1914. 3. Ethel Champ-
lin, born Jan. 1, 1890; married Austin L. Ford, July 18, 1917. Mrs. Lawton, who survives her husband, resides at No. 118 Fourth street, Providence. She is a member of the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, and is treasurer of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, Providence Auxiliary, of the Methodist Episcopal church, and president of the Ladies Aid Society of the Mathewson Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH C. CAWLEY—When a boy Patrick J. Cawley came from his native Ireland and settled in Providence, R. I., there married and resided until his death. The seven children of Patrick J. and Julia (Clifford) Cawley all occupy professional positions except the youngest son, Clifford J., who is "Somewhere in France" with the American Expeditionary Forces. Joseph C. Cawley, the eldest son, chose the law as his profession, and since 1905, has practiced in Providence, his offices now at No. 316 Turk's Head building.

Patrick J. Cawley was born in County Sligo, Ireland,

in 1840, and came in boyhood to the United States, spent his after life in Providence, R. I., and there died May 1, 1913. He married Julia Clifford, born in County Kerry, Ireland, in 1846, educated in Providence parochial schools, there married and resided until her death in 1914. They were the parents of five daughters and two sons: Mary L., principal of East Manning primary school; Anna L., teacher in the Meriden High School, Meriden, Conn.; Katherine L., teacher in the High School at East Providence; Julia M., married Dr. Merrill H. Swiney, of Bayonne, N. J.; Joseph C., of further mention; Agnes A., a teacher in the High School, Bayonne, N. J.; Clifford J., Brown University, A. B. 1911, now with the American Expeditionary Force Motor Supply Train Division 501, Company 302.

Joseph C. Cawley was born in East Providence, R. I., September 24, 1880, and passed the graded schools of that section. He then entered Providence Classical High School, finishing with the graduating class of 1899. He then entered Brown University, whence he was graduated with the Bachelor's degree, class of 1903, going thence to Boston University Law School, receiving his LL. B., class of '05. He was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, October 25, 1905, and at once began practice. In 1906 he was admitted to the United States courts, his practice now extending to the various State and Federal courts. He is a Democrat in politics, member of the Church of the Sacred Heart, and of the Knights of Columbus, and resides at No. 198 Juniper street, East Providence.

ALANSON PITCHER WOOD, deceased, formerly head of the firm of H. B. Wood & Company, lumber dealers of Pawtucket, R. I., was a member of one of the numerous branches of the Wood family established since early Colonial days in Southeastern Massachusetts. He was the descendant of a long line of men prominent in the life and affairs of that section of the early commonwealth and colony. Rehoboth and Attleboro were the principal seats of the family for several generations, and it intermarried with some of the foremost families of the region. The Wood coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Sable on a chevron between three oak trees eradicated or, as many martlets of the field.

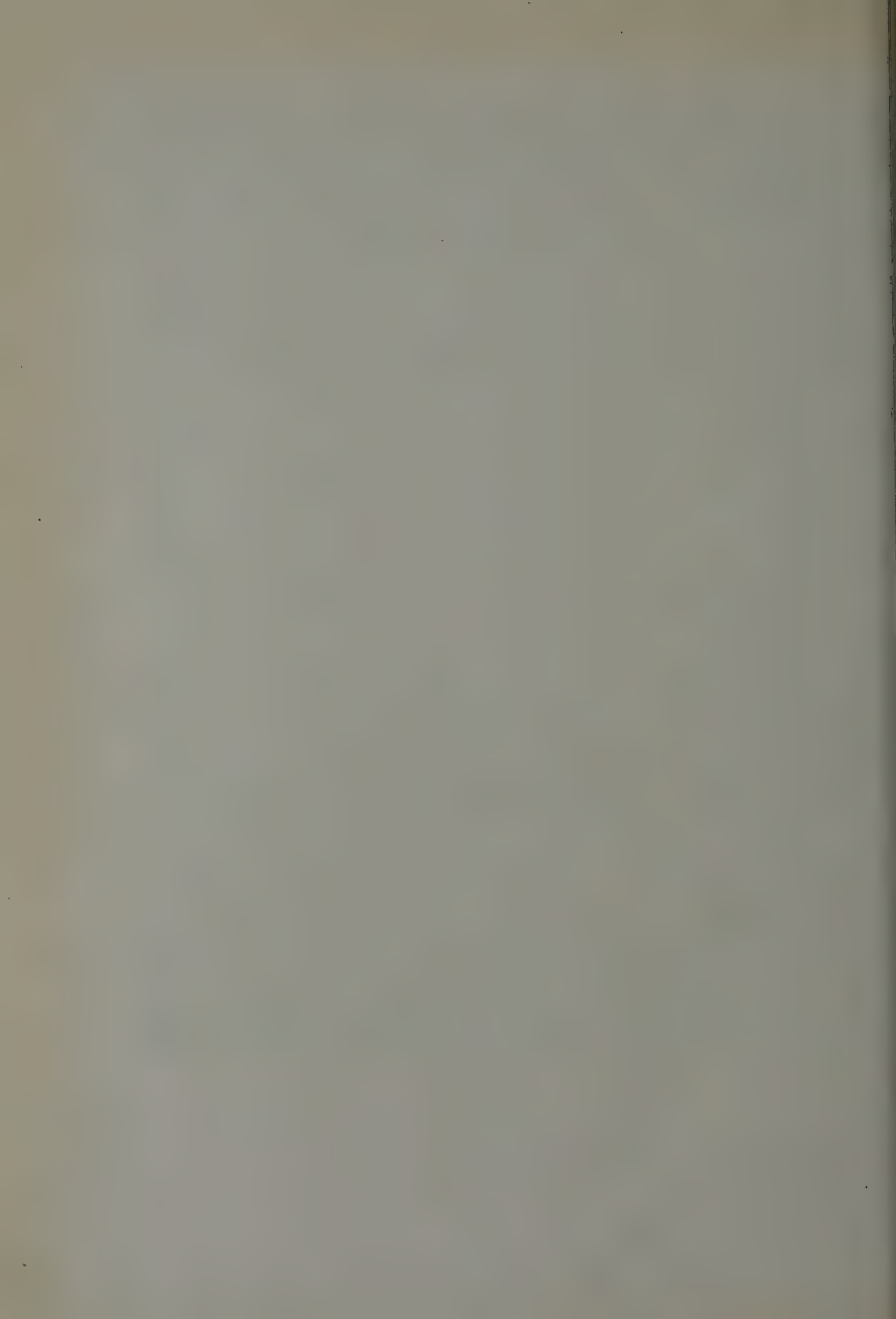
Crest—An arm embowed, habited in green leaved, the hand and elbow proper, holding a broken spear three pieces, one in pale and two in saltire proper.

Jonathan Wood, grandfather of the late Alanson I. Wood, was born in the town of Attleboro, Mass., November 20, 1778. He was a prosperous farmer and well-known citizen, and spent his entire life in the town, dying there, September 16, 1860. He married Betsey Wood, who was born June 30, 1780, and died January 23, 1864. Remarkable longevity characterizes both sides of the family.

Henry B. Wood, son of Jonathan and Betsey (Wood) Wood, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., February 14, 1803, and died in Central Falls, R. I., September 27, 1886. Early in life he removed to Central Falls and established himself in the lumber business, rising eventually to a position of prominence in the business and civic life of the town. For many years he was the head of the firm of Henry B. Wood & Company



Joseph C. Carley.



He was highly-respected for the integrity and honesty of all his business dealings. Henry B. Wood married Eliza Gage, who was born in Harwich, Mass., December 1, 1809, and died in Central Falls, R. I., October 27, 1878, the daughter of Anthony and Sarah (Bassett) Gage, and granddaughter of Anthony Gage, of Harwich, head of the well-known Gage family of that place in his day; he was a sea captain of note, and died in his native town, in 1831.

Alanson Pitcher Wood, son of Henry B. and Eliza (Gage) Wood, was born in Smithfield, R. I., January 1, 1837. He received his early education in the public schools of Central Falls and Pawtucket, R. I., and attended the high school until he reached the age of nineteen years. He then determined to enter business life, and shortly afterward secured a position with a wholesale lumber house of Providence. He remained with this concern, one of the largest of its day in the city, until 1858, during this period laying the foundation of a comprehensive knowledge of the business. In 1858 he formed a partnership with his father, Henry B. Wood, who at this date was well-known in the lumber trade of Pawtucket, and Central Falls. Gideon C. Smith was admitted to the firm, which became known as the Central Falls Lumber Company. The venture proved highly successful, and was carried forward with excellent results under the same management until 1865, when Mr. Wood and his brother, Anthony G. Wood, purchased the interests of Mr. Smith and their father. The business was then carried on under the direction of Alanson P. and Anthony G. Wood until 1878, when the elder Mr. Wood again became a member of the firm, which was known thenceforward as H. B. Wood & Company, and under that style became one of the most progressive and influential concerns of its kind in Providence county and the surrounding country. The death of Henry B. Wood in 1886, and that of Anthony G. Wood in 1891, left Mr. Wood the sole owner and manager of the business, which he conducted until the time of his death under the name of H. B. Wood & Company. He was a business man of fine executive and organizing ability, thoroughly well-acquainted with every phase of the lumber business. His advice on business matters was widely sought by men of prominence in the affairs of Central Falls and Pawtucket, and he was recognized as a keen judge of values, and a man well-abreast of every changing condition in the mercantile world. Mr. Wood was well-loved and highly respected throughout the city, and was a prominent figure in many departments of its life for several decades.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Alanson P. Wood was a member of a company of Zouaves, of Pawtucket. He enlisted immediately, however, in the Ninth Rhode Island Regiment, in the second three months' contingent, and saw active service on the fields of the South. He was well-known in social and fraternal life in Central Falls, and was a charter member of Washington Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and of Superior Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; he was also allied with the Masonic order. His religious affiliation was with the Central Falls Baptist Church, and he was a liberal donor to its charities and benevolent works. Mr. Wood was a Republican but, although he upheld to the fullest extent his duties as a citizen, he

never aspired to public office. His name was always identified with movements for civic betterment, and he was always an enthusiastic worker for the welfare of the city.

On May 28, 1863, Mr. Wood married Lydia A. Thurber, daughter of Albert D. and Harriet R. (Allen) Thurber, of Seekonk, and member of the well-known Thurber family of Seekonk. Mrs. Wood survives her husband, and resides in Central Falls. She is well-known in social life in the city. Alanson P. Wood died at his home in Central Falls, R. I., December 30, 1902.

EDGAR M. DEXTER, one of the most prominent business men of Rhode Island, and a public-spirited and influential citizen of Edgewood, is a member of the old Dexter family, which has been associated with the affairs of this State for nearly three centuries, and which was founded here by the Rev. Gregory Dexter, fourth pastor of the First Baptist Church at Providence. Many of his descendants have occupied prominent places in that city and in other Rhode Island communities, and have distinguished themselves in many callings throughout the State. Gregory Dexter was born in 1610, at Olney, Northamptonshire, England, and came to America with Roger Williams in 1644. He had been a printer and stationer in London, and had carried on a correspondence with Williams, and printed for the latter in London, 1643, his dictionary of the Indian language. Upon coming to New England, he was received in the First Baptist Church at Providence, and subsequently became its pastor. A few years after his arrival in Providence, he was chosen town clerk and took a most active part in the civil affairs of the colony. On the death of the Rev. William Wickenden, February 13, 1669, Mr. Dexter succeeded to him in the pastorate of the Providence church, and while in this position, amid his other duties, earned for himself the name of an effective and able preacher. He was the first accomplished printer that had come to the colony, and although he did not pursue the occupation in Providence, he occasionally went to Boston and rendered assistance in that line there. He printed with his own hands the first almanac for the meridian of Providence.

Edgar M. Dexter, son of Waterman W. Dexter, was born at Pawtucket, May 14, 1861. He was but three weeks of age when his mother died, and he was thereupon taken to Fall River to live with an aunt who brought him up. He was educated at the schools of Fall River, and in addition to the usual studies learned telegraphy. When eighteen years of age Mr. Dexter came to Providence, where he secured a position with the Western Union Telegraph Company as operator, and remained thus employed until 1885. He then accepted a position with the firm of Wilbourn, Jackson & Company, bankers and brokers, as an operator, and later was given a position as bookkeeper with the same concern. He continued with this company until 1893, and then withdrew from it and opened the office of C. Franklin Nugent & Company, bankers and brokers, at No. 37 Weybosset street, and was manager of that concern until 1897. He then formed a partnership with A. F. Davis, and the firm of Davis

& Dexter, investment brokers, was founded with offices in the Bannigan building, and there continued with much success until the year 1903. Mr. Dexter was then obliged to retire from business for a time on account of ill health, but in 1905, this having been completely restored, he started business again under the name of Edgar M. Dexter & Company, which was later changed to Edgar M. Dexter & Company, Incorporated, investment brokers, with offices in the Grosvenor building. In the spring of 1918, however, he was once more obliged to discontinue business on account of ill health.

He is a director of the Providence, Warren & Bristol Railway, and inspector of the road. He has been an exceedingly conspicuous figure in the business life of Providence, and was president for three years of the Providence Stock Exchange, its secretary for eight years, and is a member at the present time (1918). He is also a member of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners of the city of Cranston, and a member of the Rhode Island Bankers' Association. Mr. Dexter is prominently identified with the Masonic order, having taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry, and is a member of Orpheus Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters; Calvary Commandery, Knights Templar; Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Scottish Rite body. In the year 1910, Mr. Dexter purchased a place in the town of Cranston, in a rural district, has improved this and has made it an attractive and beautiful country home. His city home is situated on Albert avenue, Edgewood. He is a member of the Pomham Club, and of several other clubs, and is very active and public-spirited and always exceedingly interested in any movement undertaken for the welfare of the community. Several years ago Mr. Dexter conceived the idea of furnishing Christmas cheer to all the poor and sick children in Providence and in its vicinity, and through his efforts and solicitations one thousand eight hundred children were made happy. In this he was ably seconded by the district nurses, who distributed the gifts, and his idea has now grown into a permanent institution in the community.

As a writer on financial matters Mr. Dexter has occupied a unique position. The "market letters" which he frequently sent to his clients were widely copied by the leading financial papers throughout the country, and the opinion of one of the leading financial editors of Boston that Mr. Dexter's were "the brightest 'market letters' that came into New England" was probably well-deserved. He was a conspicuous member at the annual meetings of the stockholders of various local corporations, and always took the part of the stockholders whenever there was any disagreement between them and the directors. For a number of years he was the official appraiser for the tax commission department of the State of Rhode Island, and his reputation for fairness was such that whenever a party appeared before the commissioners to register a claim that too high a valuation had been put upon their property, the commissioner simply

said, "Those prices were placed against those securities by Edgar M. Dexter. Have you anything further to say?" Invariably the people went away satisfied. Inheriting as he did some of the traits of character of one of his ancestors, Lord Timothy Dexter, the man who cornered the "whale bone" market and sent "warming pans" to Cuba, he naturally did things in a way that might have been considered spectacular, but it was never selfish and always had for its end some contribution to the public good.

Edgar M. Dexter married (first), May 4, 1886, Providence, R. I., Annie J. Barker. Mrs. Dexter died in 1893, and Mr. Dexter married (second), April 2, 1896, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Emma M. Johnson, daughter of George A. Johnson, of Seymour, Conn.

WARREN R. FALES—A man of wealth and culture, Mr. Fales has been enabled to gratify his taste for travel, rare books and the attractiveness of art and music. He is a thorough musician and composer, and as an arranger of high-class musical programs has no superiors. On December 27, 1909, he was elected to membership in the American Brass Band Incorporated, and a year later, December 26, 1910, was elected leader. This band is the most noted in the United States, and is also the oldest, having been in continuous existence since 1837. It is the ambition of Mr. Fales to restore the organization to its former high rank, and to that unselfish labor he has devoted himself since becoming director, with good results. In 1911 the band made a three months' tour of the West, playing principal engagements in Cleveland, Denver, Chicago and St. Louis. In 1911 they played a three weeks' engagement at San Souci Park, Chicago, giving fourteen concerts, with an average of eight numbers to each concert, each week, and during that period repeated but one number and that by request. These numbers were all high-class selections, nothing else ever being played save by request or in response to encores. This evidences the wide range of music with which Mr. Fales is familiar, and the high class of the musicians composing the organization which he directs.

Warren R. Fales, business man, musician and art lover, is a son of John Richmond Fales, the wealthy mill owner and manufacturer of Central Falls, R. I., and grandson of David Gilmore Fales, who left as his monument the superb plant of the Fales & Jenks Machine Company, at Pawtucket, R. I. This family was founded by James Fales, one of the first settlers of Dedham (then called the town of Contentment), Mass., who came from Chester, England, in 1636. The line of descent is through his son, Peter Fales; his son, Peter (2) Fales; his son, Peter (3) Fales; his son, John Fales, of Attleboro, Mass.; his son, David Gilmore Fales; his son, John Richmond Fales; his son, Warren R. Fales, of Providence. David Gilmore Fales began life as a farmer, but he soon began learning the machinist's trade at Central Falls, becoming an apprentice in the shop of David Jenks & Company. That was in 1824; and in 1830 the names Fales and Jenks first became associated publicly in a business undertaking, and since that year have never been



The American Historical Society

Engraved by C. Williams & Son N.Y.

Warren B. Faler,

disassociated. David G. Fales and Alvin Jenks began making cotton machinery in a rental shop at Central Falls in 1830, under the name of Fales & Jenks. They purchased the right to manufacture in Rhode Island the Hubbard rotary pump; in 1845 they made their first spinning frames; and in 1846 ring twisters for thread, worsted and silk were produced. In 1866 the firm plant was removed to Pawtucket, and gradually the sons of the founders took their places in the firm; David G. Fales died in 1875, and the following year the Fales & Jenks Machine Company was incorporated.

John Richmond Fales, son of David Gilmore and Parthenia C. (Sprague) Fales, was born at Central Falls, R. I., and there lived a long life of usefulness and honor. He obtained a good English education, became identified with the Fales-Jenks interests, and became one of the strong business men of his day. He prospered abundantly, was one of the owners of the E. Jenks Manufacturing Company, Hope Thread Mill, Pawtucket Manufacturing Company, and in addition to banking interests was interested in mills in New Bedford, Fall River, and elsewhere. There was no man in the Blackstone Valley with greater means than his own, and until his death, August 15, 1892, he held this proud position in the business world. During his latter years he developed a special love for yachting, the "Actinia" and "Countess" being two fine yachts he owned and sailed. The "Harriet," an unusually fine craft designed and built for him, he never lived to enjoy. He was a strong, self-reliant man, very reserved, yet kindly and generous, although his kindly deeds were done very quietly and often in the name of another. He married Harriet B. Lee, of Rehoboth, Mass., they the parents of LeRoy, Jerome Atherton and Warren R. Fales, the second son dying in infancy.

Warren R. Fales, youngest son of John Richmond Fales, was born at Central Falls, R. I., October 28, 1862, and there attended the public schools. From high school he passed to Friends School in Providence, then to Deane Academy at Franklin, Mass. The years, seventeen to twenty-one, he spent in the foundry of the Fales, Jenks Machine Company, learning the molder's trade, valuable discipline for a young man, with weighty responsibilities awaiting. He is financially interested in the manufacture of cotton and woolen machinery and also in the manufacture of textiles, and since January 6, 1917, has been president-treasurer of the Sam-O-Set Laundry Company, offices at No. 802-03 Union Trust Company building, Providence, R. I.

For eight years Mr. Fales resided in New York City, but later purchased the fine old Whitcomb homestead in East Providence, and there was the gentleman farmer and poultry fancier. He has traveled widely in all countries, and twice has circumnavigated the globe. As an art lover of discrimination and tact, he has collected some of the best work of old and modern masters, and his library has ever been to him a source of rare pleasure. Perhaps no finer library can be found in a private home, and to its gathering he has devoted a fortune and a great deal of time.

Since his reelection as director of the American Brass Band, Incorporated, in 1909, he has had a new interest in life, and his nine years' leadership has gone far to restore the prestige of that organization, the oldest and one of the most famous bands in the United States, dating its history from 1837. The years since 1910 have greatly increased the appreciation in which he is held by music lovers, and he has done a great deal in an artistic way, and materially the band has wonderfully prospered through his connection. The band library was presented to him and to it he has added several thousand dollars' worth of music and accessories. The base drum used is the most notable in the United States, and although many manufacturers have attempted to duplicate it, they have always met with failure. This drum, with other noted instruments and the library, will eventually be placed in the Antiquarian Library. A large part of Mr. Fales' time is spent in this unselfish work of recreating a wonderful musical organization, his only motive being his regard for the organization and love of music. The only reward he can receive will be artistic success, and that he both craves and receives. A history of the American Brass Band will follow.

Mr. Fales is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Union Lodge, No. 10, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Pawtucket; Royal Arch Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Pawtucket; Holy Sepulcher Commandery, Knights Templar, of Pawtucket; and Palestine Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Providence. He is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 14, of Providence, of which he is past exalted ruler, and What Cheer Lodge of Harbor Pilots, of Providence. His clubs are the Rhode Island, New York Yacht, and Lambs of New York City, and he is an associate member of Prescott Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Providence, and Providence Veteran Fireman Association.

He married (first) Carrie B. Hopkins, daughter of Harley and Sarah B. Hopkins, of Providence. Mr. and Mrs. Fales were the parents of Harrie Lee, an expert accountant of Providence, and Leroy Atherton, enlisted in the United States Navy, August, 1917, and is now an ensign in regular naval service. Mr. Fales married (second) Minnie L. Wheldon, of East Providence. Mrs. Fales passed away June 9, 1914.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN BRASS BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

Organized about 1837; Warren S. Fales, secretary-director. The following is a list of the fourteen original members and the instruments played:

Joseph C. Greene.....	E Bugle
Benjamin G. West.....	1st B Bugle Principal
Simon Packard.....	B Bugle Primo
Esbeck B. MacDonald.....	B Bugle Secondo
Seth B. Cook, Jr.....	E Trumpet
Henry S. Cartee.....	B Post Horn
Alfred Potter.....	Small Drum
David T. Capron.....	1st French Horn
Joshua Hathaway.....	2nd French Horn
Benjamin J. Elven.....	Tenor Trombone
Moses C. Dunbar.....	Bass Trombone
Henry E. Barney.....	Bass Horn
William G. Dickney.....	Bass Drum
Benjamin P. Robinson.....	Five and Cymbals

The band gave their first concert in 1838, directed by Joseph C. Greene, and in 1853, by special act of General Assembly, was incorporated. The following section 4 of the charter is notable by the fact that no other social organization of America was ever exempted from duties as per this enactment:

All members of said Band so long as they shall continue regularly enrolled shall be exempted from bearing arms or doing military duty in the several companies or training bands in whose districts they may severally belong, and shall likewise be exempted from jury duty. They shall be required to perform such military duty as is from time to time required by law of the chartered military companies or militia of this State, and shall receive such compensation from time to time allowed to the chartered military companies or military of this State, such compensation to be paid by the general treasurer in the same form and manner upon the return of the president of the band, as is or may be required by law upon the return of military of the State; provided, that whenever the Second Brigade shall be ordered to appear for inspection and review, not more than once a year, said Band shall be required to appear with said Brigade without receiving any additional compensation.

On April 15, 1861, it was voted that if the Band be called upon by the Governor to go to Washington with First Rhode Island Regiment, it would be their duty to go. J. C. Greene, Wm. E. Whiting and W. B. Kingsley were appointed as committee to make necessary arrangements, inquire as to duty, obligations, etc. Afterwards they were visited by the Governor and Adjutant General, the Governor making a speech and accepting their services and ordered to hold themselves in readiness. Each man gave his signature and voted to go irrespective of compensation for their services.

On April 20, 1861, the Band left for Washington, an immense crowd witnessing their departure amid tremendous cheering. The following are the names of those who enlisted in the Government service for three months:

Joseph C. Greene,	T. P. Fenner,
William E. Whiting,	S. G. Whittemore,
William W. Hull,	J. C. Harrington,
B. G. Reynolds,	S. R. Sweet,
A. Heise,	E. A. Paine,
George E. Mason,	W. L. Reynolds,
W. B. Kingsley,	E. L. Potter,
A. E. Mowry,	S. J. Sweet,
I. A. Heald,	A. E. Dickerson,
C. J. Pullen,	Wm. F. Marshall,
S. D. Spink (served 3 months 17 days);	W. L. Dunbar.

While in Washington, I. A. Heald was discharged. Willard Haskell carrying on and taking his place in the band. A few days after Henry Dana and Abijah M. Pond joined, making the number twenty-four pieces. All returned with their regiment, July 28, after participating in the Battle of Bull Run, July 21, none of them injured.

In November, 1861, J. C. Greene enlisted again with the Fourth Rhode Island Regiment of Volunteers. S. G. Whittemore, A. Heise in the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, T. P. Fenner and W. B. Kingsley enlisted in the Naval Academy Band at Newport.

On December 25, 1865, Joseph C. Greene, leader of the Band for twenty-eight years, sent in his resignation together with a beautifully composed letter full of regrets and sadness at the thoughts of leaving the organization with which he had so pleasantly been associated for so many years.

At a special meeting the Band accepted his resignation with deepest regrets. Several resolutions were passed, one in particular being worthy of preservation; "That as a token of our respect and high appreciation of his past service, we tender him our gratuitous aid for a benefit concert every year as long as the present members can control the Band, said concerts to be given in Providence, Rhode Island."

The Band's next leader was D. W. Reeves, who became a member and leader, February 17, 1866. On November 7, 1887, the Band gave their fiftieth anniversary concert, directed by D. W. Reeves, the program a repetition of the first concert given in 1838. The then surviving members, all of whom took part, were: Joseph C. Greene, Benjamin G. West, Alfred Potter and Benjamin P. Robinson. The hall was filled to capacity

and many congratulatory telegrams were received by Mr. Reeves.

April 19, 1865, the Band volunteered their service with the Second Brigade for the funeral services of their loved and honored president of the United States, Abraham Lincoln.

March 26, 1910, Benjamin P. Robinson, one of the charter members of the American Brass Band, died at his ninety-sixth year, the last of the charter member to pass to another world.

In March, 1900, D. W. Reeves, leader of the American Brass Band, passed away in Providence. At his funeral the church was filled to capacity and over two thousand people stood outside. A simple and impressive service of the Masonic order was read as the people passed out of the church. The floral tributes and remembrances were larger than at any previous funeral service in the city. The most noteworthy piece was that of the members of the American Brass Band, a conductor's music stand, four feet in height on it a page of white with the clef and bars and three notes, at the bottom the word which marks the closing of the selection, "Finis." John Philip Sousa sent a basket containing two hundred bridesmaid roses, besides seventy-five pieces and designs from his individual friends. Floral offerings were also sent by Corinthian Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Calvary and St. John Commanderies, Knights Templar, Orpheus Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Leader Mattland of the Rockland Band, American Band Veteran Association; the Nations Band; Musical Club; What Cheer Assembly of Good Fellows; Mann Eccles; The Union Club; America Watch Factory Band; Felix R. Wendelschaefer; Bohemian Quintet; and Providence Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

The present officers of the American Band are: Joseph LeMaire, president; Warren R. Fales, secretary and leader.

On January 15, 1918, the band voted to offer their services as an organization to the United States. A letter, viz., was sent to Governor R. L. Beekman and the adjutant-general of the United States:

I do not know what importance is attached to military bands in the war, but I assume that there is some military music required. Therefore, I take pleasure in saying to your Excellency that the "American Band" of this city, which volunteered and served in the War of the Rebellion, is now ready to volunteer its services to the United States under such regulations as have been established for like organization that enter the Federal service.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) WARREN R. FALES,
Secretary.

In reply Adjutant-General Abbott said:

Mr. Warren R. Fales,
Director American Band:

Dear Sir:—His Excellency, the Governor, directs me to acknowledge with thanks your letter of the 15th instant, and to say that so far as volunteering for service to the United States is concerned he no longer has any authority in such matters, as the National Guard are all in Federal service.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) CHARLES W. ABBOTT,
Adjutant General.

WELCOME ARNOLD GREENE—There were among the early settlers of Rhode Island three men who bore precisely the same name—John Greene—who were the founders of eminent Rhode Island families, but who were, so far as is known, unrelated by birth to each other. One of these immigrants settled in Newport, one at Warwick, and the other at Quinsett Neck in North Kingston. All were founders of families which have figured prominently in the history of Rhode Island, and which to the present day rank among the foremost in the State. Welcome Arnold Greene, a prominent figure in business life in

Providence in the latter half of the nineteenth century, was a descendant of the famous Dr. Greene, surgeon, founder of the well-known Warwick family of Greene, through his maternal ancestry, and of John Greene, of Kings Town, paternally. The coat-of-arms of the family is as follows:

Arms—Azure three bucks trippant or.
Crest—Out of a crown a buck's head or.
Motto—Nec sperno nec timeo.

(I) John Greene, known in the records as John Greene of Kings Town, came to Narragansett about the year 1639, living in the family of Richard Smith, as his testimony shows. In 1663, he with others of Wickford, declared themselves in favor of being under jurisdiction of Connecticut, rather than of Rhode Island. On May 20, 1670, having changed his allegiance to the Colony of Rhode Island, he took the oath. On January 1, 1672, he with five others bought of Awashuwett, Chief Sachem of Quoheset, in Narragansett, certain land there. In 1678-79 he served as conservator of the peace. He was the owner of considerable land in the early settlement at Kings Town, and was prominent in affairs. He married Joan —, and they were the parents of four children, sons, all of whom settled in the vicinity of and about Kings Town.

(III) John Greene, grandson of John Greene, the founder, was of West Greenwich, R. I., where he was a prosperous farmer, and the owner of considerable landed property. He married, and among his children was Caleb, mentioned below.

(IV) Caleb Greene, son of John Greene, was of East Greenwich, R. I. He married, November 26, 1741, Mary Greene, daughter of Jabez and Grace V. (Whitman) Greene. (See Greene, of Warwick, IV). She was half-sister of Nathanael Greene, father of the famous Revolutionary hero, General Nathanael Greene. Caleb Greene died September 3, 1743, and his widow married (second) a Mr. Atwood.

(V) Nathan Greene, only child of Caleb and Mary (Greene) Greene, was born in East Greenwich, R. I., November 2, 1742, and died there May 19, 1809. He was a farmer on a large scale, and a prominent citizen of East Greenwich all his life. He married (first), January 14, 1764, Hannah Greene, daughter of James Greene, and a descendant of John Greene, surgeon. She was born October 5, 1743, and died May 11, 1789. He married (second) Abigail Arnold, who was born in May, 1754, and died in 1838, daughter of Jonathan and Abigail (Smith) Arnold, and a descendant in the fifth generation of Thomas Arnold, of Providence, founder of the family in Rhode Island.

(VI) Welcome Arnold Greene, son of Nathan and Abigail (Arnold) Greene, was born in East Greenwich, R. I., November 17, 1795, and died at Providence, R. I., in 1871. On completing his education he entered the employ of his mother's brother in Providence. For many years he went as supercargo for the firm on boats engaged in the coastwise trade, and subsequently was employed in the counting room of the firm in Providence. He was advanced to a position of great responsibility and trust, and in the course of his connection with the firm was sent on missions

to Russia and South America. At the time of his retirement from business life, he was a man of considerable means and property. Mr. Greene was well known in business and social circles in Providence. His home until his death was on Prospect Hill. In his latter years he gave much time and attention to historical research, and was a member and treasurer of the Rhode Island Historical Society. Like many of his ancestors he was a member of the Society of Friends.

Welcome Arnold Greene married (first), November 11, 1826, Sarah, daughter of Zenas and Hannah (Hussey) Gardner, of Nantucket; she died October 30, 1833. He married (second), December 13, 1838, Caroline Austin, daughter of Daniel and Rachel (Gardner) Austin. The living children of the second marriage are: Sarah, Nathan, John J., Carver, and M. Louise Greene. Sarah married, in 1868, Gustav Adolf Lenz, a native of Stuttgart, Germany, who died in Providence, in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Lenz were the parents of the following children: i. Charles Howard, deceased, a wool broker of Providence. ii. Arnold Bechter, one of the foremost monumental designers of New York City, also a well-known composer of music. iii. Oscar Louis, a sculptor of note; studied under St. Gaudens. iv. Gustav Radeke, well-known singer. v. George Collins, connected with the Providence Ice Company. vi. Howard Greene, manager of one of the Liggett stores of Providence. Mrs. Lenz, who survives her husband, is well known in Providence. She is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

(Greene of Warwick).

(I) John Greene, surgeon, immigrant ancestor of the Warwick Greenses, was born in 1597, probably at Bowridge Hall, Gillingham, County Dorset, England, where his father and grandfather resided. He was a surgeon at Salisbury, Wiltshire, England, where he married (first) in 1619. He sailed for this country from Southampton, England, in the ship "James," April 6, 1635, arriving in Boston, June 3 of the same year. He lived first at Salem, Mass., for a short time, and in 1637 was of New Providence, where he was brought before court for speaking contemptuously of the magistrates, and fined twenty pounds and ordered to remain outside the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. In 1638 he sent a letter to the court charging it with usurping the power of Christ and men's consciences, and again was ordered not to come within the jurisdiction under penalty of imprisonment. On October 8, 1638, he was one of the twelve to whom Roger Williams deeded land purchased of Canonicus and Miantonomi, and in the following year he was one of the twelve original members of the Baptist church. In 1642-43 he was made purchases of land. In the latter year he and others were summoned to Massachusetts court to hear the complaint of Pomham and Socconocco as to "some unjust and injurious dealing toward them by yourselves." The Warwick men refused to appear, declaring they were subjects of England and not under Massachusetts authority, and soldiers were sent to take them. They were besieged

and all but Greene were taken to Boston, he fortunately escaping imprisonment. In 1644 he and two others went to England to obtain redress for their wrongs and were successful in their purpose. He served as commissioner in 1654-55-56-57; was made freeman in 1655. His will was dated December 28, 1658, and proved January 7, 1659. In 1668 his widow deeded the house and estate to her step-son, John Greene. John Greene married (first) in Salisbury, England, November 4, 1619, Joan Tattersall; (second) Alice Daniels, widow, who died in 1643. He married a third time.

(II) James Greene, son of John Greene, was born in 1626, and died April 27, 1698. He lived in Warwick, R. I., where he was made a freeman in 1655. He was commissioner in 1660-61-62-63; deputy to the General Court in 1664-65-66-67-68-69-70-72-74-75-85-86-90, and assistant in 1670-71. In 1697 he deeded land to his son James. He was great-grandfather of Major-General Nathanael Greene. His will, dated March 22, 1698, was proved May 2, 1698. He married (first) Deliverance Potter, born about 1637, died about 1664, daughter of Robert and Isabel Potter. He married (second), August 3, 1665, Elizabeth Anthony, who died after 1698, daughter of John and Susanna Anthony.

(III) Jabez Greene, son of James and Elizabeth (Anthony) Greene, was born in Warwick, R. I., May 17, 1673. He inherited the Potowomut homestead, and was admitted a freeman of Warwick, May 5, 1696. He was a Quaker and a meeting of the Society of Friends was held at his home, December 3, 1699. He inherited also the forge at Potowomut, where his six sons and his grandchildren carried on the successful industry of manufacturing anchors and other iron work as late as 1820. Jabez Greene married (first), March 17, 1697-98, Mary Barton, daughter of Benjamin and Susanna (Gorton) Barton, and granddaughter of the Warwick pioneer, Samuel Gorton. She died March 6, 1712-13. He married (second), May 23, 1716, Grace Valentine, daughter of Valentine Whitman, of Providence. Jabez Greene was the grandfather of Major-General Nathanael Greene.

(IV) Mary Greene, daughter of Jabez and Grace V. (Whitman) Greene, married, November 26, 1741, Caleb Greene, of East Greenwich, R. I. (See Greene IV).

FRANK COLE—The first American ancestor of Frank Cole, of Pawtucket, R. I., was James Cole, of England, who traced to an ancestor known as the "Hawkfaced," who held estates and power in Essex and Hertfordshire, England, in the year 238 A. D. He married a princess of Eadde in North Essex, this marriage adding that principality to his possession. In later years the Coles owned estates in Essex, Wilts, Devon and Derby. In 1616, one James Cole resided at Highgate, London, who was a great lover of plants and flowers, and married the daughter of de Lobel, the famous florist, botanist and physician to James I., of England, after whom the plant and drug *Lobelia* is named.

(I) The American ancestor of this branch is James

Cole, whose wife Mary bore him children, James (2) born in England, about 1626; Hugh, born in England about 1627. James Cole is mentioned in Plymouth Mass., as early as 1633, when he was made a freeman. Cole's Hill at Plymouth is believed to have been given its name from him, and there he kept an inn from 1638 to 1660, and is credited with being the first innkeeper in New England. Samuel Cole opened the first house of public entertainment in Boston and "Cole's Hotel," the old stage coach hostelry in Warren, R. I., built in 1760, destroyed by fire in 1890, was one of the best hotels in Rhode Island.

(II) Hugh Cole, son of James and Mary Cole, was born in London, England, about 1627, and as early as 1633 was brought to New England by his parents and was admitted a freeman in 1657. Hugh Cole in 1669 (then a selectman of Barnstable), with others, bought from Philip the Indian sachem, five hundred acres in Swansea on the west side of Cole's river, which took its name from Hugh Cole, who resided previously and until 1657 in Swansea, at Cole's Station, now Touisset, Mass. At the outbreak of King Philip's War, two of the Cole children were made prisoners by the Indians and taken to Mount Hope. Philip, remembering his friendship for their father, sent the children home with a message advising Hugh Cole to seek safety in Rhode Island, as he might not be able to restrain his young men. The advice was quickly heeded and the family escaped injury, although their house was burned. The Swansea farm seems to have been turned over to his sons, Hugh and James, as after the war, in 1677, the father located on the east side of Touisset neck, on the Kickemuit river, in Warren, and there built a house. The farm with the well he sank in 1677 are yet in the possession of lineal descendants. Hugh Cole was deputy from Swansea in 1673-74-75-1680-83-84-85-86-87. He married (first) Mary Foxwell, of Barnstable, Mass., daughter of Richard and Ann (Shelly) Foxwell, of Barnstable. He married (second) Elizabeth Cooke, widow of Jacob Cooke. He married (third) a widow, Mrs. Mary Morton, who was the Widow Harlow before her marriage to Mr. Morton. By his first marriage Hugh Cole had children: James, born Nov. 8, 1655; Hugh, March 15, 1658; John, May 15, 1660; Martha, April 16, 1662; Anna, Oct. 14, 1664; Ruth, April 17, 1666; Joseph, May 15, 1668; Ebenezer, 1671; Mary, 1676; Benjamin, 1678.

(III) Benjamin Cole, son of Hugh Cole and his first wife, Mary (Foxwell) Cole, was born at Swansea in 1678, his will probated at Taunton, Mass., October 4, 1748. His house, built in 1701, is still standing at the old farm. He married Hannah Eddy, daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth (Bullock) Eddy. Children: Hopestill, Jonathan, Benjamin (2), Foxwell, Israel, Ebenezer, Andrew and Hannah.

(IV) Benjamin (2) Cole, son of Benjamin (1) and Hannah (Eddy) Cole, was born at the homestead and there lived. He married (first) Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Hope (Huckins) Nelson, of Middlesex, Mass. He married (second) Hannah Luther, widow of Job Luther, and daughter of Rich-



Frank K Cole

ard and Mary Harding. Children: Isaiah, Hope Lois, Hannah, Andrew, Lillis, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Job, Parker, Richard and Ebenezer.

(V) Andrew Cole, son of Benjamin (2) Cole and his first wife, Elizabeth (Nelson) Cole, was born in Swansea, Mass., in 1738. He was a soldier of the Revolution, serving with Captain Isaac Woods' company of minute men from Middleboro. He married, April 17, 1770, Lillis, daughter of Benjamin and Millicent (Alger) Butterworth. They were the parents of Joseph and Cyrus Cole.

(VI) Cyrus Cole, son of Andrew and Lillis (Butterworth) Cole, was born February 3, 1775, died January 6, 1817. He was a justice of the peace in 1809-11 and held other offices. He married (first), February 27, 1800, Maria Jackson, daughter of Captain Thomas and Mary (Brown) Jackson. He married (second), August 9, 1806, Susan Langford. Children: Samuel Jackson, Jeremiah, Mary Ann, Susan, Eliza Ann, and Andrew.

(VII) Samuel Jackson Cole, son of Cyrus Cole and Susan (Langford) Cole, his second wife, was born in Providence, R. I., February 5, 1808, and died November 9, 1873. He married, August 21, 1834, Frances Sessions, born in Providence, January 9, 1800, died June 28, 1870. Children: Cyrus, William Merchant, Susan Langford, Washington Leverett.

(VIII) Cyrus (2) Cole, eldest son of Samuel Jackson and Frances (Sessions) Cole, was born in Providence, R. I., May 14, 1835, his birthplace the Red homestead, corner of Cole and Sessions streets, four generations of Coles before him having been born there. In youthful manhood he moved to Norwood, in the town of Warwick, and in 1871 he bought a farm on the Apponaug road, Pawtuxet, in the town of Warwick, R. I. There he conducted successful farming operations for ten years, engaged in ice and milk dealing and built up a teaming business. He was a town surveyor and highway commissioner for the town of Warwick for sixteen years, and was the first man in that office to improve the highways by use of gravel. He served school district No. 1 as committeeman for sixteen years, and in 1884 was a member of the building committee which was in charge of the erection of the school house in Pawtuxet. He was one of the active supporters of the movement which culminated in the erection of the concrete bridge across the Pawtuxet river, served one term in Town Council, and one week prior to his death he was reelected to a second term. He was a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 9, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Pawtuxet, and was a man thoroughly respected and esteemed. He died June 26, 1886, and was buried with his kindred in the North Burying Ground in Providence. Six generations of his family have been laid at rest there.

Cyrus Cole married Anna Potter Arnold, of Warwick, born September 14, 1838, and they were the parents of two sons: Samuel Jackson (2) and Frank. Samuel Jackson was born Sept. 1, 1855, married Jennie Johnson, born in Warren, Sept. 4, 1858, and their children are: Mabel Frances, died in infancy; James Russell; Anna Maria, married W. L. Tarrant, of

Shreveport, La.; Susan Antram, born Aug. 14, 1860, married Dr. J. Edwin Turner, of Providence. Samuel Jackson Cole died Oct. 2, 1912; his wife, Jennie (Johnson) Cole, died Jan. 24, 1913.

(IX) Frank Cole, second son of Cyrus (2) and Anna Potter (Arnold) Cole, was born in Norwood, R. I., September 18, 1858. He was educated in the public schools and Mount Pleasant Academy, and until thirteen years of age resided in Norwood. His parents then moved to the farm in Pawtuxet on the Apponaug road and there he has ever since resided. At the age of twenty he was admitted to an interest in the business, which his father had established there, and was also his assistant in his duties as surveyor of highways. He continued the ice, milk and teaming business after the death of Cyrus Cole and continued it in part until the present (1918). He also succeeded his father as highway surveyor, holding that office from 1886 to 1905 continuously with the exception of one year. For several years of this time he was also highway commissioner of the town of Warwick. He retains the old homestead as a dairy farm, and there conducts a prosperous milk and dairy business, but has disposed of the ice and teaming departments of the original business founded by his father. In 1902 he changed the character of the milk business from wholesale to retail and admitted his son, Albert F., as a partner. The herd of seventeen cows maintained at the farm in 1902 has since increased to sixty, and every department is conducted on the best modern lines; a refrigerating system has been installed, automatic milking machines are used; and perfect cleanliness, housing and sanitation is carefully observed and considered of paramount importance. Feeding has been reduced to a science, and in every department modern methods prevail. The old homestead has been kept in repair, but two modern residences have been erected on the farm, one occupied by Frank Cole and family, the other by his son, Albert Frank Cole, and family.

Like his father, Frank Cole is a man of high character and public spirit, progressive in his ideas, deeply interested in the cause of good roads. In addition to his local service as surveyor of highways and town highway commissioner, he has served since 1914 as a member of the State Board of Public Highways. This position affords him full scope to further the object he holds as vital to the prosperity of any community, good roads. He has delved deep into the science of road making, material and method being closely studied with the result that he is considered the "best road builder in the State." He is a Republican in politics, member of the Warwick Republican Club, Massachusetts State Highway Association, National Highway Association, Harmony Lodge, No. 9, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and in religious preference is a Baptist. He is a man of high standing in his community.

Mr. Cole, by his first marriage, had three sons: Cyrus, married Emma L. Goff, of Sangerville, Me., and resides in Providence, R. I.; Albert Frank, of further mention; William Arnold, died in infancy. He married (second) Mary Grace (Bartlett) Place,

daughter of Channing S. and Mary E. (Simmons) Bartlett, a descendant of two very old Rhode Island families, and through her maternal grandfather, Ebenezer Adams, of South county, R. I., is a descendant of the John Adams family. On the paternal side she is a descendant of James Claghorn, the builder of the frigates "Constitution" and "Ironsides."

(X) Albert Frank Cole, son of Frank Cole, was born at the homestead in Pawtuxet, R. I., May 19, 1882, and is a graduate of Cranston High School, class of 1900, his scholarship and deportment winning him high class honors. Since 1902 he has been in business with his father as a partner and gives to it his entire time and his best endeavor. He is a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 9, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he was made a Mason in 1904, and is of the third generation of his family to be identified with this lodge. He is a Republican in politics, and since 1913 has been a member of the Town Council, following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather in his public-spirited interest in public affairs. He married Mary Bemis Hayes, and they are the parents of two sons: Frank (2), born Jan. 12, 1913; and Albert Jackson, born Aug. 17, 1918. They are of the eleventh American generation.

JOHN W. BRIGGS—The surname Briggs is of ancient Anglo-Saxon origin, and had its source in the Saxon word, *Brigg*, meaning bridge. It is local in derivation, and appears in the earliest English rolls and registers. Williamatte Brigge (William at the Bridge) of Salle is mentioned in the records of Edward I. and Edward II. about 1272, and the ancient Norfolk family of the name trace descent from him. The coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Argent three escutcheons gules, each charged with a bend of the field.

Crest—An arm vambraced, and hand holding a bow and arrow proper.

Several immigrants of the name settled in New England, in the early decades of the colonization era, and became the founders of families which have played prominent parts in American life and affairs since the time of their founding. Massachusetts and Rhode Island have been the seats of the most distinguished New England families of the name. The founder of the line herein under consideration, John Briggs, of Sandwich, Mass., was a native of England; little of his life is known beyond vital dates. He was a progenitor of a large family, which in many branches has been prominent in Southern Massachusetts life and affairs.

(I) John Briggs, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was born in England, whither he emigrated to the American Colonies about the year 1637, settling in the town of Sandwich, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He died there in 1641. John Briggs was survived by his wife, Katherine Briggs, and two children, Samuel and Sarah.

(II) Samuel Briggs, son of John and Katherine Briggs, was a resident of Sandwich, Mass. He married and was the father of five children, among them Ebenezer, mentioned below.

(III) Ebenezer Briggs, son of Samuel Briggs, was born in Sandwich, Mass., in 1671, and resided there in early life, later removing to Dighton, Mass., where he died in 1727. He married, and among his children was Samuel, mentioned below.

(IV) Samuel (2) Briggs, son of Ebenezer Briggs, was born at Dighton, Mass., in 1721. He resided there all his life, a prosperous farmer and well-known citizen. He married Mary Pitchley, who was born in 1721, and died October 9, 1823, at the venerable age of one hundred and two years. Samuel Briggs died in Dighton, in 1807.

(V) Abiezer Briggs, son of Samuel (2) and Mary (Pitchley) Briggs, was born in Dighton, Mass., March 27, 1753, and died in 1849. He married Pamela Palmer, and among their children was John, mentioned below.

(VI) John Briggs, son of Abiezer and Pamela (Palmer) Briggs, was born in Dighton, Mass., in 1798. He was a farmer and prominent citizen of Dighton all his life. He married (first) Sophia B. Waldron, who died in 1868, and (second) Submit B. Lewis. The children of John and Sophia B. (Waldron) Briggs were: John W., mentioned below; Charles H., born in 1828, married Mary Pearce.

(VII) John W. Briggs, son of John and Sophia B. (Waldron) Briggs, was born in Dighton, Mass., December 3, 1824. He was educated in the public schools, later attending the Dighton Academy until he reached his sixteenth year. In 1840 he came to Providence, R. I., where he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of mason. After a short experience as a journeyman, he was engaged as foreman by Joshua Brown, one of the leading masons of the day in Providence. Mr. Brown and Mr. Briggs subsequently entered into partnership, and the firm was awarded the contract for the erection of the Central Baptist Church of Providence. In 1866 the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Briggs established himself in business independently. For more than a quarter century, terminating with his retirement from active business life in 1892, he was one of the foremost masons and contractors of the city of Providence, and during a long and active career erected many notable public buildings. He was awarded the contracts for the First Presbyterian Church, the Jewish Synagogue, and many important business and mercantile houses, among them the Kendall Manufacturing Company's works, the Electrical works, the Union Eyelet Company's works, the Billings block, the Burrows block, the Sanitary Gymnasium, the South Baptist Church, and many of the engine houses of the city.

Through his close connection with the business and public interests of the city, Mr. Briggs was brought into prominence in public and political affairs. He was deeply interested in the welfare of the city, and as a man of the strictest integrity and most disinterested ideals of public service was eminently fitted to hold office. In 1875 he was elected a member of the Common Council and filled the office so ably that he was returned to office each year until 1880, when he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen to represent the Fifth Ward. Mr. Briggs held this office



Edwin D. McGinnis.

until 1880. Through this period he was prominently connected with many reforms in the management of city departments, and was particularly active in the interests of the fire department, and the care and management of the Brook street district improvements. In 1891, in recognition of his services in the interests of his constituents, he was elected to represent his district in the Rhode Island General Assembly, and in 1892, on the expiration of his term of office, retired from public life. Mr. Briggs was prominent in the organizations of his trade, and in 1887 and 1888 held the office of president of the Mechanics' Exchange (now Builders' and Traders' Exchange) of Providence. He was for a time a director of the National Builders' Association, and attended its meetings in various parts of the country. He was also a director of the High Street Bank and of the Citizens' Savings Bank, of Providence. Mr. Briggs was a well-known figure in fraternal circles in Providence for many years prior to his death. He was a member of What Cheer Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar. He belonged to the Veteran Firemen's Association, and for many years was a member of the Rhode Island Baptist Social Union.

Mr. Briggs married (first) Hannah W. Nichols, and they were the parents of two children: Louise W., born in 1849, died in 1890, and Warren H., born in 1852, died in 1859. Mr. Briggs married (second) Susan M. Bowen, daughter of Lyndall and Joanna (Nichols) Bowen, of Rehoboth, Mass. The children of this marriage were: Howard B., born Oct. 28, 1875, married Susie Howe West, and resides in Providence; Alice C., born Oct. 16, 1882; Miss Briggs resides at No. 209 Point street, Providence, R. I. John W. Briggs died at his home in Providence, Nov. 18, 1893. Mrs. Briggs died in Providence, Feb. 26, 1918.

HON. EDWIN DANIEL MCGUINNESS—The career in public office of the late Hon. Edwin D. McGuinness, mayor of the city of Providence, R. I., stands out brilliantly in the annals of the city's administrative affairs, not alone for the wide scope of its accomplishment, but for the unimpeachable integrity and complete freedom from commerce with corrupt political forces which characterized it. Edwin D. McGuinness was a man who conceived his duty clearly, and allowed nothing to stand in the way of his fulfilling it. He was a man of dynamic energy, a powerful leader, so universally recognized as incorruptible that he was able to override differences of party, and the petty wrangling which characterizes practically all administrations, and to unite opposing forces for the greater good of the municipality. He was a man not only admired for his great creative ability and executive power, but respected and loved by those who were his associates and had the privilege of knowing him.

Hon. Edwin D. McGuinness was a native of the city of Providence, R. I., where he was born May 17, 1856, the son of Bernard and Mary (Gormley-Higgins) McGuinness. Bernard McGuinness, son of Felix McGuinness, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and accom-

panied his parents to America at the age of about thirteen years, settling in Providence, where he secured his education. He was first employed in the offices of the Cranston Print Works, where he remained for a period of years. He next entered the offices of the old Providence, Hartford & Fishkill Railroad Company, in a comparatively humble capacity, and within a short time rose to head clerk, retaining this post until he established himself independently in the real estate business. Bernard McGuinness located in the Merchants' Bank building, where in a period of thirty years, in which he remained in the same location, he developed one of the most successful real estate businesses in the city of Providence, and made himself a figure of influence in real estate circles. He was highly respected and widely known. He married, May 30, 1855, Mrs. Mary Gormley Higgins, who was born in Ireland, daughter of Michael Gormley, and died in Providence, July 21, 1895, at the advanced age of seventy years. Their children were: 1. Edwin Daniel, mentioned below. 2. John, now deceased. 3. Mary Josephine, who became the wife of Thomas F. Gilbane, of Providence. Bernard McGuinness died March 12, 1902, aged sixty-eight years.

Hon. Edwin D. McGuinness was born in Providence, and received his elementary education in the public schools of the city, being graduated from the Providence High School in 1873. He matriculated at Brown University in the same year, and was graduated with the class of 1877, with honors. Immediately afterward he began the study of law in the offices of Charles P. Robinson, Esq., but in the fall of 1877 entered the Boston Law School, where after a two years course he was graduated in 1879 with the degree of LL. B., attaining the highest percentage in the competitive examinations for graduation. On July 1, 1879, he was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island, and entered active practice in the law in partnership with John Doran, associate justice of the Superior Court of Rhode Island, under the firm name of McGuinness & Doran. He rose almost immediately into prominence in legal circles in Rhode Island, and was brought naturally into contact with political and public life. From the very outset of his political career it was known that he was the enemy of corruption, and an earnest worker for the advancement of the best principles of the Democratic party. That he had the best interests of the city at heart was never doubted in the entire length of his public career. Edwin D. McGuinness was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee for three years, and was chairman of the Democratic City Convention of 1885, which nominated Thomas A. Doyle for mayor. In 1887, when he was elected Secretary of State on the ticket which elected John W. Davis Democratic Governor of Rhode Island, came the first notable recognition of his services. In 1890 he was reelected to the office, each time holding it for one year. Mr. McGuinness was the first Roman Catholic to hold this office, and he showed himself to be one of the ablest of State officers. In 1889 he was elected alderman of the city of Providence, to represent Ward 3, and held the office continuously until January, 1893, when, on his retirement, in appreciation of his services and in token of the esteem in which he was held, he was presented with a handsome silver water pitcher bearing the inscription:

"Presented to Ald. Edwin D. McGuinness by His Honor Mayor Potter and Aldermen Burrows, Harris, West, Olney, Little, Rounds, Fuller, Winship and Ballou, City Clerk Clarke and City Messenger Rhodes."

In 1893 Mr. McGuinness was nominated for mayor by the Democratic City Convention, but failed of election. In 1894 he was again nominated, and this time in the face of a powerfully organized and unrestrained opposition was elected to the office through the support of the independent and free-thinking element with whom the merits of the man were the determining factor. His election was in every sense of the word a triumph, and he was subsequently called to the bench of Judge Stiness and congratulated on his success. His first administration entrenched him firmly in the hearts and in the confidence of the people of Providence, and at the close of his term of office he was renominated by the Democrats and carried the city by 10,000 votes in the campaign of 1896 in which William McKinley, presidential candidate, obtained a majority of 7,000 votes. Every election district in the city gave Mr. McGuinness a majority. Implicit confidence was placed in his integrity and in his ability, and he was not hampered henceforward in his constructive work on behalf of the city. It was said that the Council and Board of Aldermen never passed a bill over his veto. In his second administration came the conflict with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, one of the last pieces of official business which he handled, and which evidences the close guard which he kept on the interests of the people of Providence. The road had agreed to protect passengers by rainsheds in the new station then building in Providence, and had made contract to that effect. Two days before the station was to have opened, Mayor McGuinness consulted with the late Francis A. Colwell, city solicitor, on the fulfilling of the specifications of the contract, and finding that the rainsheds had not been erected forbade the opening of the station until the road had fulfilled its contract. President Clark was notified, and the case came before the courts of Rhode Island, the verdict of the court going to Mayor McGuinness. A year later the sheds were completed and permission given the city to occupy the station. Every fibre and nerve was strained during this conflict, and pressure was brought to bear on him from all sides. In fulfilling duties which he might easily have delegated to lesser officials, but gave his personal attention because of their vital importance to the city, he undermined his health and undoubtedly shortened his life. He was stricken with a nervous breakdown in the midst of his administrative work, and in 1898 was compelled to resign his office and go South in an attempt to restore his shattered strength. Partially recovered he returned to Providence and established himself in legal practise in the city, building up a large and important practise which, however, he was obliged to abandon because of failing health. He again went South to return home only two weeks before his death. He died in Providence, April 21, 1901, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

Mayor McGuinness was well known in the professional organizations and legal societies of Rhode Island. He was a member of the American Bar Association, of the Rhode Island Historical Society, the West Side Club, the University Club, the Wannamoisett Golf Club,

the Press Club, the Reform Club of New York, the Clover Club of Boston, and others. For many years he had been supreme trustee of the Catholic Knights of America. For two years he was president of the Brownson Lyceum. He had been a well-known figure in military affairs throughout his career, recognizing early the importance of a State system of military control in time of dissention. He became connected with the Fifth Battalion of Rhode Island Militia, and was its adjutant from 1879 to 1881, when he was promoted to the rank of major, which he held until 1881.

Edwin D. McGuinness married, in Providence, November 22, 1881, Ellen T. Noonan, daughter of Timothy and Ellen (Couch) Noonan. They were the parents of one daughter, Mary Frances, who resides with her mother at No. 131 Hope street. Mrs. McGuinness is well known in social circles in Providence, and has been prominently connected with much charitable and benevolent work.

The death of Edwin D. McGuinness, in the midst of a promising career and in the best period of his life was deeply mourned in Providence. The sorrow which attended his death went far beyond the ordinary perfunctory regret which attends the death of men of public importance who have not reached the hearts of the men with whom they have come in contact. The "Providence News" said editorially: "There was much crowded into his career of forty-five years that will long be affectionately remembered. * * * As a friend and a man Edwin D. McGuinness's career will long be a sweet memory in the keeping of hundreds of his fellow-citizens. He was always kind, unaffected and earnest in his devotion to those who had the pleasure of his friendship. Nothing that he achieved affected the frankness and simplicity of his character that first won him friends, and none will regret him more or longer than those that knew him as a man." The "Providence Journal" paid the following tribute to the former mayor: "In the death of Edwin D. McGuinness the city of Providence has lost a useful citizen and an honorable man. To no small extent, indeed, was he a victim to his sense of duty, for the burden placed on him as mayor had much to do with impairing his health. His election to that office was the first great triumph here for independence in politics. All the influence of the machine was arrayed against him. He was a Democrat in a community normally Republican by a large majority. * * * Mr. McGuinness won by reason of the belief in his ability and character and the confidence in the sincerity of his purpose to administer the affairs of the city on a business-like basis. How well he fulfilled expectation everyone knows. It was to him first of all that the success of the fight against the New Haven road in the matter of train-sheds was due; and his administration of his office was throughout particularly commendable."

Another tribute is as follows: "Edwin D. McGuinness possessed the characteristics which made public men popular, and it was in view of this fact partially that it was easy for those who six years ago believed conditions at the City Hall should be somewhat changed to make him the rallying figure in their movement. They made him mayor, and as mayor he made the men who were responsible for him proud of their choice.

in his entire career as the official head of the city there was not one act which evoked harsh criticism, or which did other than redound to the benefit of the municipality."

FRANK A. WATERMAN—The Rhode Island Watermans have been among the strong and forceful characters of the State, and have wielded large influence in every branch of its life from the very founding of the colony. The family is one of the oldest in Rhode Island, and has allied itself with some of the most prominent of the historic families of the State. Its coming to New England dates from a period less than a decade after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. The late Frank A. Waterman, of Providence, long a well-known figure in business and mercantile circles in the city, was a member of this family, and a descendant of the founder of the line in America, Richard Waterman. The Waterman coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Or a buck's head gules.

(I) Richard Waterman, immigrant ancestor and founder of the family in New England, was born in England, about 1590. He emigrated from the mother country in 1629, and settled in Salem, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, early in that year. He is alluded to in a letter from the "Company of Massachusetts Bay," dated at Gravesend, England, April 17, 1629, and addressed to Mr. Endicott. The letter says that Richard Waterman's "chief employment will be to get you good venison." On September 4, 1632, he was allowed forty shillings for killing a wolf at Salem about two months prior to that date. On December 25, 1637, his name appears in a list of inhabitants, and at this time seven persons formed his family. Shortly after this date his peculiar religious views drew upon him the charge of heresy, and he was banished. On March 12, 1638, summons was to go out for him to appear in court and answer to charge preferred against him if he had not already left the colony. Richard Waterman joined Roger Williams in Providence early in 1638, and on October 8, of that year, was one of the twelve persons to whom Roger Williams deeded land that he bought of Canonicus and Miantonomi. In 1639 he was one of the twelve original members and founder of the First Baptist Church in America. On July 27, 1640, he and thirty-eight others signed the agreement for a form of government. On January 12, 1643, he and ten others bought of Miantonomi, for one hundred and forty-four fathoms of wampum, the tract called Shawomet, i. e. Warwick. He was among the band of Gortonites arraigned at Boston on October 17, 1643, he and other men having surrendered to the armed expedition sent against them by Massachusetts. They were assured that they should go "as freeman and neighbors" when captured, but notwithstanding this they were committed to jail and their captors took "eighty head of cattle besides swine and goats." The sentence of the court was imprisonment for most of the offenders, but Richard Waterman was released on payment of a fine, only to be again arrested later and then imprisoned. The sentence declared that "Richard Waterman being found erroneous, heretical and obstinate," it was agreed that he should be detained prisoner until September, unless

five magistrates saw fit cause to send him away. When released, the penalty of a return to Massachusetts was to be death. On September 2, 1650, he was fined £2, 12s., at Providence. He was made a freeman in 1655, and in 1655-56-58 served as commissioner. In 1656 he was jurymen, and in 1658 warden. On February 19, 1665, he had lot No. 79 in the division of public lands. Richard Waterman was a colonel of the militia, and for many years distinguished himself in many branches of public service. He lived at Providence and Newport. Richard Waterman married Bethiah —, who died October 3, 1680. He died October 26, 1673.

(II) Nathaniel Waterman, son of Richard and Bethiah Waterman, was born in 1637. On May 31, 1666, in Providence, R. I., whither he had removed with his father and family in 1638, he took the oath of allegiance to the King. He became a prominent figure in the life of Providence at an early date, and in 1668-78-80-81-83-85-90-97-99-1702 was deputy to the General Court. On August 14, 1676, he was one of those to whom a whole share in the Indian captives was voted. He had been one of those who "staid and went not away" in King Philip's War. In 1676-81-82-83-86-87-89-91-93-94-95-96-97-1700-1-2-3-4-5-6-7, he was a member of the Town Council. On July 1, 1679, "Nathaniel Waterman and his mother" were taxed 18s. 9d. In February, 1711, he deeded his homestead lot with all real and personal estate to his son Richard, half at date and half at death of himself and his wife. He married, on March 14, 1663, Susanna Carder, daughter of Richard Carder, and they were the parents of five children. Nathaniel Waterman died on March 23, 1712, and his will, proved on April 23, of the same year, was administered by his son Richard. The inventory of his estate amounted to £1,019, 3s. 7d. He was one of the wealthiest men of his day in Providence, a prominent figure in its life, and highly respected as a citizen and public servant. He had five children: Bethiah, born 1664, died 1742; Nathaniel, born 1665, died 1725; Richard; Benjamin, of further mention; Ann.

(III) Captain Benjamin Waterman, son of Nathaniel and Susanna (Carder) Waterman, was born in Providence, in 1674, and died there, May 11, 1762. He resided in Providence during the early part of his life, later removing to Johnston. On December 20, 1700, he had seventeen acres laid out. There is no record of his having taken an active part in public life. He was a farmer, and the owner of considerable property both in Providence and Johnston. On March 14, 1739, he deeded to his son Job, for love, etc., fifty and a quarter acres and thirty poles of land near Abbott's pond on the east side of the road to Killingly, also another acre, orchard and fencing. His will, proved May 29, 1762, names his son Job, and grandson Gideon Waterman, as executors. His sons Benjamin and Charles predeceased him. The inventory of his estate was rated at £3,214, 18s. This branch of the early Waterman family was one of the wealthiest of the time, controlling large estates. No record exists of the marriage of Benjamin Waterman. The names of his children appear, however.

(IV) Benjamin (2) Waterman, son of Benjamin (1) Waterman, was born in Johnston, R. I., in 1703, the eldest son, and first child. He was a prosperous farmer

and large landowner of Johnston, and one of its first citizens. He married, and among his children was Benjamin, mentioned below.

(V) Benjamin (3) Waterman, son of Benjamin (2) Waterman, was born in Johnston, R. I., February 22, 1740, and died there, after a lifelong residence in the town, on November 30, 1832. He was a farmer and well-known citizen. Benjamin (3) Waterman married Sarah Sheldon, daughter of Nicholas Sheldon, of Johnston, R. I., in November, 1769, and among their children was Nicholas Waterman, mentioned below.

(VI) Nicholas Waterman, son of Benjamin (3) and Sarah (Sheldon) Waterman, was born in Johnston, R. I., October 19, 1780, and died there, December 17, 1867. He married Mahala Russell Smith, daughter of Alpheus and Mary Smith.

(VII) Jeremiah Randall Waterman, son of Nicholas and Mahala Russell (Smith) Waterman, was born in Johnston, R. I., November 11, 1815, and died there September 30, 1892. He married, on January 20, 1835, Polly Smith Knight, daughter of Sanford and Amy (Wilbur) Knight of Smithfield, R. I. They were the parents of two children: 1. George M., who died March 2, 1842. 2. Alpheus Smith, mentioned below.

(VIII) Alpheus Smith Waterman, son of Jeremiah Randall and Polly Smith (Knight) Waterman, was born in Johnston, R. I., March 21, 1836. He removed to Providence in the early fifties, and established himself there in business at an early date. The firm of A. S. Waterman was favorably and widely-known among business and mercantile enterprises in Providence for several decades. Alpheus Smith Waterman married (first) Betsy Harris Parkis. He married (second) Rebecca P. Remington, June 14, 1857, and died in Providence, October 25, 1907.

(IX) Frank A. Waterman, son of Alpheus Smith and Betsey Harris (Parkis) Waterman, was born in Providence, R. I., September 22, 1854. He received his early education in the private and public schools of the city, and was graduated from the Benefit High School in the class of June, 1872. In July, of the same year, he entered the employ of the firm of Ivy Mason & Company, meat packers, of Providence. He rose rapidly in the employ of the firm, and was advanced gradually through positions of importance. He continued his connection with Ivy Mason & Company until 1903, when he retired from active business life. He then became interested in the business of his father, Alpheus Smith Waterman, and continued in the capacity of adviser and silent partner until the time of his death. He was a business man of keen foresight, and fine executive ability, and was well known and highly respected in business circles in Providence.

Mr. Waterman was a Democrat in political affiliations, deeply interested in the welfare of the City of Providence. Although he fulfilled to the utmost his duty as a citizen, he had no aspirations toward public office. He was a member of Harmony Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He attended the Universalist church of Providence, and was a loyal supporter of all its charities and philanthropies for many years.

On October 15, 1878, Mr. Waterman married, in Rhode Island, Frances Briggs, daughter of Christopher

Spencer and Barbara Cornell (Greene) Briggs. Mrs. Briggs is a descendant of one of the best known branches of the famous Greenes of Rhode Island, and also traces her ancestry from the early Cornells. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is well known in social circles in Providence. Mrs. Waterman resides at the Waterman home at No. 1020 Westminister street. Mr. and Mrs. Waterman were the parents of one son, Frank Briggs Waterman, born July 17, 1881; he married, July 15, 1906, Helen Isabel Marr, of Chicago. Frank A. Waterman died at his home in Providence, R. I., March 29, 1910.

WILLIS SIDNEY DRUMMOND—In November, 1914, Willis S. Drummond was elected senator from the city of Cranston, his service to his State and city antedating his senatorial service by several years. He is a son of Horace H. Drummond, a substantial farmer of Sidney, Me., who died in 1910, aged seventy years, and his wife, Elmira (Bowman) Drummond, who died March 25, 1874, aged twenty-nine. Mr. and Mrs. Drummond were the parents of two sons: Willis S. and Clarence H., both residents of Providence, R. I., partners in business, proprietors of Drummond's Hand Laundry, No. 121 Laura street.

Willis S. Drummond was born in Sidney, Me., March 25, 1870, and there was educated in the grade and high schools, completing his studies at Oakland High School. His youth was spent on the farm, but the life of an agriculturist did not appeal to his active, energetic nature, and he began his outside career as a machinist's apprentice, going six months later to the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., there remaining three years, learning blacksmithing. He next spent a year at Cambridge, Mass., mastering tool making and dressing, coming to Providence, R. I., at the end of that period. In Providence he gained his first introduction to the hand laundry while filling the position of engineer to the American Laundry Company. He remained three years as engineer and washman, then was in business in Auburn, R. I., a few years, then in 1902 established in Providence Drummond's Hand Laundry, in association with his brother. The first location was at Trinity square, but three years later increased business demanded larger facilities, and a move was made to the present location, No. 121 Laura street, where a prosperous business has rewarded the energy and ability which the partners have put into its development. Mr. Drummond is also a stockholder and director in the Swiss Cleaning Company, one of the most modern institutions of its kind in New England.

A resident of Cranston, Dr. Drummond being in sympathy with the dominant Republican party, early and ably manifested his interest in public affairs, serving as a member of the Town Council for one year, served in the Cranston Ward Committee, and was elected a member of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1914 he was a candidate of his party for Senate, was elected, and since January, 1915, has served as a state senator, his committees, education, engrossed bills, judiciary, and pardons. Senator Drummond is a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with Doric Lodge, Providence Chapter, Providence Council, St.



W. S. Drummond

John's Commandery, Knights Templar; and Palestine Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Drummond married, in Bath, Me., June 10, 1900, Emma Mayo, daughter of Noah and Kate (Healey) Mayo, of Bath, her parents deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Drummond are the parents of two daughters: Mary Eleanor, born July 9, 1904; and Lois Sidney, born January 27, 1912.

HENRY TOWNSEND GRANT—Massachusetts and Rhode Island have been the home of branches of the Grant family since the middle of the seventeenth century. The earliest record of the name in New England is found in Watertown, Mass., whither Christopher Grant, who was born in England in 1608, immigrated prior to 1635. His descendants are numerous in Massachusetts. Branches of the family have achieved considerable distinction in American life and affairs. General Ulysses S. Grant, famous soldier, and eighteenth president of the United States, was a descendant of Matthew Grant, a Scotchman, who settled in Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. The family has contributed many famous men to the professions, the industries, and to public affairs.

The late Henry Townsend Grant, for many years a prominent merchant and manufacturer of Providence, R. I., was born in Warren, March 3, 1817, the son of Joseph and Sarah (Hubbard) Grant; he was a grandson of Shubael (1) and Elizabeth (Thurber) Grant, and great-grandson of Joseph and Rosamond (Guernsey) Grant, and was descended both paternally and maternally from notable Rhode Island and Massachusetts families. He was educated in the schools of Plainfield, and on completing his education began immediately his business career. He was engaged in business with his uncle, Solomon Townsend, for several years, finally severing this connection to enter the cigar manufacturing business. In conjunction with this he conducted a wholesale and retail store on High street. At a later date he became interested in cotton manufacturing projects, and for a period engaged in cotton manufacturing at Southbridge. He purchased the Columbian Mill at Southbridge, which he controlled until his retirement from active business life.

For several decades Mr. Grant was a prominent figure in public life and in political circles in Providence. He served ably and well as a member of the Rhode Island State Legislature, and later was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen. His service in public office was of the most disinterested type. Deeply interested in the welfare and civic development of Providence, he espoused every measure calculated to advance this end. He was widely known in Providence and respected both in business and public circles for the unimpeachable integrity of all his actions. Mr. Grant was at one time captain of the fire department. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. In addition to the business interests above mentioned, he was also actively engaged in the real estate business, and built several public buildings and private dwellings in Providence. He was the builder of the Narragansett block. On October 5, 1841, Mr. Grant married Mary Mason

Howard, a native of Providence, daughter of William A. and Harriet (Barton) Howard. Mrs. Grant died in 1904. They were the parents of the following children: 1. W. A. H., for several years connected with the business enterprises of his father; later engaged in the coal business and in manufacturing in Olneyville; he married Sarah Marsh, and they were the parents of a son, Howard Marsh Grant, who died April 7, 1916; he left a daughter Dorothy. 2. Henry Tyler, former president of the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, and at the time of his death, April 24, 1915, was also president of the Narragansett Company; was engaged in manufacturing in Olneyville; married Annie Manton. 3. Frank B., manufacturer of cotton and woolen goods at Olneyville; connected with the Mathewson Alkali Company; died August 2, 1917. 4. Mary, married Charles H. Bowker; children: Frank S., Charles Grant, Mary, now Mrs. Lincoln. 5. Jessie, a resident of Providence. Henry Townsend Grant died at his home in Providence, October 19, 1903.

GEORGE A. PERRY, one of the prominent citizens of Providence, R. I., where he lives retired, after an active life at No. 1335 North Main street, this city, is a member of an old New England family, his ancestors having originally settled at Roxbury and Sherburn, Mass., where for many generations they resided and followed the occupation of farming. He is a son of Edward and Hannah (White) Perry, both natives of Brookline, Mass., where the former was born in the year 1799. In the year 1826, Mr. Perry, Sr., moved from Brookline to Rhode Island and rented the Tom Arnold farm which he conducted for seventeen years, and then bought a farm near Providence, which is now the site of the Butler Hospital, and there carried on agricultural operations for two years. He also conducted a market for a time, but his principal occupation was farming, in which line he was engaged during practically his entire life. Later he sold this place to the Butler Hospital, and bought in place of it the farm known as the Tom Arnold place, consisting of some two hundred acres of valuable land. He was assisted in the operation of this place by his brothers, Dexter and William Perry, and made his home there until his death, January 4, 1850. He improved this place greatly, clearing it of rock, and planting it with many fruit trees, establishing there a large and successful orchard. In politics Mr. Perry, Sr., was a Whig and was for many years active in the affairs of this community. He married Hannah White, a native of Brookline, Mass., who survived him for many years, making her home on the old farm. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Perry were the parents of five children, as follows: 1. Edward, Jr., who after his father's death carried on the operation on the old farm, and died there at the age of fifty-five years; he married Frances Edwards, and they were the parents of three children: Edward D., a farmer, located on Rochambeau avenue, a part of the old Perry homestead; Carrie F., who resides with Edward D.; and Charles M., a member of the House of Representatives from Coventry, a graduate of Brown University. 2. Lucy W., who died at the age of thirty-one. 3. Frederick R., who died in 1854. 4. Sarah E., who was em-

ployed as a teacher in the schools of Providence for about twenty years, and died in 1910. 5. George A., with whose career we are here especially concerned.

George A. Perry was born May 2, 1842, on the Swan Point farm, and passed his childhood in this location. He remained on the old farm until 1882, in the meantime gaining his education at the local public schools, and thereafter continuing the work on the place in association with his elder brother. In 1882, most of the property was sold and is now used as the beautiful Swan Point Cemetery, but about twenty acres still remain in the possession of the family, their property known as the East avenue plot, being a portion of the old place. In the year 1891 Mr. Perry purchased a valuable property on North Main street, Providence, and erected a handsome dwelling at No. 1335, and here resides at the present time. He has also purchased other property in the city, and built several handsome houses, located in the same general section of Providence. Mr. Perry has always made his home in the north end of the city since the time of his birth, and has become a well-known figure in the life of this region. In politics Mr. Perry is a Republican, but has never taken a very active part in public affairs.

George A. Perry was united in marriage, December 9, 1868, at Providence, with Ellen D. Potter, daughter of Alfred and Ann C. (Olney) Potter, and a descendant of old and highly respected Rhode Island families on both sides of the house.

EDWARD SUMNER MACOMBER is engaged in the cotton business as a broker and merchant with offices at No. 18 South Water street, Providence, R. I. He comes of a Massachusetts family, and was born near New Bedford, Mass., April 26, 1880, a son of William P. Macomber, now deceased, and Nellie A. (Tucker) Macomber, who now resides in New Bedford.

After preparing for college at the old Friends' Academy, he entered Brown University in the class of 1904. After three years at the institution his desire to take up a business career caused him to leave college and accept a position with P. C. Headley, Jr., a successful cotton broker of New Bedford. For three years he remained with Mr. Headley, learning the details of the cotton business in the meantime, and left him to become associated with the cotton house of George H. McFadden & Brother, of this city. This was the beginning of Mr. Macomber's residence at Providence, which has continued unbrokenly ever since. He remained with Mr. McFadden six years as salesman and then, severing his connection with them, opened his present office to engage in the same line of business on his own account. That was in the summer of 1912, and with untiring energy and attention to details Mr. Macomber was successful from the start and has now established a business which evidently is proving most remunerative. Mr. Macomber is not one to seek public offices, preferring rather to spend his spare time with his family or to engage in outdoor recreation,—horses and dogs being his hobbies. His home at No. 134 Blackstone boulevard, with its spacious grounds, is an example of attention to the smallest detail, characteristic of the owner. Within

may be found a collection of antiques, the pride of both Mr. and Mrs. Macomber and ranking among the finest privately owned. Mr. Macomber is a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity, a Free Mason, and also a member of the Wannamoisett Country Club.

Edward Sumner Macomber was united in marriage, June 5, 1907, at Providence, with Emily Brainard Day, a daughter of James W. and Annie R. (Allen) Day, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Macomber have two children: Virginia Day, born Feb. 18, 1910, and now attending Lincoln School, and Brainard Tucker, born Aug. 23, 1916.

GEORGE HOLMES BRAYTON—Both Massachusetts and Rhode Island Brayton families descend from Francis Brayton, who was born in 1612, came to New England, was received an inhabitant of Portsmouth, R. I., in 1643, a freeman in 1655, a commissioner, 1662-63, deputy, 1669-70-79 and 1684, and died in 1692. Francis and Mary Brayton were the parents of two sons, Francis (2) and Stephen, through whom the Braytons of early New England ancestry descend, George Holmes Brayton, of Providence, R. I., tracing through six generations, he the son of Francis, son of Borden, son of David, son of Benjamin, son of Francis (2), son of Francis (1) Brayton, the founder.

(II) Francis (2) Brayton, son of Francis (1) Brayton, accompanied his parents to Portsmouth, R. I., and was admitted a freeman, April 30, 1672. He married Mary Fish, who died April 4, 1747, daughter of Thomas and Mary Fish. The line of descent is through Benjamin, the youngest of their six children. Francis (2) Brayton died January 30, 1718.

(III) Benjamin Brayton, son of Francis (2) Brayton, was born September 8, 1695, and died April 2, 1749. He was a resident of Portsmouth, R. I., and at one time lived in Tiverton, for in the records of that town the births of all his children are recorded. He married, November 12, 1719, Mary Butts, daughter of Zaccheus and Sarah Butts. The eldest child of Benjamin and Mary (Butts) Brayton was David Brayton, great-grandfather of George Holmes Brayton.

(IV) David Brayton, son of Benjamin Brayton, was born August 5, 1720. He was recorded in both Portsmouth and Tiverton. He was a man of importance in Newport, moderator of town meetings, peacemaker, and general advisor. During the Revolution he was obliged to move across the river to Tiverton, where he had large holdings of land and cattle. He married, November 25, 1742, Deborah Borden, of an ancient and influential family, and they were the parents of six children, all of record in Tiverton birth lists.

(V) Borden Brayton, youngest of the children of David and Deborah (Borden) Brayton, was born May 25, 1760. He married, September 12, 1784, Mary Remington, daughter of Joseph Remington, and in Tiverton the births of all their children are recorded. Their children were: Deborah, born May 23, 1785; Thomas, born Dec. 30, 1786, was captain of the first passenger boat which ran between Providence and Fall River, and his son, Captain Benjamin Brayton, ran a steamer between Providence and New York for thirty years; Innocent, born Feb. 11, 1789; Abigail, Jan. 27, 1791;



Edward S. Macomber



The American Historical Society

Theodore F. Dexter

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

avid, Oct. 16, 1792; Hannah, May 9, 1794; Francis, mentioned below; Sarah, July 18, 1799; Patience, Nov. 1802; Borden, Oct. 29, 1804; and Mary, June 10, 1808. (VI) Francis Brayton, seventh child of Borden and Mary (Remington) Brayton, was born in Tiverton, R. I., March 20, 1797. He was engaged in farming a good part of his life, and was also a manufacturer of soap at Fall River, Mass., and near New Bedford, Mass. He married Agnes Lake, of Tiverton, R. I., and they were the parents of George Holmes, mentioned below.

(VII) George Holmes Brayton, of the seventh American generation of the Rhode Island family founded by Francis Brayton, and son of Francis and Agnes (Lake) Brayton, was born at Fall River, Mass., July 18, 1838, and is now a retired resident of Providence, R. I., having just attained octogenarian honors. He grew up upon the farm, and attended public schools, but had the great misfortune of being deprived of a mother's love when but a small boy. At the age of sixteen years began learning the mason's trade under Gideon T. Sawyer, of New Bedford, Mass., and after becoming a journeyman mason came to Providence, R. I., and for sixteen years continued in the employ of Ellery Milford, and other contractors of Providence. At the end of that period he abandoned his trade, and soon afterward moved to New Bedford, Mass., where he opened store at No. 448 South Water street, corner of Howland, for the wholesale and retail dealing in hay, grain, butter, lard, eggs, teas, coffees, and flour of all grades. His venture proved a most successful one, and as business increased Mr. Brayton enlarged his place, finally moving to a larger store on Dartmouth street, where he developed a very large business, especially in grain. He built up a high and honorable reputation for fair dealing, and in success and prosperity continued business in New Bedford until 1908, when he sold out and bought a Massachusetts farm. Later he retired from connection with business and moved to Providence, where at his home, No. 8 East street, he is enjoying the rewards of a well spent life. For many years the Braytons have been connected in membership with the Methodist Episcopal church, while in his political faith Mr. Brayton is a Republican. He has never sought nor desired political office, but has ever taken a lively interest in public affairs, and neglected none of the duties of a good citizen. Wherever known he is esteemed, and no man has warmer, truer friends.

Mr. Brayton married, in Providence, in 1872, Maria Louise Crowell, born in Providence, daughter of Anthony and Hannah (Duncan) Crowell. Mrs. Brayton died in March, 1893. Anthony Crowell was a member of the firm, Nichols & Crowell, shipping merchants of Providence, he coming to that city at the age of seventeen, and there residing until his death in 1899, at the age of seventy-seven. He was a man of enterprise and public spirit, an ardent Republican, and highly regarded as a business man and citizen. Anthony and Hannah (Duncan) Crowell were the parents of children: Freeman W., who died in 1917, leaving a daughter, Mrs. Richard Moore, and a son, Frederick A. Crowell; Maria Louise, married George Holmes Brayton; Mona F., married Charles Bradford Baird, he born in

Grafton, Vt., and for thirty-seven years until his death, in 1888, connected with the police force. Mr. and Mrs. Brayton were the parents of two children: Laura Frances, who married Edward Rogers, of New Bedford, both of whom are now deceased; and Alice Louise, who died in infancy.

THEODORE F. DEXTER, deceased, for several decades a prominent figure in business and public life in the city of Central Falls and vicinity, died at his home there, April 17, 1905, at the close of a career which had brought him the respect and love of his fellow men, and had shed honor on a name which has carried prestige and influence in Rhode Island affairs for two and a half centuries.

Theodore Frelinghuysen Dexter was born in Cumberland, October 28, 1844, the son of John A. and Margaret Greene (Slocum) Dexter. He came of most distinguished ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides. Rev. Gregory Dexter, progenitor of the Dexter family in America, was conspicuous in the early Colonial history of Providence. He had accompanied Roger Williams to America, and subsequently followed him in his exile to Providence. He was a man of great force of intellect, and an able leader, traits which have been marked in his descendants for many generations. It was he who, in 1643, had printed for Roger Williams in London the first edition of the latter's dictionary of the Indian language. He was the first accomplished printer who came to the colony, and although he did not pursue the business here, he printed with his own hands the first almanac for the meridian of Providence. He was pastor of the Providence church in 1699, and of him it was written: "Mr. Dexter by all accounts was not only a wellbred man, but remarkably pious. He was never observed to laugh, seldom to smile, and so earnest was he in his ministry that he could hardly forebear preaching when he came into a house, or met with a concourse of people out of doors." Mr. Dexter was descended maternally from Major Slocum, who was descended from Giles Slocum, founder of the family in Rhode Island. The early family were members of the Society of Friends, and successive generations in some lines hold to the old faith. Theodore F. Dexter was a man of strong character, and was but eighteen years of age when he enlisted in the Union Army, serving in Company F, Twelfth Regiment ("The Fighting Twelfth") Rhode Island Infantry. During the thirteen months of his service, he participated in several of the most stirring engagements of the war, among them the hard fought battle of Fredericksburg. At first a member of the Army of the Potomac, he later was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, with which he was discharged. On his return home he resumed the trade of carpentry, and later engaged in contracting and building, establishing himself in Central Falls, in 1868. Here he rose to a leading position in the trade. From earliest manhood he was identified with the Republican party and held important offices in the organization. While living in the old town of Lincoln, he served as assessor of taxes and in other offices; he was first elected in 1891, and filled office continuously until 1897. In Central Falls he

was elected a member of the Common Council in 1897, and was re-elected in 1898, 1899, and 1900. In 1901 he was elected alderman from the Third Ward. He was returned to office in 1902, and in both years was chosen president of that body. In 1901 he was elected a representative from Central Falls in the General Assembly, was renominated in 1902, and at the ensuing election, though defeated, ran far ahead of his ticket. He was a man of unblemished integrity, and in his entire tenure of office used his utmost endeavor to advance the cause of the public weal. He never let expediency affect his conduct either as a public man or as a private citizen, and always stood as a type of the ideal American, taking his share in the burdens of the community, and serving it with faithfulness and unsparing zeal.

Mr. Dexter was past commander of Ballou Post, No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic, and for several years served as aide on the staff of the commander of the Rhode Island Department, and as a member of the staff of the National Commander-in-Chief. A few years prior to his death he was a delegate from the Rhode Island Department to the National Encampment, held at San Francisco. He was long prominent in Masonic circles in the State. He was a member and past master of Jenks Lodge, No. 24, Free and Accepted Masons, of Central Falls; Pawtucket Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Pawtucket Council, No. 2, Royal and Select Masters; Holy Sepulchre Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar; Palestine Shrine, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of North America; and Rhode Island Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

Theodore F. Dexter married Harriet Emma Tingley, daughter of Lyman Lafayette and Bethia (Baxter) Tingley, and a descendant of the patriot, Benjamin Tingley, who rendered notable service in the Colonial wars and in the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Dexter were the parents of the following children: 1. Henry C., a sketch of whom follows. 2. Theodore Everett, born March 10, 1876, assistant principal of the Hope Street High School of Providence. 3. Roscoe Morton, mentioned elsewhere. 4. Myrtle Tingley, born Nov. 3, 1879. 5. Ruth Augusta, born Jan. 8, 1887.

HENRY C. DEXTER—In the manufacturing circles of Pawtucket, the name of Dexter is one held in high esteem, for ability, integrity and public spirit. The position won in the community by Henry C. Dexter is in accordance with the family tradition, and is at the same time the result of his own efforts and ability, and in no way owing to the prestige of the family name or the influence of another man's achievements.

Mr. Dexter is a son of Theodore F. and Harriet Emma (Tingley) Dexter. He was born May 12, 1869, in Central Falls, and as a boy attended the public schools of his native town. He was an ambitious boy, and his restless energy longed for the outlet which he hoped to find in a business career. His was not the type of mind fitted for scholarly pursuits. He wanted to be up and doing, and he early found employment with the Greene & Daniels Manufacturing Company, the position being that of junior clerk; he later became

bookkeeper for the company. From this he was promoted to the office of treasurer, in which capacity he served for ten years. In all he was identified with this firm for twenty-five years. During this period he has become interested in other undertakings; among these was the Warwick Lace Works, of which he has been president since its organization. Mr. Dexter has twice visited European markets to purchase yarns and machinery for the company. The present flourishing state of the Warwick Lace Works is in large measure due to his business genius and his indefatigable efforts on its behalf. The plant is equipped with the latest and best machinery obtainable. Since 1915 Mr. Dexter has been connected with the Fales & Jenks Machine Company of Pawtucket as sales agent and as one of their most valued and trusted men. Active in his business relations, with a ready courtesy and sympathy for all, he is a man who is a conspicuous figure in the industrial circles of the city. He commands the esteem of the whole community. Mr. Dexter is a Republican in political affiliation, and takes an active interest in all matters which concern the welfare of the community.

Mr. Dexter is a member and an ex-president of the To-Kalon Club of Pawtucket, and was very active in the building of the new club house in 1908. He is also a member and an ex-president of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Dexter holds the office of Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Rhode Island, and is also a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants. He holds membership in the Rhode Island Country Club, Wannamoisett Country Club, Ninigret Country Club, Quacompaug Lodge, Squantum Association of Providence; the Turk's Head Club of Providence, and in several similar organizations. He is very active in Masonic bodies, and is one of the foremost Masons of the State. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 10, Free and Accepted Masons; Pawtucket Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; Pawtucket Council, No. 12, Royal and Select Masters; Holy Sepulchre Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar; Rhode Island Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. He is an officer in the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts, and Rhode Island; a district deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island; past potentate of Palestine Shrine, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of North America. Under appointment of Governor Beeckman, Mr. Dexter served as a member and chairman of the local board for Division No. 7, State of Rhode Island under the selective service law. He has been prominently identified with numerous war activities. He is a member of Captain A. K. Tilton Camp, Sons of Veterans, of Pawtucket. Mr. Dexter is also a member and ex-president of the Southern New England Textile Club; member of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers; and a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

ROSCOE M. DEXTER—A conspicuous figure in the professional life of the city of Pawtucket, and Central Falls, R. I., Roscoe M. Dexter is a leader among the progressive men of the community. He



Charles R. Brayton

This photo was taken on the day General Brayton enlisted in the U. S. Army,
age 21, 1861, as First Lieutenant

comes of fine old Rhode Island stock, and is the son of the late Theodore Frelinghuysen Dexter and his wife, Harriet Emma (Tingley) Dexter.

Mr. Dexter was born in Central Falls, R. I., November 3, 1877. He was prepared for college in the public schools of the town, and matriculated at Brown University with the class of 1900. After taking his degree at Brown, he attended the law school of Harvard University for two years. He was admitted to the bar in Rhode Island, May 23, 1903. Since that time he has continued the practise of his profession in Pawtucket, steadily making his way to the front-ranks. A man of keen, alert and vigorous mentality, his integrity and his public-spirit endear him to a large circle of friends. He served as judge of probate in Central Falls for three years, and has served as the clerk of the Eleventh District Court since 1913. In political affiliation Mr. Dexter is a Republican, and for twenty years has been a member of the Republican City Committee, and was for three years chairman of the same. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons; Pawtucket Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; Pawtucket Council, No. 2, Royal and Select Masters; Holy Sepulchre Commandery, Knights Templar, and Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also active in club life, and is a member of the Pawtucket Golf Club, the To-Kalon Club, the Pawtucket Business Men's Association, and the University Glee Club of Providence, of which he is secretary. Mr. Dexter finds the leisure in a very busy life to devote some time to historical research, and has made himself to a certain extent an authority in this line. He is a member of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; was Government Appeal Agent for Central Falls under the selective service or draft regulations during the war; also member of the Legal Advisory Board for the town of Lincoln; was engaged in all the Red Cross, Liberty Bond, Red Triangle and other drives during the war; is a member of the Sons of Veterans; past commander of Sylvester B. Hiscox Camp, No. 14, Sons of Veterans of Central Falls, and division counsellor of Sons of Veterans of Rhode Island.

GENERAL CHARLES RAY BRAYTON—The name Brayton is an ancient English patronymic of local origin, and is found in records and registers of an early date. The family in America dates from the beginning of Colonial immigration, and has been continuous in New England since the year 1643, when Francis Brayton, immigrant ancestor and founder, was received as an inhabitant of Portsmouth, in the Colony of Rhode Island. The name is a notable one in the history of American affairs. In the direct line of the late General Charles Ray Brayton were many men whose names are of vital interest in New England annals. The Brayton coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Azure two chevrons between as many mullets or.
Crest—A mullet or.

(I) Directly descended from the progenitor, Francis Brayton, through a line of forbears who helped to lay the foundations of Rhode Island, was Daniel Brayton,

a conspicuous figure in public life throughout the early colony prior to the American Revolution, a large landowner, and gentleman of parts. Daniel Brayton married Elizabeth Atwood, and they were the parents of one son, Charles, mentioned below.

(II) Charles Brayton, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Atwood) Brayton, was born in the town of Warwick, R. I., October 31, 1772. He attended the local schools, but supplemented his education at home with the aid of his father and mother. Early in life he learned the trade of blacksmith, but later abandoned this to enter the field of public affairs, for which he was well fitted both by reason of diligent study and tastes. In 1794 he was admitted a freeman of Warwick, and in the following year was elected to the office of constable.

At the outbreak of the Revolution he enlisted in the Pawtuxet Rangers and served under Captain Benjamin Arnold. In 1796 he was chosen first lieutenant of the Second Company of Warwick Militia, and in 1797 elected captain. In 1798 he became town sergeant and collector of taxes, in which office he served for five years. During this entire period he was studying earnestly to prepare himself for more important public posts. In 1804 Charles Brayton was chosen town clerk of Warwick, and continued to fill that office until his death, with the assistance of his sons in later years, when his time was employed with larger affairs. In 1813 he was chosen Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1808 he became colonel of the famous Kentish Artillery, and commanded the corps for five years. In 1814 Judge Brayton was elected Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, and served for four years. Confidence in his integrity and ability to administer the duties of this important office was implicit, and so great was the general belief in his knowledge and sense of equity that many cases were privately submitted to him and his advice was accepted and sought as a finality in matters of controversy. Judge Brayton was elected to the Rhode Island General Assembly in 1820, and returned to office for many years. In 1822 he was a member of the House called to revise the laws of the State. In 1824 he was a member of the convention called to frame a new constitution, which, however, was not accepted by the people. In 1827, on the reorganization of the judiciary of the State, he was elected judge of the Supreme Court, and continued to fill that office with great honor to himself and large service to the State until his death, which occurred November 16, 1834. He married, in 1795, Rebecca Havens, daughter of William Havens, of Warwick. They were the parents of four children: 1. Charles Atwood, who died at the age of sixteen years. 2. Ann Mary. 3. Hon. George A. 4. Hon. William D., mentioned below.

(III) Hon. William D. Brayton, son of Hon. Charles and Rebecca (Havens) Brayton, was born in the village of Apponaug, Warwick, R. I., November 6, 1815. His early education was received at home, and after attending private schools he entered Kent Academy, in East Greenwich, where he remained from 1827 to 1830, and in 1831-32 pursued his studies at Kingston Academy under Hon. Elisha R. Potter. In 1832 he entered Brown University in the class that included Professor J. L. Lincoln, Rev. A. N. Arnold, D. D. William H.

Potter, S. L. Dunnell, S. P. Shepard, and Hon. J. P. Knowles; but in the autumn of 1834 he left the University on account of his father's death and his own impaired health. From 1835 to 1838 he engaged in the lumber trade in the firm of G. A. & W. D. Brayton, acting also as deputy town clerk of Warwick.

In 1841 he was elected to the State Legislature, and re-elected in 1842, but resigned and was commissioned quartermaster of the Fourth Regiment of Militia, serving in this capacity during the troublesome times of the "Dorr War." In 1844 he became town clerk of Warwick, and in the following year resigned this office to become a member of the town council, and for many years served in this body, finally becoming its president. In 1847 he was elected president of the Warwick Council, and in 1848 became Senator from Warwick, in the upper house of the Rhode Island General Assembly. In 1851 he was elected Representative to the General Assembly; in 1855 again chosen to the State Senate; and in 1856 was one of the electors of President and Vice-President. In 1857 he was elected State Representative to the Thirty-Fifth Congress of the United States, and served through the stormy period which preceded the Civil War until 1861. He was for many years a co-laborer of Hon. H. B. Anthony and Hon. N. F. Dixon and many others of the leading men of the State of Rhode Island. He supported the cause of the Union with all his resources, and was indefatigable in enlisting, equipping, forwarding and paying soldiers, aiding them in procuring bounties, and in caring for their families. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Rhode Island. He resigned his collectorship in 1871, and in 1872 was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Philadelphia.

Mr. Brayton was one of the commissioners to direct the erection of the State Prison. For some time prior to his death he had charge of the money order department of the post office of Providence. In political affiliation he was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, of which he later became a member. He was earnest in his support, both public and private, of all efforts toward the improvement of public education and the development of civic resources. In 1859 Brown University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in recognition of his scholarly qualities and public services. He was a member of the Baptist Church of Apponaug, and active in support of its charitable undertakings. Hon. William Daniel Brayton married, in September, 1839, Anna Ward Clarke, daughter of Ray Clarke, of East Greenwich; she died in 1858, and he married (second), in 1866, Susan Josephine Baker, of Warwick, who died in 1874. Among the several children of Hon. William D. Brayton was General Charles Ray Brayton, mentioned below.

(IV) General Charles Ray Brayton, son of Hon. William Daniel and Anna W. (Clarke) Brayton, was born at Apponaug, R. I., August 16, 1840. He was a nephew on his mother's side of General Nathanael Greene, of Revolutionary fame, and a direct descendant of Hon. Samuel Ward, of early Colonial days.

Charles R. Brayton received his early education in the public schools of Apponaug, later attending the

Providence Conference Seminary, the Classical Seminary at Kingston Hill, a boarding school at Brookfield, Mass., and the Fruit Hill Classical Institute, where he prepared for college. He matriculated at Brown University, and was pursuing his studies there at the outbreak of the Civil War. He left college before his graduation and returned to Warwick, where he organized a company for the Third Rhode Island Volunteers. He was commissioned from Providence, August 27, 1861, for three years, and was mustered into the United States service at Camp Ames, R. I., on October 9, following, as first lieutenant in Captain John H. Gould's company, Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. He was afterward transferred to Company H and then to Company C. Going immediately to the fighting front, he participated in some of the most stirring engagements of the war. The Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery was the largest military organization ever sent into the field by the State of Rhode Island. It was organized at Camp Ames in August and September, 1861, and on September 7, the regiment consisting of nine companies embarked for Fort Hamilton, where the tenth company was formed and the regimental organization completed. The regiment was then nominally a regiment of infantry, but the name was changed officially on December 19 to that of the Third Regiment, Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. On October 12 it embarked for Fortress Monroe, where the forces were gathering under General Thomas W. Sherman and Commodore Du Pont preparatory to a descent upon the coast of South Carolina. While in camp at this place the regiment changed its uniform of gray for that of Union blue. On October 29 the expedition got under way, and after a stormy passage began to assemble off Port Royal, S. C., November 4. The regiment was present at the naval engagement of November 7 but did not participate, as planned in the capture of the forts, as the participation of the land forces had to be abandoned in consequence of the loss during the voyage of the greater portion of the means of disembarkment of troops. Two companies, however, B and C, were landed on the day of the engagement, and the remainder of the regiment on the following day. This was the only expedition in which the regiment served as a unit. Never after this were the ten companies brought together in any one combined movement, and even when several companies served in the same campaign, they were not all in the same command. Soon after landing at Port Royal, the companies were separated never to meet again as a regiment, not even at their final muster-out.

Companies B and C, the latter commanded by Captain Brayton, garrisoned Fort Wells on Hilton Head, companies D and H, Fort Seward, at Bay Point, company I to Otter island to garrison Fort Drayton, and the remainder of the regiment manned the intrenchments which it helped to construct on Hilton Head. During its service the regiment, or detachment of it, participated in the following engagements: Fort Pulaski, Secessionville, Pocotaligo, Morris Island, Fort Sumpter, Fort Wagner, Olustee, Drury's Bluff, Laurel Hill, Honey Hill, Deveaux Beck, Fort Burnham, Petersburg, and many minor encounters. Company C, under Captain Brayton, on several occasions accom-



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Robert A. Leach

panied expeditions into the enemy's country for the capture of property and the rescue of slaves. This Battery served its light guns from the transport "John Adams," and rendered signal service, notably in the expedition up the Combahee river, in June, and again against Darien, Ga.

During the winter of 1863-64, a large part of the regiment remained on Morris island, and was almost constantly, day and night, under fire. In November companies A and E joined the six already there, and Lieutenant Colonel Brayton assumed command of these eight companies at the front, though Colonel Metcalf was at Morris island a part of the winter, as was also Major Ames. The return and muster-out of those who did not re-enlist took place at different times. On August 24, 1864, Captains Strahan and Turner arrived in Providence with the first detachment, which was mustered out August 31. On September 30, 1864, Colonel Brayton and most of the field and line officers arrived with another detachment, who were mustered out October 4, 1864. While on Morris island, Colonel Brayton was appointed Chief of Artillery on the staff of General Gillmore, of the Department of the South. Charles R. Brayton was at all times with his command bearing a loyal part in its engagements and expeditions, and achieved a gallant record for brave and meritorious service, for which he was commissioned captain, November 28, 1862, lieutenant-colonel, November 17, 1863, colonel, March 22, 1864. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general, and was mustered out of the service in October of the same year. He was a forceful and able commander, and through military genius and executive ability the troops under his command developed into an organization of exceptional fitness and excellence. He ranked among the foremost of New England generals in the war, and during the period of his service acquired a prominence and prestige in military and public affairs, which made him an honored figure in Rhode Island life until the time of his death. Returning to the North after the war, General Brayton held the office of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in Rhode Island. He subsequently held the offices of postmaster of Port Royal, S. C., and captain in the Seventeenth United States Infantry Regiment, resigning the later post after two months. He next held the office of United States Pension Agent for Rhode Island.

Shortly afterward, General Brayton entered the field of public affairs and politics. He was elected deputy town clerk and trial justice of Warwick, R. I., and subsequently became postmaster of the city of Providence. He was a figure of influence in Republican circles throughout the State of Rhode Island, and was said to be the most powerful personality in Republican politics in the State. For many years he was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and a member of the Republican National Committee. In 1901 General Brayton was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island, and within a short time became one of the foremost leaders of the legal profession in Rhode Island. He was a man of wide culture and great intellectual attainments, possessing great versatility of mind and tastes, as is shown by the varied phases of his career. In 1903 the loss of his sight compelled his retirement from active life, at a time when, although advanced in years, he was a vital

force in public life in Rhode Island. He was a brilliant conversationalist, a forceful and convincing as well as graceful speaker, a finished writer of lucid and direct style. His death occurred at Providence, R. I., September 23, 1910.

General Brayton married, at Fruit Hill, North Providence, R. I., on March 13, 1865, Antoinette Percival, daughter of Stanton Beldon, well-known scholar and educator. They were the parents of two children: 1. Antoinette Percival, deceased, married Henry B. Deming, of Providence. 2. William Stanton, married Alice Waite, daughter of Professor Waite, of Cornell University; connected with the General Electric Company. Mrs. Brayton survives her husband, and resides in Providence, R. I. The Beldon coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Argent a fesse between three fleurs-de-lis sable.

Motto—Deo Duce.

ROBERT REOCH—The name of Robert Reoch, so long and intimately associated with the development of the cotton print industry in Rhode Island, has been for many generations a familiar one in Scotland, where also it has been associated with the same great industry as in the United States. Robert Reoch, late of Phenix, R. I., where his death occurred, November 9, 1918, was a native of Scotland, and both his father and grandfather bore the same name. The first Robert Reoch was a skilled calico printer of Renfrewshire and Sterlingshire, where he worked for many years at Denny, a famous center for calico print. He married Bethia Tennent, of Sterlingshire, and they were the parents of eight sons and three daughters. One of these children, Robert Reoch, the father of the Robert Reoch of this sketch, was born at Denny, Scotland, and there and at Paisley his life was principally passed. He was, like his father, an expert calico printer, and was employed in mills at Denny and Paisley for many years. He married Ann McNeal, a daughter of Daniel McNeal, of Paisley, and they had three children as follows: Robert, of further mention; Archibald, now deceased; and Mary, deceased also.

Robert Reoch, eldest son of Robert and Ann (McNeal) Reoch, was born in Renfrewshire, Scotland, October 9, 1840. As a lad he went to live with his grandfather, and while an inmate at his house, attended school until he had reached the age of fifteen years. He then began a seven-year apprenticeship with Thomas Boyd & Sons, the proprietors of the Fereneze Print Works, at Barrhead, in Renfrewshire. At the end of the seven years he was made assistant manager of their coloring department, in which position he continued for three years more, so that he was associated with the Fereneze Print Works for ten years in all. Mr. Reoch, in the meantime, had taken a special course in chemistry as applied to the coloring of textile fabrics under the famous Professor Penny, of Glasgow University, and had thus become an expert in his line of work. After leaving the Fereneze Print Works, Mr. Reoch became connected with the works of Brown Muir & Company, of Glasgow, and served them in a similar capacity until 1876. In that year he accepted a proposition which came to him from the United States, to

become manager of the Clyde Bleachery & Print Works, located at River Point, in Kent county, R. I. These large works were owned by S. H. Greene & Sons, whose judgment in bringing Mr. Reoch from Scotland was very soon demonstrated in his management of their affairs. Not only was he exceedingly successful in time of business prosperity, but in several critical periods in the textile industry his quick grasp of the situation enabled him to put out new colors and designs, which kept his mill profitably running. This was particularly true in 1876, the Centennial year of America's independence, when calico printing was in little demand, his bringing out a line of flags, printed in the colors and designs used by the United States, England, France and Germany, kept the plant running for months. In 1878 the Clyde Print Works brought out a line of Turkey red handkerchiefs, this being their first appearance in the United States, and this venture proved the basis of a very profitable business, which continued highly remunerative for years. Mr. Reoch, through the Clyde Print Works, is the pioneer of that branch of cotton manufacture which further laid the foundation for a large Turkey red trade both in plain and printed goods. Under his guidance the Clyde Print Works increased its output of goods from eight thousand pieces a week to thirty-five thousand in the same period, the concern under his management becoming one of the most successful and steadily-running print works in the country. It was through his foresight that the company was saved from making an assignment when its New York selling agent failed, Mr. Reoch having made contracts with jobbers calling for sufficient work to keep the plant in operation and thus weathered the storm, when the New York selling house of Coffin & Altemus was forced to the wall. In the year 1894 the S. H. Greene & Sons Corporation was re-organized, and Mr. Reoch withdrew from the new concern to become manager of the Cranston Print Works, at Cranston, where he remained for six years. Here he repeated the success that he had made at River Point, and continued in active management until about seventy-one years of age, when he retired from active life to spend the latter years of his life in well-earned leisure. He had at that time been employed continuously in this line of business for fifty-five years. In addition to the calico printing business, Mr. Reoch had become interested in the manufacture of lace in this country, and was one of the group of men who organized and incorporated the Warwick Lace Works, at River Point, and the Phenix Lace Mills, at Phenix. He became president of the latter concern and continued to hold that position until his retirement. He was also vice-president of the Pawtucket Valley Water Works, was one of the leading promoters, and was identified with enterprises in that section. In politics Mr. Reoch was a Republican, but never sought public office, as his tastes were quite opposed to this. In his religious belief Mr. Reoch was a Presbyterian, and since coming to this region has been a member of the Congregational Church at Riverpoint, and for many years its leading and most active member. He was a man possessed of great musical talent, and was for forty years a chorister of the Riverpoint Congregational Church, and also president and conductor of the Choral Union. He frequently served as delegate to church conventions, and was associated with a large

number of prominent organizations, social and otherwise, in this section. He was president of the Pawtucket Valley Agricultural Park Association, the Howard Musical Union, and the P. V. Amusement Association. Mr. Reoch had a strong fondness for travel, and made several trips abroad, visiting England, Scotland, France and Germany. He was in England when the great European War broke out in 1914.

Robert Reoch married (first) in Scotland, March 31, 1865, Helen Stewart, daughter of William Stewart, of Barrhead, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Lillias, who resides at home. 2. Robert A. S., now superintendent of the Pacific Mills Print Works, of South Laurence, Mass., the largest establishment of its kind in the world; married Helen Emmons, of Methuen, Mass. 3. Dr. William, who died Dec. 15, 1912; married Jeannette Macready, of Providence, in 1905, by whom he had one daughter, Mary Macready Reoch. His wife survives him and now resides at Providence. 4. Helen M., who became the wife of William Russell Fessenden, of Saylesville, R. I., to whom she has borne one daughter, Helen Stewart. Mr. Fessenden died June 3, 1917. 5. Archibald T., now a resident of Phenix, R. I. 6. Mary E., who became the wife of Frederic T. McAulan, of Providence, to whom she has borne two children, Frederic T., Jr., and Lillias R. 7. Dr. Norman Greene, D. D. S., well-known dental specialist of Boston; married in 1915, Helen Baker, of Boston, where he practiced until his death, May 25, 1915. His wife died May 26, 1918. 8. John Stewart, who died in 1886. The first Mrs. Reoch died May 3, 1894, and Mr. Reoch married (second), June 3, 1896, Lillias Stewart, a sister of his first wife.

Mr. Reoch occupied a very conspicuous place in the history of the development of calico printing in this country, and is justly regarded as its principal pioneer. He was himself the inventor of many processes now in use in this industry, and contributed a number of brochures to the literature of the subject, which are now regarded as authoritative statements, marking definite epochs in its development in this country. He was treasurer of the New England Lace Manufacturers' Association, a member of the Rhode Island Fruit Growers' Association, of the Horticultural Society, and of the Congregational Club of Providence. He was also president of the British American Club of Kent county.

It will be appropriate to close this brief sketch of Mr. Reoch with the resolutions passed on the occasion of his death at the annual meeting of the New England Lace Manufacturers' Association, held at New York City, December 12, 1918. They are as follows:

Be it Resolved, The New England Lace Manufacturers in annual meeting assembled missing the genial presence of its treasurer, the late Mr. Robert Reoch, whom it has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst, desire to place on record the high esteem in which our departed officer was regarded by all of the members, and to tender to the family who suffer the greater loss the sympathy of the members of this Association; and be it further

Resolved, A copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the departed Robert Reoch and a copy thereof to be spread upon the records of this Association.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ARNOLD—One of the most distinguished families of Rhode Island is that of Arnold, an offshoot of one of the great English houses of which there are branches in many parts of both countries. The name can be traced to very ancient times and had its origin among the ancient princes of Wales, according to the pedigree recorded in the College of Arms. Ynir, the King of Gwentland, was their progenitor, who reigned about the middle of the twelfth century, and who in his turn traced his descent from Cadwalder, one of the early Kings of the Britains. The evidence seems to be in favor of its derivation from the word Arn, meaning an eagle, its original significance being in this case eagle holt or grove. The Rhode Island branch of the family is descended from the line which had its seat in Dorsetshire during the sixteenth century. Here is found record of Thomas Arnold and of his marriage to Agnes, the daughter of Sir Thomas Gammage, Lord of Cpytey. From him the line runs through Richard and Emmate (Young) Arnold, and Thomas and Alice (Gully) Arnold, to William of that name who founded the family in this country. The coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Gules a chevron ermine between three pheons or.
 Crest—A demi-lion rampant gules, holding between its paws a lozenge or fire ball.
 Motto—Mhi gloria cessum.

(IV) William Arnold, son of Thomas and Alice (Gully) Arnold, was a native of Cheselbourne, Dorsetshire, England, born June 24, 1587. Before coming to the New England colonies, he had married Christian Peck and had lived for some time at Leamington, Warwickshire, England, where there were a number of children born to them, the second of whom was Benedict Arnold, later Governor of Rhode Island. The Arnolds came to the colonies in 1635, and landed at Hingham, Massachusetts Bay Colony. They were followers of Roger Williams and accompanied him to Rhode Island, being among the pioneer settlers of that region and of the original proprietors of Providence plantations in 1637. To them and their fellow settlers is due the distinction of having founded the first Baptist church in America.

(V) Benedict Arnold, second child and eldest son of William and Christian (Peck) Arnold, was born at Leamington, England, in the month of December, 1615. He, with his brothers and sisters, accompanied his parents to America in 1635, and two years later is recorded as the head of one of the thirteen families who, upon settling in Newport, R. I., signed the agreement which instituted majority rule in the settlement. He was a man of great energy and strong character and rapidly rose to a place of prominence among his fellow-colonists. In 1654 we find him "assistant" for the town of Newport, and in 1657 he was elected president of Rhode Island to succeed Roger Williams, who had retired from public office. He was twice reelected to this office and in 1663, the last year of his presidency, was appointed first Governor of the Colony of Rhode Island, under the Royal Charter granted by King James. His first term as Governor terminated

in 1666, but he was reelected four consecutive times to the office. It was during his administration that the Colony of Rhode Island established relations with the Providence plantation colony, which eventually led to a union of the two. On December 17, 1640, Governor Arnold was married to Damaris Westcott, a daughter of Stukely Westcott, of Salem, Mass., Like himself, his wife was a native of England, born in 1592, and accompanied her parents to the colonies while a young girl. Governor Arnold's death occurred June 20, 1678, and that of his wife in 1679. They were the parents of twelve children, as follows: Josiah, Benedict, Jr., Godsgift, Freelove, Lester, Caleb, Damaris, Priscilla, Penelope, John Golling, Elizabeth and Absalom.

(VI) Caleb Arnold, a son of Governor Benedict and Damaris (Westcott) Arnold, was born at Newport, December 19, 1644. He was a physician and surgeon, and a prominent man in the community, being deputy to the General Assembly for a number of years. He was also a captain of a military company which served in the Colonial Wars with the Indians, and his death occurred February 9, 1719. He married Abigail Wilbur, June 10, 1666, and among his children was Samuel, of whom very little is known.

(VII) Samuel Arnold, son of Caleb and Abigail (Wilbur) Arnold, was born in 1679, and seems to have played a less prominent part in public affairs than most of his ancestors or descendants. The name of his wife is not even known, but it is known that Joseph Arnold, next in line of descent, was his son.

(VIII) Joseph Arnold, son of Caleb Arnold, is also a somewhat obscure figure, though more is known of him than of his father. With the date of his birth, however, we are not acquainted, but we know that he died in 1776, and that he was twice married, the first time to Abigail Gifford, November 23, 1732, and the second time to Hannah Gifford, in August, 1737.

(IX) Peleg Arnold, son of Joseph Arnold, was born February 15, 1749, and died in 1839 at the venerable age of ninety years. He made his home at North Kingston, not far to the southwest of Allentown, R. I., where he was engaged in farming during his entire life and where he eventually died. He married, April 26, 1778, Margaret Slocum, and they were the grandparents of Benjamin Franklin Arnold, with whose career this sketch is particularly concerned.

(X) George Arnold, son of Peleg and Margaret (Slocum) Arnold, was born May 23, 1785, at North Kingston. During his life he removed from Kingston to Charlestown, R. I., where he made his home until the death of his first wife. He then returned to North Kingston, where he eventually died August 28, 1853. Like his father he was a farmer by occupation and was well known and highly respected in the community. He was twice married, the first time to Jeanette Gardiner, a daughter of Amos and Abby Gardiner, whose death occurred March 28, 1822. They were the parents of the following children: George Collins, Jane Elverton, William, Abby, Welcome and Susan. After the death of his first wife, George Arnold married, February 18, 1823, Charlotte Gardiner (a sister of his first wife), who survived him and who

died December 30, 1859. They were the parents of the following children: Margaret Slocum, Peleg Amos, Josiah Gardiner, James Alford, John Francis, Benjamin Franklin, mentioned below, Alexander, Warren Gardiner, Charlotte and Caroline.

(XI) Benjamin Franklin Arnold, son of George and Charlotte (Gardiner) Arnold, was born April 8, 1834, on the old Burke farm at South Kingston, R. I. Here he spent his childhood among the wholesome surroundings which have proved the cradle of so many of our best and greatest Americans, and there gained the heritage of strength and health which served him so well in after life. He obtained his education at the Moorsfield School, where he continued his studies until he had reached the age of seventeen years. He then went to Allenton, where he remained until 1853, and then, on September 26 in that year came to the city of Providence to accept a position as clerk in the office of his brother-in-law, George W. Haszard, of Smith Hill. He worked for him for a period of some two years, and then returned to North Kingston, remaining for a short time. In the year 1860 these two young men opened an establishment on Carpenter street, Providence, and there continued in business for some eight years. John Arnold withdrew from the firm, however, about 1864, selling his interest to his brother, who became its sole owner, continuing for the following four years. In 1868 he went to Allenton, where he ran a general store for about two years, and in 1870 returned to Providence, where he once more engaged in the same business, with an establishment on the corner of Pine and Dorrance streets. In 1874 he became associated with Herbert E. Maine, a brother-in-law, and purchased a handsome store at Nos. 99 to 101 Weybosset street, Providence. This firm, which did business under the style of Arnold & Maine, became very well known and was one of the largest establishments of its kind in the city. Eventually the name was changed to the New England Grocery Store, and under this name began a period of expansion which continued until their retirement from business. In 1891 a branch store was established at Pawtucket, and in 1894 a similar branch was opened in Worcester, Mass., On January 15, 1906, the partners sold out their business and retired. Among other enterprises in which Mr. Arnold was interested should be mentioned the John H. Althans Company of Providence, and in all his associations he was regarded as one of the most substantial and honorable merchants of the city.

Throughout his long career of forty-six years as merchant, Mr. Arnold always displayed the most disinterested public spirit and always worked energetically for the advantage of the community in which he happened to be dwelling. For a number of years, while still a young man, he had been a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and the energetic work that he had done in this capacity he afterwards continued for Providence, although in a more private role. He was a strong churchman and devoted to the interests of the Baptist church, to which his family has belonged ever since the days of Roger Williams.

Mr. Arnold always attended the Cranston Street Church of this denomination in Providence, and was a deacon there for ten years. He was also president of the church society for twenty-seven years and chairman of the executive board. Another institution, semi-religious in character, in which Mr. Arnold took a deep interest, was the Young Men's Christian Association, the interests of which in Providence he did much to advance, giving liberally of his time and fortune. He served as president of it for two years, and it was very largely due to his efforts that the present handsome club house on the corner of Westminster and Jackson streets was undertaken. He was a member of the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention, and served for many years as a member of its finance committee.

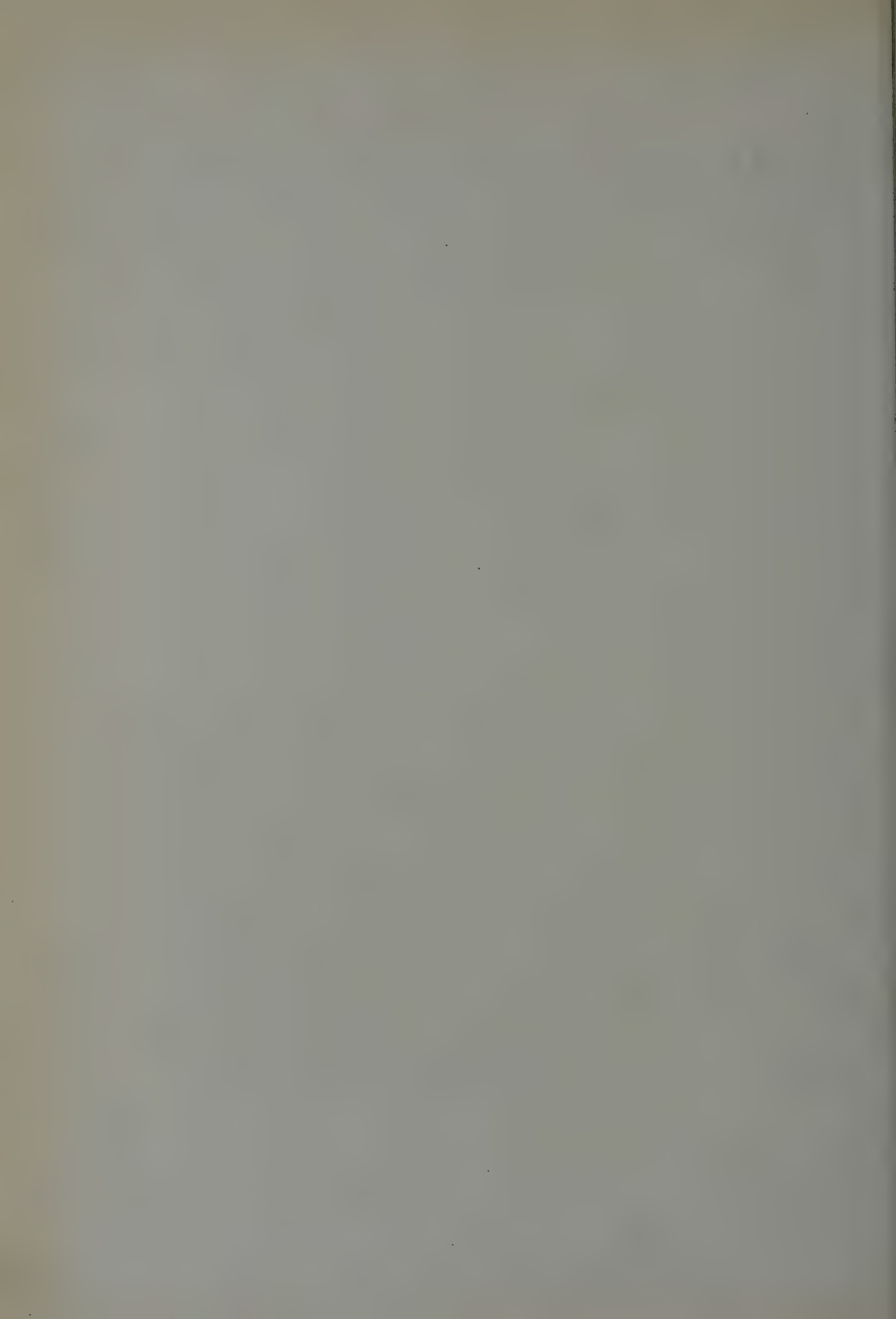
Benjamin Franklin Arnold was united in marriage, January 1, 1868, at North Stonington, Conn., with Elmina Catherine Maine, a daughter of Ephraim W. and Catherine (Thompson) Maine. Mrs. Arnold is a member of one of the distinguished families of New England, and is a descendant of Ezekiel Maine, who came to Stonington, Conn., in the year 1670, where he had received large grants of land. From that time her family was as closely associated with Stonington as the Arnolds have been with Rhode Island. To Mr. and Mrs. Arnold three children were born, as follows: 1. Kate, deceased. 2. Margaret, who became the wife of J. D. E. Jones, of Providence, and the mother of four children: J. D. E., Jr., Arnold Wheeler, Meredith Whorton, and Katherine Luella. Mr. Jones is vice-president and general manager of the Puritan Life Insurance Company of Rhode Island. 3. Franklin Herbert, married Esther Hanson and they reside in Boston, Mass.

ABBOTT PHILLIPS—Since his admission to the Rhode Island bar in 1906, Mr. Phillips has been active in both professional and public life, his achievement in both having been most satisfactory. In the law he is a member of the eminent law firm, Green, Hinkley & Allen, admitted January 1, 1910. In public life he is an ex-member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, and First Assistant Attorney-General of the State of Rhode Island. He has many outside interests, but is first and last the lawyer and advocate, a profession for which he prepared at Harvard. He is an ardent devotee of out-of-doors sports, and keeps himself fit for his important duties by strenuous hours of physical exercise. He is a son of Charles Phillips, a prominent merchant, and his wife, Sarah (Abbott) Phillips, who survives him, a resident of Providence. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were the parents of two sons, Abbott, of further mention; and William Abbott, a graduate of Harvard University, A. B., 1905, now representative of the banking house of William A. Read & Company, New York City; he resides at Short Hills, N. J.

Abbott Phillips was born in Danielson, Conn., November 20, 1880, and completed grammar school and three years of high school study. From Danielson High School he passed to Worcester Academy at Worcester, Mass., completing study there with gradu-



Abbott Phillips



ation, class of 1898. From Worcester Academy he went to Brown University, and was graduated in 1902. He was prominent in athletics, being on the varsity baseball and hockey teams. He was also elected to Phi Beta Kappa and president of his senior class. After completing his college course, he entered upon a business career in connection with a large cotton mill, but one year decided him that he was temperamentally unfit for a manufacturing life, and that he ought to study law. He resigned his position, entered Harvard Law School at the beginning of the next school year, and in June, 1906, was graduated LL. B. He began practice in Providence, R. I., in the same year, in the office of Comstock & Canning, then became associated with the law firm, Green, Hinckley & Allen, being admitted to a partnership in that firm, January 1, 1910. In 1912 he was appointed Second Assistant Attorney-General, and in 1915 was made First Assistant Attorney-General, his present position. He is a member of the Rhode Island Bar Association, and one of the strong, forceful men of the Rhode Island bar.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Phillips represented a Providence district in the General Assembly of the State in 1912, and during his term served on the committee on corporations and on the joint committee of accounts and claims. Since 1916 he has been chairman of the Second Ward Republican Club, and is a member of the Young Men's Republican Club. Other clubs of which he is a member are the East Side Tennis, of which he is president; Seaconnet Golf; Agawam Hunt; chairman and treasurer of East Side Skating; Turks Head, charter member; and the Noonday Club, of which he was a founder. His favorite recreations may be determined by the above list of clubs, and little skill is required to see that golf, tennis and skating are favored sports with him. Other organizations to which he owes allegiance are the Brown Alumni Club, Delta Phi Fraternity and Club, Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, and the Masonic order.

Mr. Phillips married, in Boston, Amy Emily Habich, of Brookline, Mass.; they have two children: Catherine, born July 31, 1910; Francis Abbott, July 13, 1912.

FREDERICK E. PERKINS, late president of the Rhode Island Perkins Horseshoe Company, and for many years a notable figure in business, financial and sporting circles in the State of Rhode Island, was a member of the Taunton branch of the old New England family. He was born in Taunton, Mass., December 25, 1849, the son of Charles H. Perkins, founder of the Rhode Island Perkins Horseshoe Company, and his wife, Frances Lucretia (Bundy) Perkins.

Frederick E. Perkins was educated in the schools of Taunton, and on completing his studies secured his first employment with the Sprague Mowing Machine Company. He later became connected with the Comstock Foundry Company. In 1867 the late Charles H. Perkins discovered an entirely new method for making horseshoes, and commenced their manufacture under the name of the Rhode Island Horse Shoe

Company, with A. & W. Sprague as financial backers, at the same time accepting the office of manager of the Sprague industries. With the failure of the Sprague interests in 1873, Charles H. Perkins with F. W. Carpenter and R. W. Comstock purchased the Rhode Island Horse Shoe Company. In 1874 the works were removed from Providence to Valley Falls, where a large establishment was erected to meet the demands of the rapidly growing business, the product having increased from half a ton to over sixty tons a day. The company, which was reorganized in 1891 as the Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Company, is known internationally for the manufacture of the Perkins horseshoe and other accessories of a similar nature. In 1874 Frederick E. Perkins entered the employ of the company in the capacity of purchasing agent and for several years visited Europe annually to secure metals. He did not confine his attention solely to this department of the company's affairs, however, but made a comprehensive study of every phase of the working of the huge concern. Later he was chosen president, which office he held at the time of his death. He was an able executive, a man of considerable genius in the handling of large affairs, and he was widely known in business and financial interests in the city of Providence. He did not, however, limit his activities solely to the business world. Mr. Perkins was long prominent in light harness and automobile racing in Rhode Island.

A lover of fine horses, he was an enthusiastic devotee of horse racing and a leader in the sport in Rhode Island until its decline with the advent of the automobile. He was the pioneer of grand circuit racing and automobile racing, and in 1890 acquired the Narragansett Park track, which was second to none in the country. Here for several years were held light harness races of the finest calibre. The growing prejudice against horse racing led Mr. Perkins to dispose of the Narragansett Park track to a corporation, under a mortgage to hold running races. The decline of the sport made it impossible for the owners to keep the terms of the contract and the property reverted to Mr. Perkins, who built an automobile race course. Here he staged the first automobile race in America, and subsequently engaged several meetings at which the leading drivers of the country participated. He was also the founder of the Rhode Island State Fair Association, and was the first to present vaudeville as an attraction at an agricultural fair. He was an excellent marksman, and his favorite sport was quail shooting.

Mr. Perkins was an expert on road building and was twice appointed a member of the State Board of Public Roads, representing Providence county. His keen interest in the work and a desire to obtain the highest degree of efficiency caused him to tour Europe at his own expense for the purpose of studying at first hand the methods of road building used in England and on the Continent. Mr. Perkins later resigned his office because of a disagreement over the policy then being pursued by the State. In May, 1909, he was appointed by Governor Aram J. Pothier as honorary vice-president for Rhode Island of the International

League of Highway Improvement, which had for its object the building of a system of connecting highways throughout the United States.

Mr. Perkins married Ella J. Walden, who survives him.

ALBERT FERDINAND HILL—The Hill family has figured prominently in the life and affairs of Foster and surrounding townships for nearly two centuries. Members of the family have played important parts in civic, official, and business life in this section for several generations, and have made the name honored and respected by Rhode Islanders. The Hill family is among the most numerous in New England, tracing its origin in the early Colonial period to several immigrant ancestors and progenitors, between whom in most instances no relationship has been discovered. The name itself is one of the oldest of English surnames, local in origin, signifying literally "at the hill." As every village required its smith, and thus made Smith the great English national occupational surname, so almost every small district had its rising ground called "the hill," residents thereon taking their surname from it. Early instances are found in the Hundred Rolls, 1273.

The line of ancestry herein under consideration is that of the late Albert Ferdinand Hill, for more than half a century prior to his death in 1918, one of the most vital figures in business, political and fraternal circles in the Pawtuxet Valley. Albert Ferdinand Hill was born in Foster, R. I., October 31, 1844, the son of the late Allen and Clarissa Williams Hill, and grandson of Captain Jonathan and Hannah (Gorton) Hill. He was descended in both the paternal and maternal lines from several of the foremost families of Rhode Island and Southeastern Massachusetts.

Captain Jonathan Hill, grandfather of the late Albert F. Hill, was born in Foster, R. I., member of a family long-established and prominent there. He was a prosperous farmer on an extensive scale, and also followed the occupation of wheelwright. He was an expert mathematician of wide repute. He was active and influential in public affairs in the town, holding numerous offices, and also was a leader in military life. In May, 1798, he was commissioned by Governor Fenner ensign in the Third Company of Infantry, of Foster. In May, of the following year, he was commissioned lieutenant. In May, 1800, he was raised to the rank of captain. Captain Jonathan Hill married Hannah Gorton, a lineal descendant of Samuel Gorton, through John, Samuel, William (1), and William (2). Among their children was Allen Hill, mentioned below.

Allen Hill, son of Captain Jonathan and Hannah (Gorton) Hill, was born in Foster, R. I., and was a lifelong resident and well-known citizen of the town. He married Clarissa Williams, a lineal descendant of Roger Williams, and they were the parents of the late Albert F. Hill, mentioned below.

Albert F. Hill was educated in the elementary schools of Foster, but at an early age quitted his studies and went to Providence, where he learned the trade of general contractor and builder, in which he

engaged as a journeyman for several years. In 1870 he removed to Phenix, R. I., with which town he was identified until his death. Here he established a general contracting business, which within a short period grew to very large proportions. Mr. Hill was highly successful in business, and was awarded the contracts for many of the largest and most important business blocks and public buildings erected in the valley during his active business career. He built the Spencer block, the old and the new Card buildings, the Hoxsie building, the Music Hall building, the Phenix Hotel, the Lawton block (now the Barber building), and numerous small business blocks and private residences. In conjunction with his work in Phenix he also carried on extensive operations in outlying towns. Mr. Hill was awarded contracts taking seven years for completion at the State Institutions; he erected several of the stone buildings of the old hospital for mental diseases, the chapel, and several of the cottages of the Boys' Reform School. He was a member of the commission which built the West Warwick High School, Robert B. Treat, and the late General Charles R. Brayton (whose biography may be found elsewhere in this work) having been associated with him in supervising the construction of that structure.

Despite the constant demands of his large business upon his time, Mr. Hill maintained always a deep interest in local political affairs. He was in no sense of the word an office seeker, however. For many years prior to his retirement from public life, Mr. Hill was active in the interests of the school system of the old town of Warwick. Under the district system he served for a long period as a trustee of the Phenix Grammar School. He was one of the first to support the consolidation of the schools under town control and served for more than twenty years consecutively as a member of the Warwick School Committee. His tenure of office expired in 1909. In political affiliation he was a Republican, and for several terms served as a member of the Warwick Town Council, filling the office of president of that body for one term. His earnest and disinterested efforts throughout a long term of years in the service of the people of the town of Warwick brought him still further recognition. Some time prior to 1900 he was elected to represent the town in the General Assembly of Rhode Island. Mr. Hill served in this capacity for two years, in which time he was influential in securing the passage of much beneficial legislation. It was largely through his efforts that interest in the building of a high school for the Town of Warwick brought about the erection of the high school building at Westcott. Mr. Hill was the first chief of the Phenix fire department. He was a director of the Pawtuxet Valley Public Library, in which he took an active interest. He was one of the pioneer promoters of the Pawtuxet Valley Water Company, one of its pioneer stockholders, a member of the board of directors and its superintendent for more than fifteen years. Failing health compelled his resignation from this post in December, 1917. His business genius and great executive and organizing ability were in a large measure responsible for the success of the enterprise, and his retirement

from the office of superintendent was widely regarded as a deep misfortune. Mr. Hill was a business man of keen foresight, a close student of conditions, familiar with every phase of the extensive interests which he handled. He was entrusted with a great responsibility which he discharged with such unimpeachable integrity as to win for himself a most enviable and spotless reputation. His death was deeply mourned throughout the Pawtuxet Valley.

Mr. Hill was well-known and influential in fraternal and social circles. He had attained to the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, and was a member of St. John's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Landmark Chapter, No. 10, Royal Arch Masons, St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar, and of Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. For many years he was active in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in the New England Order of Protection.

Mr. Hill married (first) in 1871, Mary I. Nicholas, daughter of John and Lydia Nicholas. Mrs. Hill, who was the mother of Walter Allen Hill, mentioned below, died in Phenix, R. I., in 1908. Mr. Hill married (second) in 1910, Flora M. (Hill) Wooddell, of East Killingly, Conn., daughter of Job Hill, of Foster, R. I. Mrs. Hill, who survives her husband, makes her home in Phenix, R. I. She is well-known and eminently respected in the more conservative of the social circles of the town. Albert F. Hill died July 1, 1918, in his seventy-fourth year. A man of generous impulses, kindly, courteous and firm in his friendships, he had endeared himself to hundreds to whom his death was a shock and deep grief.

WALTER ALLEN HILL, former postmaster of Phenix, R. I., and for several decades a prominent figure in public life in the town, was born in Phenix, March 12, 1872, son of Albert F. and Mary I. (Nicholas) Hill. He was given excellent educational advantages, and attended the noted Mowry & Goff English and Classical School of Providence. Determining on business rather than a professional career on completing his studies at the above institution, Mr. Hill entered the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Providence, where he spent a year. After a short business experience he was made agent of the Adams Express Company at Phenix, which position he held for several years, resigning to enter the fire insurance business in Providence, in which he engaged successfully until 1904. In the latter year, under the administration of President McKinley, he was appointed postmaster of Phenix, which at the time was a postoffice of the fourth class. It was subsequently changed to a postoffice of the third class. Mr. Hill was retained in office under the administrations of President Roosevelt and President Taft, retiring in 1912 to devote his time thenceforward to his business interests. Mr. Hill is widely-known in business and official life in Phenix, and for many years has been actively identified with civic and educational interests. He was clerk of the school district of Phenix, and a member of the Phenix Fire Department, of which he has been elected treasurer thirty-two times. A Re-

publican in political affiliation, Mr. Hill has been influential in party councils for a long period, and is now treasurer of the Governor Beekman Republican Club of Phenix.

On November 21, 1894, Mr. Hill married Ruth Mabel Williams, daughter of Otis Williams, Jr., of Foster, R. I. Mrs. Hill descends lineally from several of the foremost of Rhode Island Colonial families, among them the Williams, Graves and Tourtellot families, the last named one of the most notable of the French Huguenot families which sought refuge in America after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Otis Williams, Sr., grandfather of Mrs. Hill, was of the sixth generation in direct descent from Roger Williams, founder of Providence Plantation; he married Maria Tourtellot, daughter of Roger Williams Tourtellot, and granddaughter of Gabriel and Elizabeth Tourtellot. Their son, Otis Williams, Jr., was born in Foster, R. I., in 1827, and died after a lifelong residence in the town in 1879. He was successfully engaged in the lumber, shingle and grain business in Foster on a large scale during the greater part of his life, operating extensive mills by water power on the original homestead of Otis Williams, Sr. He was a staunch Baptist, prominent in religious activities in Foster, and for many years a leader in town life. Otis Williams, Jr., married Ruth Graves, daughter of Elisha and Lucretia (Tripp) Graves. Their children were: 1. Henrietta M., who became the wife of E. B. Shippee, and died in 1914. 2. Clara D., wife of E. W. Phillips, died in 1900. 3. Edgar L., a resident of Smithfield, R. I. 4. Charles S., died in 1883. 5. Cora Ellen, wife of Frank A. Phillips, died in 1914. 6. Ruth Mabel, wife of Walter Allen Hill.

Mrs. Walter Allen Hill received her early education in the schools of Foster, subsequently preparing for the profession of teaching. She attended the East Greenwich Academy, and graduated from the Rhode Island Normal School in June, 1891. On completing her studies she taught in the schools of the town of Gloucester, R. I., and in Phenix, where she taught the sixth and seventh grades for one year. Mrs. Hill later was instructor of English and history at the State College at Kingston, R. I., resigning her post there shortly before her marriage. Following her marriage and her removal to Phenix, Mrs. Hill found it difficult to abandon her profession. She became deeply interested in educational problems in her new home, and was eventually prevailed upon to help out in the Phenix schools and to lend the support of her experience and wisdom in the settling of difficulties arising in the schools. From year to year she continued her connection, substituting at intervals in the Warwick High School in the departments of English, history and mathematics. Mrs. Hill has been a prominent figure in club life in the Pawtuxet Valley for many years; she has also been active in civic endeavors. She is a member of the Coventry Women's Club, has held the office of president, and in 1916 and 1917 served as its director in the Rhode Island State Federation of Women's Clubs. She has been for several years State treasurer of the King's Daughters, and

for a like period treasurer of the Fresh Air Board of Managers of the Society. She was head of the Literary and Social Department of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal church of Phenix for many years, and is a member of the Philomathian Literary Society of Phenix. She has held all offices in the Rhode Island Normal Club, and is its perpetual president. She is a director of the Pawtuxet Valley Library Association. Mr. and Mrs. Hill make their home in Phenix, R. I.

CHARLES HENRY YOUNG—The surname, Young, has been continuous in those parts of South-eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island which border upon one another, for a period of over two hundred years, throughout which time the name has been an honored and respected one. The Young family in America traces its origin to several immigrants of the name, who came to the New World in the opening decades of the colonization era, and became the progenitors of families whose branches are now to be found in every part of the country. The surname itself is of the comparatively large class which had their source in nicknames, and signifies literally, "the Young." Probably in numerous cases the nickname was applied in the sense of junior, to distinguish father and son, when both bore the same personal name. It appears in registers of as early date as the Hundred Rolls, 1273, in which we find the entry, Hugo le Yunge, of County Oxford. Families of the name have gained fame in English history, bearing arms and titles. It was Sir John Young, a knight, who accompanied Mary Queen of Scots as her chamberlain on her return from France to Scotland in 1561, and received from her the grant of the manor of Leny. Several descendants of the American progenitors have figured largely in New England history, and have made the name an honored one among New Englanders.

The family herein under consideration has had its seat in what is now the town of Burrillville, R. I., since the close of the American Revolution, in which conflict Othniel Young, who is mentioned below as head of the family, served as a member of the Continental forces.

(I) Othniel Young, great-grandfather of the late Charles Henry Young, for a long time one of the foremost dealers in real estate in the Pawtuxet Valley, was a resident of that section of Rhode Island which borders on the State of Massachusetts, in what is now the town of Burrillville, R. I. He enlisted as a private in a Providence company in 1776, and afterwards received a pension from the government for his services. He was drawing a pension March 4, 1831, at which date he was seventy-six years of age. Othniel Young resided in Burrillville, at the home of his son Alpheus Young, with whom he was living in 1840. The name of his wife is unknown.

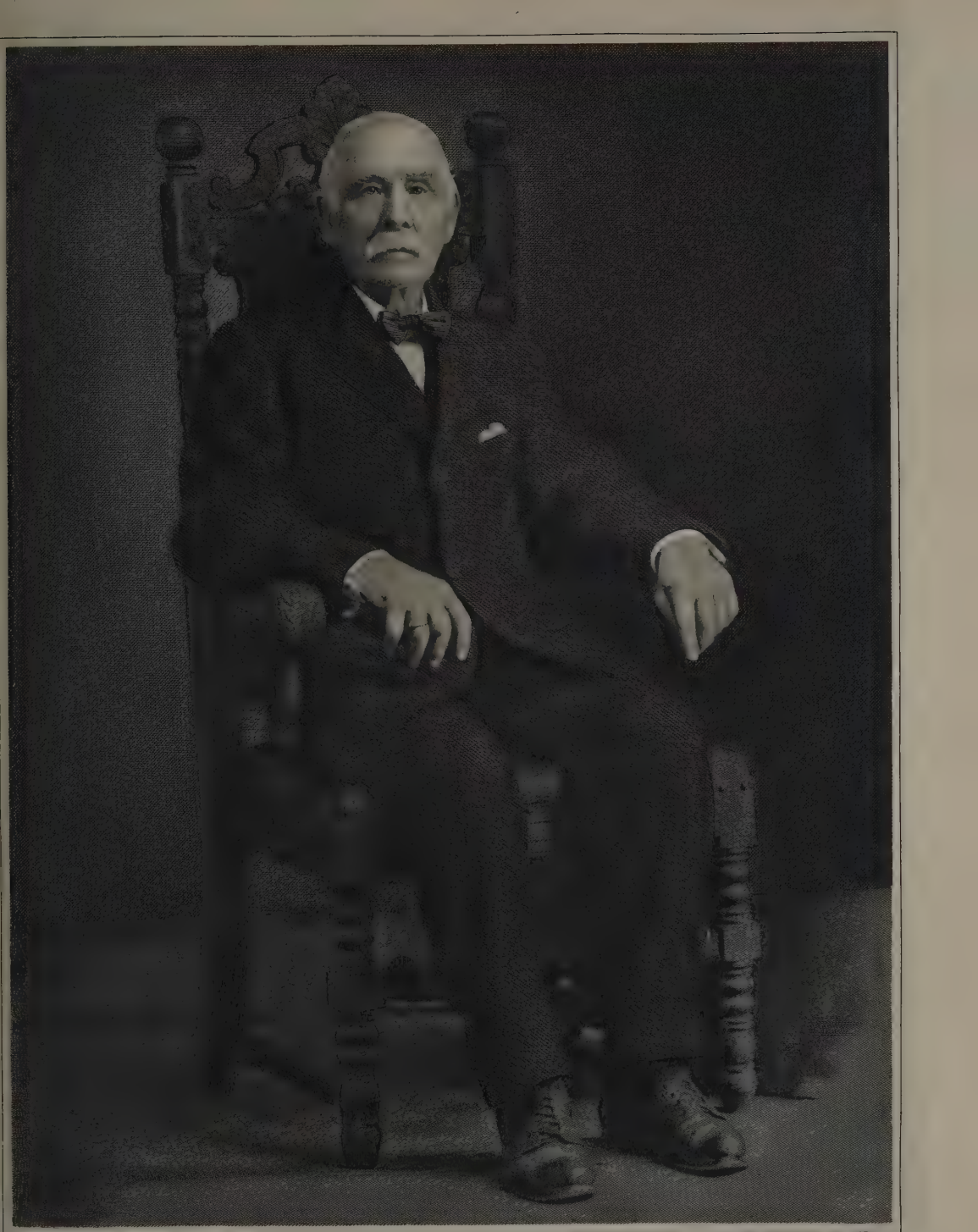
(II) Zebedea Young, son of Othniel Young, was born April 30, 1780, in Burrillville, R. I., where he resided during the early part of his life. He was a prosperous farmer and land owner, and a well-known citizen. In late life he removed to Mendon, Mass.,

where he followed the trade of basket-making until his death. Zebedea Young married Phila Alby, who died May 15, 1867, in Mendon. He died in Mendon December 15, 1872.

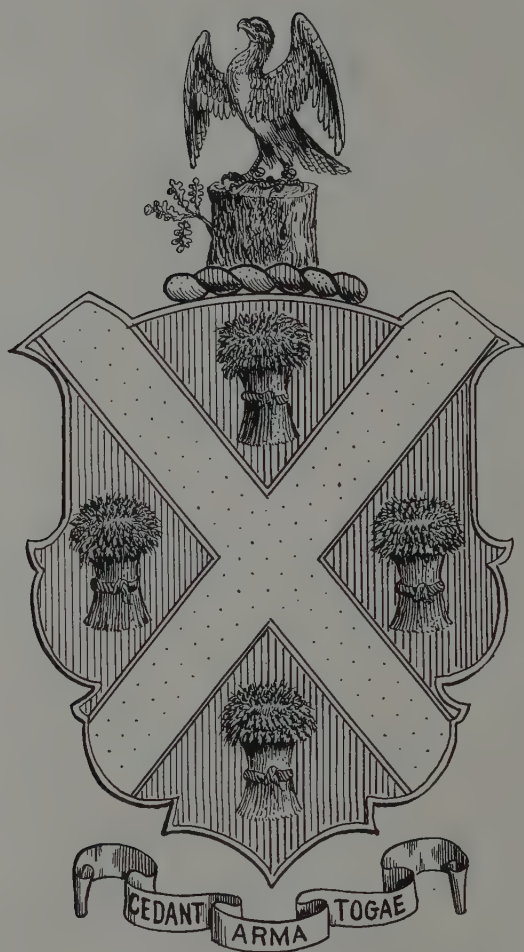
(III) Daniel Young, son of Zebedea and Phila (Alby) Young, was born July 5, 1807, in Burrillville, R. I. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, and following his marriage engaged in agricultural pursuits in Burrillville until 1852. In the latter year he removed to Kent county, settling in Centreville, R. I., where he entered the mill of Benedict Lapham. He subsequently removed to Coventry, where he was connected with the mills for many years. Following his retirement from active business affairs, he removed to West Greenwich, where he died February 21, 1886, in his seventy-ninth year. Daniel Young married Mercy Keech, who was born in Burrillville, R. I., daughter of Rice Keech, and who died at a venerable age.

Daniel and Mercy (Keech) Young were the parents of the following children: 1. Charles Henry, mentioned below. 2. Daniel H. 3. Warren, of Cranston, R. I. 4. Ellis, who served in the Union Army in the Civil War; now deceased. 5. Phila, who became the wife of Powell Phillips, of Hope, R. I. 6. Zebedea, died young. 7. Sarah, died young. 8. William Allen of Scituate, R. I.

(IV) Charles Henry Young, son of Daniel and Mercy (Keech) Young, was born near Herring Pond in the town of Burrillville, Providence county, R. I., April 1, 1836. He was educated in the schools of Burrillville, and in 1852 removed to the Pawtuxet Valley with his parents. Mr. Young secured his first employment in the manufacturing world in the Lapham mills at Centreville, R. I., where he received the munificent salary of four and one-half dollars per week in the carding department. A year and a half later he entered the Lippitt Mills, where he remained for a year, at the end of that time going to the Shannock Mills, where he spent two years. He next learned the trade of stone cutting under Mr. Doty of Stonington, Conn., but finding the work distasteful abandoned it and returned to Rhode Island, where he located at Coventry, and worked for a year in the weaving shop of Peleg and Bradford Wilbur. In the fall of 1856 he located at River Point, with which town he was thenceforth prominently identified until his death, with the exception of a short period spent in Coventry in 1857, as foreman of the weaving department of the mill of Bradford Wilbur. On his return to River Point Mr. Young became foreman of the weaving room of what is now the Queen of the Valley Mill, holding the position for twelve years. He resigned this position to learn the trade of carpenter, which he followed successfully for a considerable period, but eventually abandoned in order to give his entire time and attention to his growing real estate business. In 1877 Mr. Young purchased a large tract of land in River Point, through which he opened a street, now known as Young's avenue. On this property he erected several houses. The venture proving highly successful, and giving promise of further development, Mr. Young devoted all his resources to bringing it up to a high standard. At the time of his



Charles Henry Young



Read

leath he was the owner of over thirty houses and stores. Through the nature of his business he was sought more or less before the public eye in River Point, and for many years was prominently identified with all movements which had for their end the advancement of civic interests. He was widely known and eminently respected in business circles. In political affiliation he was a Democrat, and for nine years was a member of the school committee. Mr. Young served one term as highway surveyor of District No. 1, town of Warwick, and also as auctioneer and police constable. He was once the candidate of the Democratic party for representative in the Rhode Island General Assembly.

One July 3, 1859, Charles Henry Young married (first) Julia A. Westcott, who was born in Johnston, R. I., died in 1913, daughter of Samuel J. and Abby (Burgess) Westcott, of that town. Mrs. Young descended both paternally and maternally from several of the foremost families of Rhode Island. She was well known in the more conservative social circles of River Point. Mr. and Mrs. Young were the parents of one son, Charles Willington, who was born January 4, 1860. He married (first) Mary Barber, and (second) Hattie Ingram, and resides in Providence, R. I. Charles Henry Young married (second) Clara Belle Read, October 13, 1915, widow of Rastus M. Read, and daughter of Orran S. Joy and Clara Jane (Hammond) Read, of Johnston, R. I.

Charles Henry Young died at his home at River Point, R. I., on November 1, 1916.

Arms—Gules, a saltire between four garbs or.
Crest—On the stump of a tree vert, a falcon rising, elled and jessed or.
Motto—Cedant arma togae. (Arms must give place to the gown).

PARDON SHELDON—This surname runs contiguous with American Colonial history from the year 1575 to the stirring days of the struggle for independence. From 1775 down to the present day it has played a prominent part in the development of New England, in public life, in business and industries. The name of Sheldon is found in very ancient English records and has been established in Worcestershire for many centuries. It is of local classification, and denotes literally one who originally resided in Sheldon. We find parishes of the name in counties Devon and Warwick, and also a chapelry of Sheldon in the parish of Bakewell, County Derby, England. The American family in its several branches was founded by progenitors between whom no relationship is known to have existed. The Rhode Island families of the name comprise the progeny of John Sheldon, known as of Kings Town (Kingston), and John Sheldon, of Providence. The descendants of John Sheldon, of Providence, have lived largely in the several towns created out of ancient Providence, while those of John Sheldon, of Kings Town (Kingston), have resided largely at South Kings Town (Kingston). The Sheldons have been allied by marriage with some of the first families of the commonwealth, among them the Williams, Arnold, Waterman, Potter, Anthony, Greene and Olney families. The family was well

represented in the American Revolution; among those participating in the struggle were many members of both Sheldon lines. The late Pardon Sheldon, of Cranston and Pawtuxet, for many years a well-known and highly-honored resident of those towns, was a lineal descendant of John Sheldon, of Providence, through a distinguished line of forebears.

Christopher Sheldon, grandfather of Pardon Sheldon, was a resident of Pawtuxet, R. I., where he was born in 1732. He married, in Providence, January 7, 1753, Rosanna Arnold, and they were the parents of Remington Sheldon, mentioned below. Christopher Sheldon died in 1799.

Remington Sheldon, son of Christopher and Rosanna (Arnold) Sheldon, was born in 1756, and died in 1829. He was a resident of Cranston, R. I., where he married Huldah Greene, descendant of the Greens of Warwick. They were the parents of Pardon Sheldon, mentioned below.

Pardon Sheldon, son of Remington and Huldah (Greene) Sheldon, was born in Cranston, R. I., July 26, 1801. He married, on December 11, 1825, Rebecca Walker Aborn, daughter of Jonathan and Dorcas (Tourtellot) Aborn, who was born September 30, 1806, and died in 1869. (See Aborn V). They had twelve children, as follows: 1. Israel Remington, born April 7, 1827, died March 5, 1885. 2. Louisa Greene, born April 21, 1829, died Aug. 29, 1882. 3. Patience Aborn, born Nov. 8, 1830, died May 6, 1886. 4. Robert Aborn, born June 14, 1832, died June 13, 1849. 5. Pardon, born Sept. 28, 1834, died Sept., 1856. 6. Rebecca Walker, born June 27, 1836, died Sept., 1837. 7. Rebecca Aborn, born March 28, 1838, died Jan. 10, 1907. 8. James Rhodes, born June 2, 1840, now a resident of Savannah, Ga.; a veteran of the Civil War. 9. George Frederick, born Oct. 27, 1841, died Feb. 19, 1916. 10. Mary Tyler, born Nov. 3, 1843, residing at the old homestead in Pawtuxet. 11. Huldah Dorcas, born Nov. 20, 1845, a resident of Pawtuxet. 12. Frank Louis, born July 1, 1847, a resident of Pawtuxet. Pardon Sheldon was a lifelong resident of Pawtuxet, R. I., and a prominent figure in its life and affairs. He was active in town affairs for many years. He died on May 14, 1849.

(The Aborn Line).

The Aborns, exclusively a Rhode Island family, have been identified with Rhode Island life and affairs for about two hundred years, during which time descendants of the founder have been prominent in civic, business and social life in Providence and Kent counties. Samuel Aborn, founder and immigrant ancestor of the family in America, was a shipwright, and many of his descendants have adhered to his calling, and followed sea-faring lives.

(I) Samuel Aborn, the progenitor, is first of record in Wickford, R. I., in the year 1710, when he purchased of Lodowick Updike twenty acres of land. He settled in Wickford, where he followed the calling of shipwright. He became the owner of considerable property, and rose to prominence in the affairs of the town. He married Susanna —, and they were the parents of three sons. Susanna Aborn died after

1753. Among the descendants of Samuel and Susanna Aborn have been many leaders in Rhode Island life.

(II) Captain Joseph Aborn, son of Samuel and Susanna Aborn, was born in 1722, and was a resident of Wickford, R. I., and later of Pawtuxet, in which latter town he was the first of the family to settle. He was a master mariner, and followed the sea during the greater part of his life. Captain Joseph Aborn married Elizabeth Scranton, born in 1723, and died in 1799, and is buried in Greene Cemetery, in Pawtuxet.

(III) Daniel Aborn, son of Captain Joseph and Elizabeth (Scranton) Aborn, was born in Newport, R. I., July 1, 1749, and died in December, 1783, at sea. He was a sea captain. Daniel Aborn was commander of the vessel "Chance," which sailed from Providence, in May, 1782, a newly built privateer. A few days after leaving Providence the "Chance" was captured by the British ship "Belisarius," of the British navy. Daniel Aborn was confined aboard the prison ship "Jersey." The filthy condition of the ship and the overcrowding of same caused thousands of deaths. Through the intervention of General George Washington, Daniel Aborn, Sylvester Rhodes, Captain Dring and a few others were exchanged. He later put to sea again, en route to the West Indies, and during a severe storm the vessel foundered and all hands were lost. He married, January 8, 1769, Mary Arnold, daughter of Peleg Arnold, who was born in February, 1752, and died September 29, 1834.

(IV) Jonathan Aborn, son of Daniel and Mary (Arnold) Aborn, was born in 1772, in Pawtuxet, R. I., and died in Calcutta, March 10, 1720. Like the majority of his forebears he followed the sea, as a master mariner. He married Dorcas Tourtellot, who was born in 1775, and died January 9, 1850. She was the daughter of Daniel and Urania (Keech) Tourtellot, of Gloucester, R. I., and a descendant of Gabriel Bernon, a French-Huguenot family of distinction.

(V) Rebecca Walker Aborn, daughter of Jonathan and Dorcas (Tourtellot) Aborn, was born in Pawtuxet, R. I., in 1806, and died in 1869. She became the wife of Captain Pardon Sheldon, with whom she is buried in the cemetery in Pawtuxet.

JOHN G. BROWN, president of the Glencairn Manufacturing Company, began the manufacture of silk cotton, mercerized flat shoe laces and narrow fabrics in Pawtucket, R. I., in 1908. His plant, located at No. 110 East avenue, Pawtucket, contained but ten braiding machines at the beginning, but the business quickly grew beyond their capacity to produce and in 1909 Mr. Brown purchased the factory belonging to the New England Thread Company, at the corner of Cottage and Saunders streets, and began operations on a much larger scale. Mr. Brown was sole owner of the business he founded during the first year of the existence of the Glencairn Manufacturing Company, but in 1909 John N. Alexander associated with him Messrs. Brown and Alexander, the principal owners and managers until the present. The business has enjoyed a steady growth, and in 1917 it was necessary to make additions that doubled the capacity of the mill. The manufacture of

elastic braids has been added since 1913, and the plant at present is now engaged in the manufacture of leggings and breeches, boot and shoe laces for the United States Government, the staple lines of the company manufacture also being fully maintained. Over one hundred hands are in constant employ, and forty thousand square feet of floor space is in use in the different departments. The present officers of the company are John G. Brown, president; John N. Alexander, treasurer; James P. Brown, secretary, and William Newman, agent. The company maintains a New York office in the Woolworth building, Mr. Newman, agent of the company, in charge, and who also through that office manages the agencies throughout the United States, Mexico, Central and South America.

John G. Brown, born in Lowell, Mass., came to Pawtucket with his parents when a child. After completing public school courses he took a course of technical instruction at the New Bedford Textile School, received a diploma of graduation, and when twenty-one years of age began the business of which he is the founder, developer and executive head. He is unmarried.

John Nelson Alexander came to Pawtucket from San Francisco, Cal., in the year 1909. He is a graduate of Stanford University, class of 1909. He became interested with Mr. Brown in the Glencairn Manufacturing Company soon after his arrival, was for some years president of the corporation, being now its efficient treasurer.

James P. Brown, secretary of the company, and brother of John G. Brown, is now in the service of his country, in the navy.

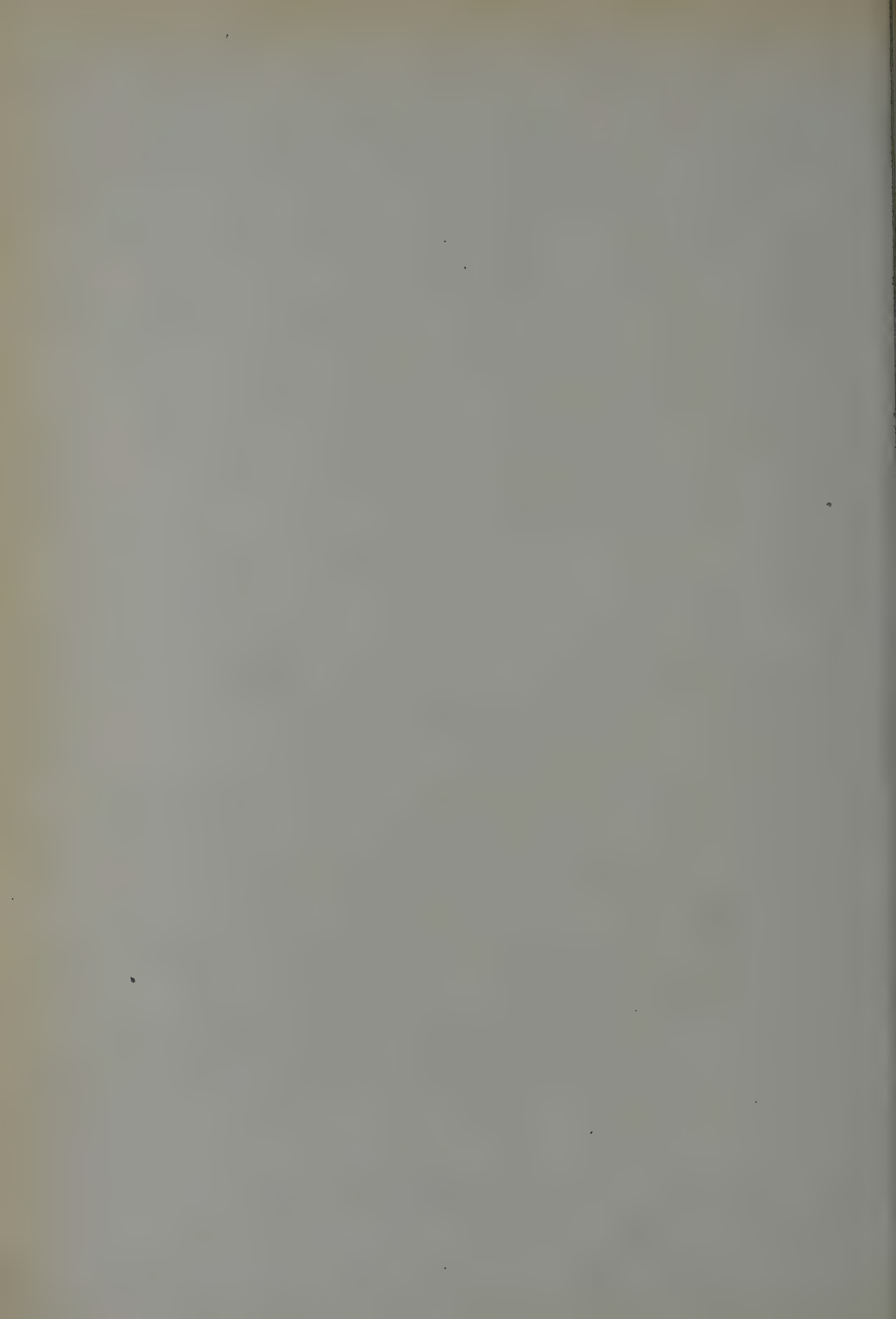
These young men have built up a valuable business enterprise from its very foundation, and to their ability, industry and progressive spirit, Pawtucket owes a share of her prosperity.

HARRY MCPHERSON HOLBROOK, an eminent lawyer of the Rhode Island bar, is a son of William H. and Josephine (Webb) Holbrook, his father a native of Massachusetts, his mother a daughter of a leading Southern family. William H. Holbrook, after the Civil War, located in the South, and until 1883 was chief engineer of the Santa Fé system of railroads. In that year he resigned his position and returned to New England.

Harry M. Holbrook was born in Vicksburg, Miss., April 14, 1866. His early life was spent in the South and in travel with his parents, his education having been supervised entirely by private tutors. In 1883 he came to his grandfather in Massachusetts, his father having met with reverses through railroad speculation. After his return to New England, Mr. Holbrook engaged in teaching, acting for three years as principal of Glastonbury Academy at Glastonbury, Conn. During that period he continued his studies of law, and later moved to the State of Nebraska and completed his legal studies under the preceptorship of William O. Hammill, famous jurist of that State. He was admitted to the Nebraska bar in 1889, but in 1890 the ill health of his father brought him to Massachusetts, where he engaged in blooded stock breeding until 1894. The winter of 1891 was spent in New York City as legal adjuster for an insurance company. In 1894 he abandoned stock



Harry M. Holbrook



arming, and during the following four years taught in Massachusetts schools, but in 1898 applied for and gained admission to the Massachusetts bar. He practised very successfully for several years, accumulated some capital, which, added to by a fund raised in Boston, was invested in silver mines and smelter in old Mexico. Later the unsettled conditions which threatened the investment caused Mr. Holbrook to make a journey to Mexico, where he remained until 1913. The smelter and mines are now shut down, the Revolution having destroyed their productive value, but the investment is intact. After returning North, in 1914, Mr. Holbrook located at Providence and has taken leading rank at the Rhode Island bar. He has been connected with many important cases, and is both learned in the law and skillful in its application to the cause in hand. He is a member of the bar associations of the city and State, and has been admitted to all State and Federal courts of the State, and is held in highest regard by the brethren of his profession. A son of a soldier of the Union, he became a member of the order, Sons of Veterans, and held the rank of captain and department commander in Massachusetts. He is a present member of the Cranston Blues, a famed organization with an ancient history. He is a Democrat in politics, but is extremely independent, shaping his party action in accordance with his personal opinions and beliefs.

Mr. Holbrook married (first), in 1891, Carrie Maude Jaeger, they the parents of two sons: Louis Tufts and Henry Parsons Holbrook. He married (second) Daisy L. Wesley, and they are the parents of two daughters, Mary Ruth and Edna Elsie, and of a son, John Wesley.

DANIEL JACOBUS MAHLER—An authority in dermatology and manager of the D. J. Mahler Company's College of Dermatology and Laboratory, the largest in New England, Mr. Mahler is best known among those who constitute his vast army of patrons or hearers, and he lectures in all parts of the United States, his reputation extending also to foreign lands. He is a son of Jacob Mahler, a native of Wolfstein, in the Rhine Palatinate (Rheinpflalz), a town of France in the department of Mt. Tonnere, forty-three miles northwest from Mannheim, ceded to France in 1801, restored to Germany in 1814. Jacob Mahler came to the United States, settled at Hackensack, N. J., and died at Providence, R. I., in April, 1890. He was twice drafted in the Civil War, the first time rejected on account of his being near-sighted, but drafted later, but saw no service, peace being declared. He married Anna Elizabeth Miller, daughter of Frederick and Anna Katherine (Erbe) Filler, a native of Saxony.

Daniel J. Mahler was born in Hackensack, Bergen County, New Jersey, October 7, 1860, and until 1873, studied there under private teachers. In that year he came to Providence, R. I., and in 1880 began business under the firm name, D. J. Mahler Company, at No. 331 Westminster street, later moving to No. 249½ Westminster street, where he began the practice of dermatology. During the years 1885-86-87 he pursued scientific courses of study under private tutors of Brown University. In 1900 he removed his business to No. 131 Mathewson street, and on October 18, 1902, incorporated as the D. J. Mahler Corporation, under the laws of the State of Maine, capital \$100,000, D. J. Mahler, president.

Later the company purchased the estate at Nos. 3124-64 Pawtucket avenue, East Providence, R. I., transformed the residence into a College of Dermatology, and built a commodious laboratory, where all the specialties of the Mahler Company are compounded. Progress has marked each year of Mr. Mahler's history, and through his creative genius new products have been evolved which have won leading place in toilet preparations. He is a dermatologist and hair specialist of a quarter of a century fame, and has given exhibitions and demonstrations of his skill in the principal cities of the United States. His knowledge has been greatly increased through travel, and when freed from business care he finds pleasure in art and literature. He has risen to a strong position in the business world, and is highly regarded professionally and socially. His writings, lectures, electrical devices and proprietary beautifying preparations are greatly sought after, as is his treatise "Conseils de Beaute." He is a member of Redwood Lodge, No. 14, Free and Accepted Masons; Providence Lodge, No. 14, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; King Philip Lodge, No. 1, Improved Order of Red Men; and Providence Athletic Club.

Mr. Mahler married Teodelinda Machada, born in the Azores, but a resident of Pawtucket since childhood. Children: Daniel Jason, Phyllis Maybelle, and Arthur Young. The family home is a beautiful one on Pawtucket avenue, East Providence, R. I.

JOSEPH T. WITHEROW, one of the successful attorneys of Pawtucket, R. I., and a man who has already made a name for himself in the public life of this region, is a native of West Stockbridge, Mass., where he was born, December 29, 1889. He is a son of William and Margaret (Curtin) Witherow, old and highly-respected residents of that place, both of whom were born in that part of the State. Mr. Witherow received the elementary portion of his education at the public schools of his native town until he had completed the grammar school courses. At about this time his parents removed to Pawtucket, R. I., and it was here that he attended the high school and prepared himself for college. He then entered Brown University at Providence, and graduated with the class of 1911, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He had in the meantime determined to adopt the law as a profession and, accordingly, matriculated at the law school of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. After completing the usual four years' course, he graduated with the class of 1914 and won the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Throughout his school and college years he had proved himself an intelligent and painstaking student, and at the close came to the opening of his career unusually well equipped both with natural gifts and a training that was the result of long and conscientious effort. Immediately after graduating from the University of Michigan, he came to the East and settled at Pawtucket, where he passed his bar examinations and established himself in the practice of his chosen profession. He opened an office at No. 18 East avenue, in this city, and this has remained his headquarters ever since. He has built up an excellent practice and has handled many important cases up to the present, proving himself to be a most capable and conscientious attorney.

Besides his legal activity Mr. Witherow has interested

himself in the conduct of public affairs in the community, and has come to be regarded as a leader of the local organization of the Democratic party. In the year 1916 he was elected a member of the Rhode Island Legislature and is now serving his second term in that office, having been reelected in 1918. He is a member of the Bar Association of Pawtucket, and of the local branch of the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Witherow is unmarried.

CHARLES SISSON is a scion of an ancient and honorable New England family founded in Rhode Island by Richard Sisson, who was made a freeman of the Colony at Portsmouth in 1653. By his wife Mary he had sons: James, John, and George, all of whom married, and from them sprang the different branches of the family in Rhode Island. Charles Sisson, now a retired manufacturer of Providence, Rhode Island, is one of the descendants of Richard Sisson, whose life has been worthy of the best traditions of the Sisson name, and who, in the retirement which he has fully earned, reviews a life of exceptional activity and value. His father, Asa Sisson, was also one of the men whose genius made for Rhode Island a name written big in manufacturing annals, he being a well-known mechanical expert and builder of cotton machinery at Anthony, R. I. Mary A. (Peck) Sisson, wife of Asa Sisson, and mother of Charles Sisson, was a daughter of Perez Peck; a builder of cotton machinery, and a prominent manufacturer of the Pawtucket Valley. Thus Charles Sisson came rightfully to his inheritance, predestined through heredity to become a manufacturer, and through native ability sure to fill commanding position.

Charles Sisson, son of Asa and Mary A. (Peck) Sisson, was born in Coventry, R. I., September 7, 1847, and there attended the public school. He next entered Friends' School, now the Moses Brown School of Providence, in 1862, and there remained until graduation with the class of 1866. He began business life as a clerk with the firm of Vaughan & Greene, who were then just beginning the manufacture of webbing at Hamilton, R. I. From this entrance into the business world in 1866 dates his half century of active business life, seventeen of the first years of that period having been spent with Vaughan & Greene, and their successors, The Hamilton Web Company. In 1883 Mr. Sisson resigned his position with the last-named company and removed to Providence. That same year, 1883, he formed a partnership with Oscar A. Steere and under the firm name, The Hope Webbing Company, started a ten-loom mill on Sprague street, Providence, for the manufacture of narrow woven fabrics of cotton, wool and silk. The partners were both practical mill men, and not unfamiliar with each other, they having been associated with the firm, Vaughan & Greene, Mr. Steere in the manufacturing, Mr. Sisson in the managerial department of the operations of that firm. Each had shown his ability in his own department, Mr. Steere having demonstrated inventive genius and mechanical skill, Mr. Sisson having risen from clerk to general superintendent. Thus the firm was well balanced from the start, a condition which insured success.

The little ten-loom business increased in importance each year until, in 1889, The Hope Webbing Company

was incorporated, a large mill at Pawtucket erected and the business removed thereto. Further expansion followed, and a great business developed in narrow woven fabrics. The great mill, the largest of its kind in the country, was completed in 1907, and a great part of the special machinery in use later was built from designs and patents produced by Oscar A. Steere, who was superintendent of the plant from its very beginning. The original capitalization of the company was \$100,000, but this later was increased to \$1,000,000. As treasurer of the company from 1889 to 1909; as manager from 1909 to 1915, and president from 1915 to 1917, Mr. Sisson was the active mover and responsible head of the company which owned and operated the largest mill of its kind in the United States. In 1917 he retired from all active participation in business life.

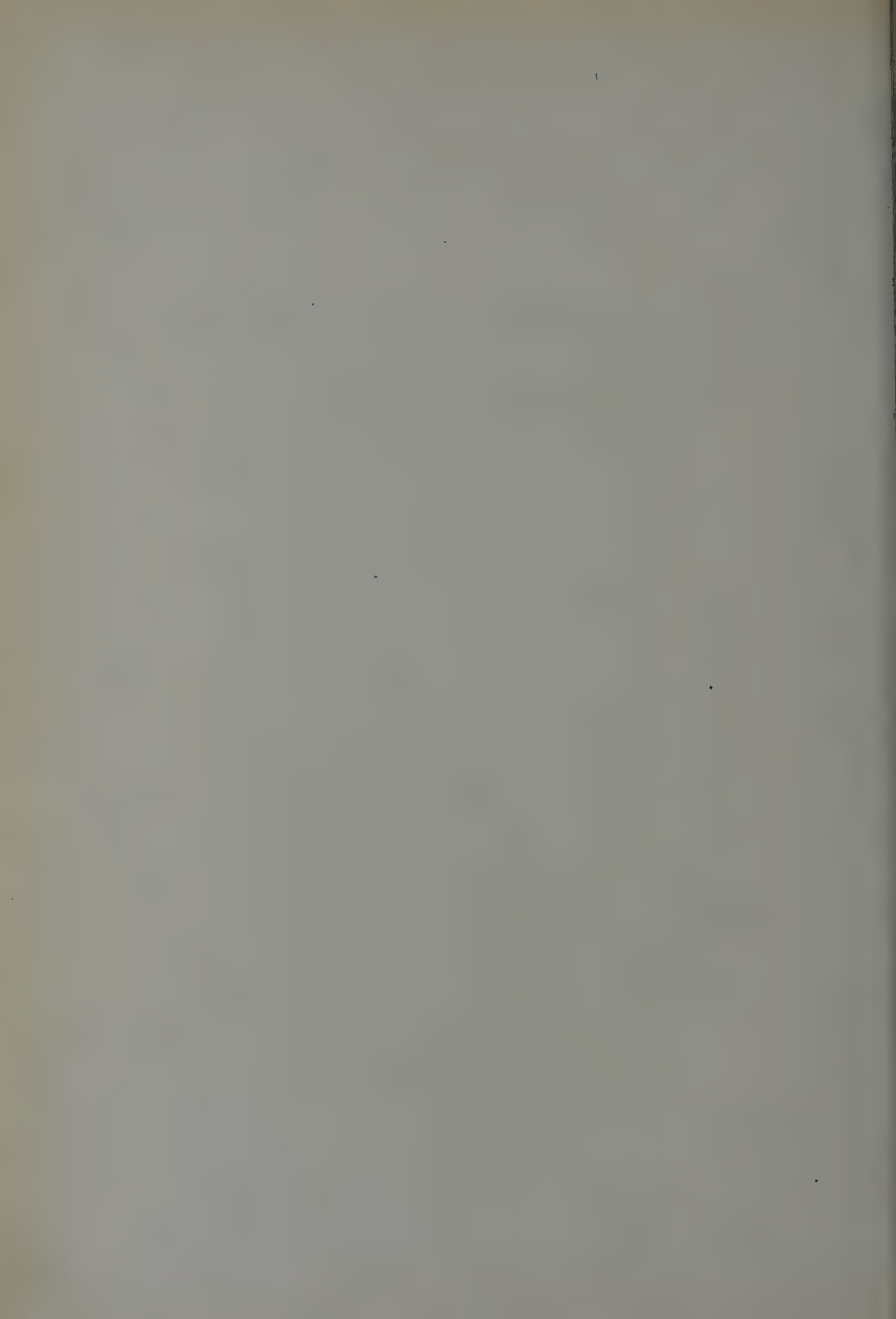
His life has been a very successful one, and from early beginning he has won his way through social ability to high and honorable position. He is a member of the Home Market Club of Boston, is vice-president of the Rhode Island Historical Society, a trustee of the Moses Brown School of Providence (a school he attended in youth), is a member of the Society of Friends, and in politics an independent Republican. He is a member of the Providence Chamber of Commerce and always actively interested in the welfare of the city; served the city of Providence as councilman from 1896 to 1905; and for one year was a member of the Board of Aldermen. In North Kingston he was a member and chairman of the school board of the Town Council, and for a time its president. He has never sought public office, neither has he shirked any duty, public or private, but has met squarely every demand upon him, and in a public-spirited manner discharged every obligation of citizenship.

Mr. Sisson married, in New York City, October 18, 1888, Elizabeth Davis Eyre, of Philadelphia. They are the parents of six children: 1. Charles P., born in 1891, is a graduate of Moses Brown School, Brown University, A. B., Harvard Law School, LL. B., has practiced law since 1915, and is now third assistant solicitor of the city of Providence; he married, June 17, 1916, Margaret A. Gifford, and they are the parents of a daughter, Mary Eyre, born March 30, 1918. 2. Russell Eyre, born in 1891; a graduate of Moses Brown School, Brown University, A. B., and a student of the Rhode Island School of Design, now second lieutenant in the Ordnance Department of the United States Army. 3. Hope, born in 1893; educated in the private and public schools, and Brown University; married Charles Roundy, of Pawtucket, R. I., and they are the parents of a son, George Roundy. 4. Ruth, born in 1894; educated in the private and public schools, Brown University and Wellesley College, now a teacher of physical culture at Ogdensburg, N. Y. 5. Alice, born in 1895, died in infancy. 6. William Eyre, born in 1898; a graduate of Moses Brown School, Brown University, A. B. 1918.

ELMER E. MOORE, M. D.—This is an early New England name, and is found with various spellings in the pioneer records, such as Moors, Moores, Moore and Mores, also sometimes as Moore. It was identified with the settlement and development of several New



Charles Sisson



England towns. Its Revolutionary record is an honorable one, and its members have been no less worthy in civil life. The Moore coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Azure, on a chief indented or, three mullets argent.
Crest—Out of a ducal coronet a demi-swan rising argent, beaked proper.
Motto—Fortis cadere, cedere non potest. (The brave may fall, but cannot yield).

(I) Edmund Mooers, born about 1614, came from Southampton, England, to Boston, Mass., in 1638, and found of record in Newbury, Mass., as early as 1640, with his wife Anne. He died in Newbury, June 7, 1676. Among his children was Jonathan, of whom further.

(II) Jonathan Moore, son of Edmund and Anne Mooers, was born in Newbury, Mass., April 23, 1646. He subscribed to the oath of allegiance in 1678, and after he or his son, bearing the same name, was a soldier in 1707. He married Constance Langhorne, and among their children was Jonathan, of whom further.

(III) Jonathan (2) Moore, son of Jonathan (1) and Constance (Langhorne) Moore, was born in Newbury, Mass., April 30, 1681, and died April 8, 1745. He married January 17, 1714, Mary Poor, born August 12, 1692, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Wallingford) Poor. Among their children was Joseph, of whom further.

(IV) Joseph Moore, son of Jonathan (2) and Mary Poor, was born in Newbury, Mass., February 17, 1715, and presumably resided in Massachusetts. Among the children born to Joseph and Sarah Moore was Daniel, of whom further.

(V) Daniel Moore, son of Joseph and Sarah Moore, was born in Newbury, Mass., in January, 1734. He resided in Haverhill, Mass., where he married, January 1753, Abigail Springer, born August 28, 1729, in Newbury, daughter of Henry and Joanna (Pike) Springer. Among their children was Joshua, of whom further.

(VI) Joshua Moore, son of Daniel and Abigail (Springer) Moore, was born in Haverhill, Mass., March 1, 1755, and he died there about 1816. He married Abigail Moody, born April 2, 1769, in Newbury, Mass., daughter of Caleb and Dorothy (Sargeant) Moody. Among their children was James Spencer, of whom further.

(VII) James Spencer Moore, son of Joshua and Abigail (Moody) Moore, was born in Strafford, Vt., October 23, 1805, and died in Royalton, Vt. He was judge of probate for Orange county in 1856-57-58, and was prominent in local affairs. He married, February 1, 1830, Julia Ann Comstock, born February 20, 1809, died November 25, 1892, in Pawtucket, R. I. Children: John, born June 21, 1831, died April 7, 1832; David Comstock, of whom further; John Harris, born August 1, 1836, died Jan. 8, 1907; Carrie Asenath, born Feb. 1, 1841, died Aug. 17, 1865, in Strafford.

(VIII) Dr. David Comstock Moore, son of James Spencer and Julia Ann (Comstock) Moore, was born in Strafford, Vt., May 15, 1834, died in South Royalton, Vt., October 9, 1876, and his remains were interred in Strafford. He pursued a course of study in medicine, and after his graduation settled in Sherburne, Vt., and engaged in active practice. In 1862 he removed to South Royalton, where he was successful in the practice of his profession, and was also interested in a drug store. He served during a portion of the Civil War as surgeon

with the Union forces, located at Point Lookout, Md. In 1872 he removed with his family to Charlestown, N. H., where he conducted a drug store, but later returned to South Royalton, where he spent the remainder of his days. He married, in 1860, at Woodstock, Vt., Hannah A. Esterbrook, a native of Sherburne, daughter of Richard and Dorcas (Colton) Esterbrook. Shortly after the death of Dr. Moore, his widow and two sons, Dr. James Spencer Moore and Dr. Elmer E. Moore, removed to Boston, and she thereafter made her home with her sons.

(IX) Dr. Elmer E. Moore, son of Dr. David Comstock and Hannah A. (Esterbrook) Moore, was born in Hartford, Vt., October 10, 1861. He received his education in the public and high schools of Boston, and spent two years in the famous Eliot School at Jamaica Plains, a suburb of Boston. During the succeeding five years he engaged in the drug business in various parts of Vermont and in Boston, Mass., and later attended the Massachusetts School of Pharmacy. In 1883 he began the study of medicine, and in 1885 entered the medical department of the University of Vermont at Burlington, after which he entered the medical department of Dartmouth College, from which institution he was graduated, in June, 1886, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the fall of the same year he located at East Providence Center, R. I., and for twenty-seven years was among the most successful physicians of that section of the State, his practice extending largely over Bristol and Providence counties, as well as adjoining districts of Massachusetts. In 1898 Dr. Moore visited Europe, and pursued a course of study in the medical schools of Berlin, Germany, remaining there a year.

Dr. Moore was extremely popular in his community, both for his genial nature and his well-known ability in the practice of his profession. He was a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society, the Providence Medical Association, and the Providence Clinical Club, and he was also very popular in Masonic circles, holding membership in Rising Sun Lodge, No. 30, Free and Accepted Masons, of East Providence; Providence Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; Providence Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; St. John's Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Rhode Island Consistory (thirty-second degree), and Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a member of the Newnan Congregational Church at East Providence, and for many years prior to his death acted as its treasurer. He was president of the Men's Club of that organization for a number of years.

Dr. Moore married, June 28, 1897, at East Providence, R. I., Annie Richmond Pearse, a native of that town, daughter of Robert R. and Ruth Anne (Kent) Pearse (see Pearse and Kent). Mrs. Moore was educated in the public and high schools of East Providence, and engaged in the profession of teaching for several years in the public schools of her home town. She is a faithful member of the Congregational church, and highly esteemed in the community. Children: 1. Roger Ellsworth, born at East Providence, R. I., July 12, 1900; he received an excellent common school education, graduated from the Hope High School, of Providence, in June, 1917, and in the fall of 1917 entered Brown University; he is a diligent student, intensely fond of good books, and is particularly interested in history. 2.

Robert Spencer, born July 12, 1904, at the present time (1917) attending the Bowen Avenue Grammar School at Rumford, R. I. 3. Marjorie Kent, born March 14, 1906, died in infancy. Dr. Elmer E. Moore passed away at his home, No. 280 Pleasant street, Rumford, East Providence, R. I., January 30, 1913, at the height of a promising and brilliant career. His remains were interred in Lakeside Cemetery, East Providence.

(The Pearse Line).

The Pearse family is both ancient and historic in the annals of England, the lineage of Richard Pearse, the immigrant to New England and founder of the American family, being traced to the time of Galfred. In more recent English generations were Peter Percy, standard bearer of Richard III. at the battle of Bosworth Field (1485), and Richard Percy, the founder of Pearse Hall. For nearly two and a half centuries the Pearse family has been identified with the political, judicial and legislative history of Rhode Island and Bristol. During both the Colonial and Revolutionary periods the name constantly recurs either in legislative or military affairs. Captain Nathaniel Pearse commanded an artillery company at the burning of Bristol by the British, during the Revolution, and covering the period from 1757 to 1849, different members of the family represented the town in the State Legislature.

(I) Richard Pearse (name changed from Percy in this generation), born in England in 1590, was the immigrant ancestor. He was a son of Richard Percy, grandson of Richard Percy, the founder of Pearse Hall, in York, England, where he lived and died, and great-grandson of Peter Percy, who was standard bearer to Richard III. at the battle of Bosworth Field in 1485. Richard Pearse came to America in the ship, "Lyon," from Bristol, England, his brother, Captain William Pearse, being master of the ship. He married, in England, Martha —, and among their children was Richard, of whom further.

(II) Richard (2) Pearse, son of Richard (1) Pearse, was born in England in 1615, and died at Portsmouth, R. I., in 1678. He was at Portsmouth as early as 1654, and was admitted a freeman of the colony from Portsmouth. He married, in 1642, in Portsmouth, Susannah Wright, born in 1620. Among their children was Richard, of whom further.

(III) Richard (3) Pearse, son of Richard (2) Pearse, was born in Portsmouth, R. I., October 3, 1643, and died in Bristol, R. I., July 19, 1720. He was a freeman of the colony of Portsmouth, in May, 1663. He married Experience —, and among their children was Richard, of whom further.

(IV) Richard (4) Pearse, son of Richard (3) Pearse, was a resident of Bristol, R. I. He married (first) Sarah —, and (second) May 22, 1723, Susannah Lawton, born April 3, 1689, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Tallman) Lawton. Mr. Pearse died October 28, 1744. His widow married (second) in September, 1746, John Burden, of Portsmouth. Among his children was Nathaniel, of whom further.

(V) Nathaniel Pearse, son of Richard (4) Pearse, was born in Bristol, R. I., November 23, 1708, and resided in that town. He married, April 6, 1732, Mary

Lindsay, and among their children was Richard, whom further.

(VI) Captain Richard (5) Pearse, son of Nathaniel Pearse, was born in Bristol, R. I., January 15, 1712, and died in Rehoboth, Mass., in 1809. He married about 1760, Phebe Munro, born in Bristol, R. I., July 16, 1743, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Johnson) Munro. Among their children was Robert, of whom further.

(VII) Robert Pearse, son of Captain Richard (5) Pearse, was born in Bristol, R. I., July 18, 1777, and died in Rehoboth, Mass., January 3, 1832. He married May 3, 1798, Lydia Blanding, born February 22, 1772, in Rehoboth, died December 17, 1833, daughter of William and Lydia (Ormsby) Blanding. Among their children was Robert Munro, of whom further.

(VIII) Robert Munro Pearse, son of Robert Pearse, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., October 27, 1803, and died in Providence, R. I. He married Lucy Carpenter Blanding, born May 23, 1813, in Rehoboth, daughter of Christopher and Mary (Lawton) Blanding. Among their children was Robert R., of whom further.

(IX) Robert R. Pearse, son of Robert Munro Pearse, was born in Seekonk, Mass. (which became East Providence), December 14, 1841, and died there, December 4, 1900. He married, June 3, 1869, Ruth Anne Kent, a native of East Providence, daughter of Isaac B. and Hannah R. (Kent) Kent. They were the parents of Annie Richmond Pearse, aforementioned as the wife of Dr. Elmer E. Moore, and Mary, wife of Dr. Edward Gledhill, a well-known dentist of Providence.

(The Kent Line).

For two hundred and twenty-five years the Kents, the section of country now embraced in Rehoboth and Swansea, Mass., and East Providence and Barrington, R. I., have been a continuous family, and one among the honorable and highly respected families of that section. Back in Old England the Kents were an ancient family, their history reaching back to the year 1295, and possibly earlier, but in that year they were residents of Shroton, Shropshire. Various branches of the family had coats of arms, many of which are of record. In this country the name is now numerous, and most honorably connected with American history. From our colleges have graduated many of the name, a number have risen to the gubernatorial chair in different commonwealths, where many are represented in the learned professions. The family, too, has been fully and ably represented in the several wars of this country, a number being high commanders.

(I) Joseph Kent appears in Dedham, Mass., in 1640, whither he came from England. Later he appears in Block Island, and still later was at Swansea, Mass., where he was admitted an inhabitant, December 15, 1673. He married, in 1663, Susanna George, and among their children was Samuel, of whom further.

(II) Samuel Kent, son of Joseph Kent, born in 1666, married Desire Cushman, born in 1673, daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Howland) Cushman, and granddaughter of John Howland and Elizabeth Tilley, both passengers of the "Mayflower." Their only son was Josiah, of whom further.

(III) Josiah Kent, son of Samuel Kent, born September 9, 1705, married, September 4, 1730, Alethea Bullock, born April 4, 1712, daughter of Samuel and Anna (Salisbury) Bullock. Among their children was Josiah, of whom further.

(IV) Josiah (2) Kent, son of Josiah (1) Kent, was born April 8, 1741. He was a patriot of the Revolution. He is referred to as of Rehoboth and of Rhode Island. He married, April 16, 1767, Elizabeth Bullock, of Rehoboth, who died August 2, 1781. Among their children was Josiah, of whom further.

(V) Josiah (3) Kent, son of Josiah (2) Kent, was born in June, 1771. He married, July 5, 1795, Patty Brown, daughter of Isaac Brown, and among their children was Isaac Brown, of whom further.

(VI) Isaac Brown Kent, son of Josiah (3) Kent, was born July 3, 1812, and resided in Seekonk, R. I., now known as East Providence, where he died May 8, 1885. He engaged in general farming, conducting his operations on the homestead, which he inherited at his father's death, which embraced about one hundred acres, to which he added from time to time, until the estate included over two hundred acres. He was a regular attendant and supporter of Newman Congregational Church of East Providence. He married, April 20, 1837, Hannah R. Kent, daughter of Alfred Kent, of Seekonk, granddaughter of Joseph Kent and great-granddaughter of Samuel Kent. Among their children was Ruth Anne, abovementioned as the wife of Robert R. Pearse.

JOHN S. PAIGE, deceased, former manager of the factory stores of the firm of B. B. & R. Knight, a well-known figure in mercantile and manufacturing circles in the city of Providence for many years, was born in East Taunton, Mass., June 6, 1843, the son of John B. and Susannah (Cain) Paige. The Paige coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Or a fesse dancettée between three martlets azure within a bordure engrailed or the last, charged with eight bezants.
Crest—A demi-griffin holding a ducal coronet.

John S. Paige's early education was fragmentary, but was supplied in later life by wide reading, close observation and study. At the age of eighteen years he went to Vermont, where he spent several years in various positions. In 1869 he came to Greene, R. I., and managed a store. In 1871 he had charge of A. & W. Sprague's store at Quidneck, R. I. In April, 1873, Mr. Paige came to Providence to become overseer of the factory stores of the firm of A. & W. Sprague. In 1874, after the failure of this firm, he became connected with the B. B. & R. Knight Company, and in 1876 was manager and purchasing agent for the factory stores of this firm. The entire management of these stores, finally twelve in number, the purchasing of all the merchandise and the hiring of help were under the direction of Mr. Paige. He was an able executive and organizer, and it was largely through his efforts that the stores were successfully developed. He was highly respected in business and mercantile circles, not only for his ability but for the strict integrity and unswerving honesty which characterized all his transactions. Mr. Paige was a member of the Masonic order in early life. He was a

Republican in political affiliation, and a member of the Beneficent Congregational Church of Providence for many years, at one time a member of the standing committee. He was a man of simple democratic tastes, essentially a home-lover.

Mr. Paige married (first) Hattie E. Richmond, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Richmond, of Middleboro, Mass., in 1866. She died in 1881. In 1883 Mr. Paige married (second) in Portsmouth, R. I., Anna M. Burrington, of Providence, daughter of the late Henry Hudson and Eliza M. (Wadsworth) Burrington, of Providence, and a member of the old Portsmouth family of the name. (See Burrington V). Mrs. Paige survives her husband, and resides at No. 221 Hanover street, Providence. John S. Paige died at his home in Providence, October 17, 1913, aged seventy years, four months, eleven days.

(The Burrington Line).

The Burrington family in America dates from the year 1671, when the name of William Burrington, the immigrant ancestor and progenitor, appears for the first time on the records of the town of Portsmouth, in the Rhode Island Colony. It has been continuous in Rhode Island since that date, and though numerically small, it has played a prominent part in the life and affairs of the town of Portsmouth. The line herein under consideration is that of the late Henry Hudson Burrington, of Providence, a member of the early Portsmouth family, and a prominent druggist in the middle of the past century.

(I) William Burrington, immigrant ancestor and founder, was born in 1637. He settled in Portsmouth, R. I., where in 1671 he was admitted a freeman. On February 21, 1673, he bought of Henry Lake, of Dartmouth, two acres in Portsmouth, and on June 14, 1697, he bought of William Durfee and his wife, Ann, ten acres. Little beyond these facts is known of his life. It is evident, however, that he was a man of some position in the community, for his daughters married into the Brown, Lawton and Robinson families. William Burrington married Jane —, who died in 1725. He died December 3, 1729, and his will, dated March 12, 1725, was proved December 8, following his death.

(II) Roger Burrington, son of William and Jane Burrington, was born in Portsmouth, R. I. In 1724 he became a freeman. He married, April 29, 1714, Elizabeth Sheriff, who was born November 16, 1693, and died in 1759, daughter of John and Jane (Havens) Sheriff. Roger Burrington died in 1764, and his will, dated September 23, 1759, was proved April 9, 1764. He was a very large landowner, and a man of considerable wealth according to the standards of the day. He was prominent in the community, although he remained outside public life. The inventory of his estate was valued at £4,951, 6s. 11d.

(III) William (2) Burrington, son of Roger and Elizabeth (Sheriff) Burrington, was born in Portsmouth, R. I., December 18, 1731. He resided there all his life, following agricultural pursuits. He inherited from his father all the housing and lands which the latter owned in Portsmouth, and all his stock and household goods except that which was left to the

widow. He was charged with the payment of the legacies. William (2) Burrington married Sarah ———.

(IV) John Burrington, son of William (2) and Sarah Burrington, was born in Portsmouth, R. I., September 14, 1757, and resided there all his life, a prosperous farmer and well-known citizen, and for many years an active and prominent member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He was married, in Portsmouth, October 24, 1816, by Rev. John Lindsley, to Eliza P. Munro, John Burrington followed the sea for a short period in early life, and served in the War of 1812, and in 1813 and 1815 as captain of Portsmouth Infantry. Later in life he conducted a store in Portsmouth, and was postmaster in 1818.

(V) Henry Hudson Burrington, son of John and Eliza P. (Munro) Burrington, was born in Portsmouth, R. I., July 20, 1817. At an early age he removed to Providence, where he subsequently established a drug business. Mr. Burrington was located on North Main street for thirty-five years, during which time he became one of the best known druggists in the city of Providence. He held office as city councilman for one term, as alderman two terms, and served on the school committee about twenty years.

Mr. Burrington married Eliza Mott Wadsworth, daughter of the late Dr. John A. Wadsworth, of Providence, and Elizabeth (Mott) Wadsworth, of Portsmouth, R. I. Mr. Burrington received his first training in the drug business under Dr. Wadsworth. He later purchased the drug store of Dr. Wadsworth, who from that time until his death devoted his time solely to his large practice. Dr. Wadsworth was a talented physician and surgeon and a deep student of many branches of medical science. He introduced many new methods which proved signally successful. Mr. Burrington was for many years a member of Grace Church. Mr. and Mrs. Burrington were the parents of two children: 1. Anna M., who became the wife of the late John S. Paige, mentioned above. 2. Bianca Burrington. Henry Hudson Burrington died at his home in Providence, R. I., October 19, 1884.

GEORGE MINOT BAILEY, M. D.—It was in the year 1890 that Dr. Bailey, then a youth of eighteen, came to Providence, R. I., a locality from which his maternal ancestors, the Streeters, had taken their departure from New Hampshire two centuries before. He is a son of George Minot (1) and Philinda (Streeter) Bailey, both the Baileys and Streeters early New England families, finally settling in New Hampshire. George Minot (1) Bailey died at Lisbon, N. H., six weeks before the birth of his son and namesake, his widow yet surviving him (1918), and resides in Denver, Colo. George Minot (2) Bailey was born at Lisbon, N. H., June 26, 1872. The Streeters, the mother's family, had taken up a Government grant of land in that region, and being usually farmers much of this land remained in the family name. A school near Lisbon was known as the Streeter school, and there the lad received his first instruction. He completed the courses of that school, going thence to Dow Academy, a preparatory, but he was obliged to leave during his senior year. He spent a short time at Dartmouth College, taking the classical course,

then changed his plans, left college, came to Providence, R. I., and spent four years as a drug clerk this being in accordance with the plan he had formed to become a physician. During those years he read medicine all the time he could spare, carefully watching his finances in order that the necessary fund might be forthcoming when needed. In 1894 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., there pursued a four years' course, and in 1898 was graduated M. D. During six months of this term he was interne in the City Hospital, Baltimore. He began practice in Providence, R. I., July 1, 1898, and as general physician and surgeon has won high and honorable standing during the twenty years which have since intervened. His practice is very large and is conducted from his office, No. 22 Howard building. His success is a distinct personal triumph, as he completely exhausted his resources in accomplishing his professional education, and was almost penniless when beginning practice in Providence. Without the advantages of wealth, position or influence, he has won his way to high position in a profession not lacking in able men, and with that position has come the material reward which accompanies professional success. A student always, Dr. Bailey uncovered in his life a ready taste for the intricacies of the law, and in the midst of the duties of a successful physician he has found time to complete a full course of legal study at Lincoln-Jefferson University, and in 1910 was awarded the degree of LL. B. He is a member of the Rhode Island Medical Legal Society, and is a Republican in politics.

Dr. Bailey married, October 31, 1900, Louise Russell, of Saugerties, N. Y., and they are the parents of a daughter, Mildred Russell, born November 15, 1902.

THE L. B. DARLING FERTILIZER COMPANY—This business was established in a small way at Mineral Springs, R. I., but that small plant was an abattoir in which every part of an animal was converted into a merchantable product. The founder, Lucius B. Darling, thoroughly understood his business, and as he prospered enlarged the plant. As it grew a perfect system of operation grew apace, and waste was absolutely eliminated; methods fully tested and proven were introduced for handling the products of the plant, several of which were entirely new. The marketable meat was sold to dealers, lard was rendered, tripe prepared, refuse converted in fertilizer, and everything made to contribute its share to the gross income. The manufacture of fertilizer proved more profitable than the other products, and after a few years that became the sole business. In 1872 Lucius B. Darling admitted his brother, Lyman M. Darling, to a partnership, trading as L. B. Darling & Company. In 1881 the two sons of the founder, Ira C. and Lucius B. (2) Darling, were admitted, and the same year a branch house was established in Chicago, Ill., under the firm name of the Ira C. Darling Company. This branch was established for the various kinds of rendering, slaughter house and market refuse. In 1891 Ira C. Darling died, and the business in Chicago was then incorporated as Darling & Com-



Geo. M. Bailey



J. William Geary

pany, and has since passed to other stockholders. The Pawtucket business was incorporated in March, 1884, as the L. B. Darling Fertilizer Company, the plant now being very extensive. Later the company was absorbed by the American Agricultural Chemical Company, that corporation in 1903 selling out to the consolidated Rendering Company, a Boston corporation which has operated the plant as a branch of their Boston business. Tallow rendering in the varied branches, the manufacture of oils and the base of oleo, fertilizers, and poultry foods, now constitute the products, the company also being heavy buyers of hides, skins, wool and fur of small animals. During the coal shortage, in the winter of 1917-18, the plant was allowed to operate without coal restriction.

FRANK R. AMES—During all the changes of name and ownership through which the L. B. Darling Fertilizer Company has passed during the past thirty years, Frank R. Ames, the present manager, has been associated with the plant, although until 1900 his connection was as a salesman in Providence, and "on the road." He is a son of Robert N. and Rosamond A. (Luther) Ames, his father a sea captain all his life, which terminated in a collision off Cape Cod, a blinding snowstorm preventing the colliding vessels from seeing or hearing each other. The body of Captain Ames was recovered, and he was laid beside his wife in Warren, R. I.

Frank R. Ames was born in Warren, R. I., February 23, 1857, and there attended public schools until 1870, when he became clerk in the bookstore of the Fillinghast & Mason Company, in Providence. He remained four years with that company, then until 1888 he was employed in a market in Providence, but had greatly added to his educational equipment during those years by study and reading. His next position was with the L. B. Darling Fertilizer Company, as salesman, until the year 1900. From that time until the death of L. M. Darling, in 1902, Mr. Ames was assistant in the management of the plant, and the same year was appointed manager, his present position. He is a past master of Union Lodge, No. 10, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pawtucket, holding the office at the time the lodge celebrated its one-hundredth anniversary; is a member of Pawtucket Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Holy Sepulchre Commandery, Knights Templar.

Mr. Ames married, August 14, 1892, Annie J. Forryth, born in Hartford, Conn., where her parents died when she was very young. Mr. and Mrs. Ames are the parents of a son: Frank R. (2) Ames, who served during the great World War as personal adjutant, stationed at Camp Merritt, Tenafly, N. J.; and of a daughter, Helaine Ames, residing with her parents.

P. WILLIAM GEARY—In 1912, when Boston University Law School conferred upon him the degree of LL. B., Mr. Geary experienced that satisfaction which comes with the attainment of a hope long anticipated, and an ambition realized. Upon the conferring of that degree he returned to Providence, and in the city of his birth has since continuously and success-

fully practised his profession. He is a son of John F. and Johanna (Hayes) Geary, both residents of Providence, his father now and for thirty-seven years connected with the city highway department.

P. William Geary was born in Providence, R. I., March 31, 1887. After completing public grammar school courses, he attended La Salle Academy, until graduation in 1905, going thence to Boston University Law School, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1912. He was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in October, 1911, and has since devoted himself to the practice of law, being junior member of the firm, Murphy, Hagan & Geary, No. 917 Turk's Head building. He is a member of the Legal Advisory Board, special attorney for soldiers and sailors, and representative of the Alien Property Commissioner for the Rhode Island district in the Government service. He is secretary of the American Citizenship Campaign Committee. He is a member of the United States Supreme Court, the Rhode Island State and Providence Law associations, Boston University Law School Alumni, La Salle Alumni, ex-chancellor of the Knights of Columbus, member of the Catholic Club, Columbus Club, The Masters' Club of Boston, Oakland Villa Association, Holy Name Society, and in politics is a Democrat. His college fraternity is Phi Delta Phi.

GEORGE R. SAUNDERS—Now living retired in the city of Providence, R. I., after twenty-eight years' continuous service with the Providence Line of steamboats, Mr. Saunders reviews a most interesting life history which began in the year 1845 at East Boston, Mass. Not only is his personal history one of interest, but in its collateral and direct branches his family history touches many of the prominent happenings and families of New England early days, even to the Mayflower Pilgrims, John and Priscilla Alden. He is a son of William Pratt Saunders, born in Boston, Mass., one of a family of sixteen sons and daughters. Another ancestor was Thomas Worthley, born in Bedfordshire, England, in 1691, who landed in Salem, Mass., in 1705, and at an early age was married in Worcester, Mass. He later moved to New Hampshire, and in 1751 became the third settler in the town of Weare, his farm which he wrested from the forest being in the neighborhood of the "Cold Spring," between Weare and Old Mill village. There he passed the remainder of his wonderful life, which was extended beyond the century mark, one hundred and eight being the years of his life.

George R. Saunders was born in East Boston, Mass., October 28, 1845, and there was educated in the public schools. Although below legal age, he managed to enlist during the Civil War as a private of Company E. Sixtieth Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry, and saw service in the West, guarding property at Indianapolis and elsewhere. After the war he returned to East Boston and was variously engaged there until 1874, when he made Providence, R. I., his home, and there has ever since resided. His first employment in Providence was with the Providence Tool Company, as inspector, his work the inspection

of rifles, the company then being engaged on a large contract for the Turkish Government. The next five years were spent in the service of the police department of the city as patrolman, that post being resigned to take a position with the Prudential Life Insurance Company. He remained with the Prudential two years, then began his long connection with the Providence Line of steamboats, first as delivery clerk, later as outside agent, creating business for the line. For twenty-eight years he continued in the service of the line, then retired, having been a factor in the wonderful development of that means of freight and passenger communication between Providence and New York City. He has always taken a deep interest in the Grand Army of the Republic, and is now commander of George H. Brown Post. He is a member of the Red Men, and of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of that order, and now serving on the judiciary committee; is an Odd Fellow, and a Knight of Pythias, a prominent official of both lodges in earlier days. Through his early Colonial ancestry he is eligible to many societies, and both he and his wife are members of the Society Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims. In political faith he is a Republican and in religious preference a Protestant.

George R. Saunders married Elsie Owens McKee, born in East Boston, Mass., daughter of William Owen McKee, of Boston, Mass. He was born in St. John, the commercial metropolis of New Brunswick, Canada, but was a descendant of one of the oldest Dutch families of the Hudson-Mohawk Valley, New York State. William O. McKee married Susanna Gates Ford, of Medford, Mass., who traced descent from John and Priscilla Alden of the "Mayflower," and from the Copelands, Trowbridges and Warrens, famous Colonial and Revolutionary families. From this ancestry Mrs. Saunders derives her membership in the Society Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims. Mr. and Mrs. Saunders are the parents of a daughter, Maude R., wife of Charles B. Hastings, of Greene, R. I.

HERBERT LAWRENCE, M. D., physician-in-chief of the Providence Emergency Hospital, and one of the best-known physicians of this city, is a native of Wakefield, Mass., where his birth occurred, February 8, 1878. He is a son of Henry and Ella (Hayes) Lawrence, both of whom are deceased.

Dr. Lawrence passed his childhood and youth at his native town of Wakefield and, as a lad, attended the local public schools. He was a student at the high school for two years, and then entered the Mt. Hermon School for Boys at Mt. Hermon, Mass., where he was prepared for college. Upon completing his studies at the latter institution, Mr. Lawrence entered the medical department of the University of Vermont, where he established a splendid record for scholarship, and where he studied to such good purpose that he was graduated with the class of 1911, taking the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The circumstances of his family rendered it necessary for the young man to pay for his own tuition during his college career, and he did this by working as a medical nurse, both in general and private institutions. Upon receiving his degree,

Dr. Lawrence secured a post as physician for the Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded, and remained there for two years, or until January, 1911. At that time Dr. Lawrence came to Providence, where he received his present appointment as physician-in-chief of the Providence Emergency Hospital. He also carries on a large general practice and is now justly regarded as among the leaders of his profession in the community. In religious belief Dr. Lawrence is a Baptist and attends the Calvary Church of that denomination here. In politics he is an Independent Republican and, although an advocate of the general principles and policies of his party, holds himself free from all partisan considerations in the exercise of his judgment in local issues and on the merits of local candidates. Dr. Lawrence's residence is situated No. 53 Parkis avenue, Providence, and he also maintains an office at that address.

On October 9, 1912, Dr. Herbert Lawrence was united in marriage at Wakefield, Mass., with Emma Frances Tay, a daughter of William H. and Emma Frances (Smith) Tay, old and highly-respected residents of Wakefield. To Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence two children have been born: Ella Frances, and Mary I.

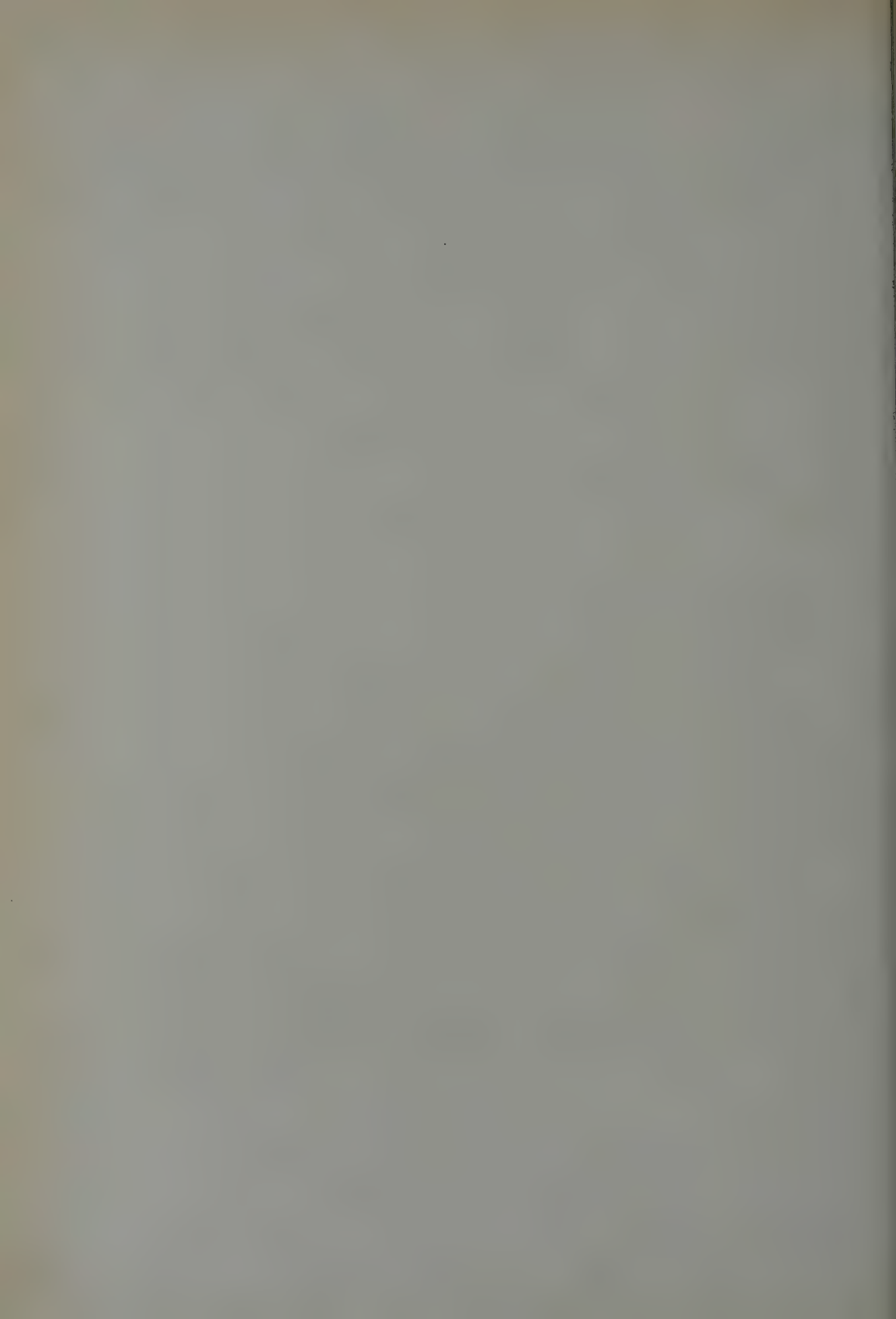
WILLIAM HENRY CAMFIELD was born in Greeley, Weld county, Colo., September 27, 1883, the son of James E. and Ellen (McGovern) Camfield. His father died in Colorado, in 1888. That same year the family returned to Providence and there William H. completed his public school education, graduating from the Providence Classical High School in 1901. That same year he entered Brown University, and graduated from there in 1905 with the degree of A. B. Having made the law his choice of a profession, he entered Harvard, whence he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in the class of 1908. He was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, May 7, 1909, and at once began practice, associating himself with the firm of Gardner, Pierce & Thornley. In August, 1915, he was appointed temporary assistant United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, serving as such until April 30, 1916. On May 1, 1916, he was appointed a special assistant United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, a position he now holds (1917). He is a member of the Rhode Island Bar Association, Phi Beta Kappa, the University and Catholic clubs, Church of the Holy Name, and in politics is a Democrat.

Mr. Camfield married, in New Bedford, Mass., April 17, 1917, Agnes I. Black, of that city.

EDWARD THAYER, JR., secretary of the Lebanon Mills Company—This company, one of the most important industrial concerns of its kind in New England, was established in the year 1867 by Alanson Thayer and his son, Edward Thayer, who purchased the old mill of the R. B. Gage Company, and began the manufacture of cotton yarn and knitted fabrics there. This mill, itself an ancient one, stood on the site of one still older, namely the historic Kent Mill, which is mentioned in the act incorporating Pawtucket in 1828. The two Mr. Thayers had both been engaged



William H. Comfield.



in industrial enterprises before, and both were experienced business men at the time of the founding of the present concern. The father, however, had reached an age when he felt that retirement was appropriate, and two years later, in 1869, withdrew, leaving his son to carry on the growing industry alone. This he did with a high degree of success, and the Lebanon Mills Company, as it was known from the start, developed rapidly in size and importance. By 1875 the business had doubled and Mr. Thayer admitted S. Eugene Wood as a partner, but in 1881 he purchased his interest and was once more the sole proprietor. In February, 1887, the mill was totally destroyed by fire, and the Payne building on Broad street was secured in which to carry on the work until a new building could be completed. This was soon accomplished, however, and the company moved into the building now occupied by the Pawtucket Dyeing & Bleaching Company. Mr. Thayer's death occurred at Pawtucket, February 13, 1899, and he has been succeeded in the management of the great enterprise he built up by his sons. Mrs. Thayer died December 31, 1918. The eldest son, S. Willard Thayer, is now president of the concern which was incorporated in 1896, Alanson Thayer, the second son, is treasurer, and Edward Thayer, Jr., the third son, secretary. Under the capable management of these men, worthy successors to their father, the enterprise has continued to grow until it has reached its present great proportions. The products of the mills are rubber linings, astrakans, jersey cloths, knitted fabrics, men's, women's and children's flat-ribbed underwear, cloths for sweaters, golf vests, cardigans, and sweater coats. One hundred and seventy spring-needle knitting-machines, fifteen latch-needle knitting-machines and one hundred sewing-machines are now employed there.

S. Willard Thayer, president of the Lebanon Mills Company, was born October 5, 1868, a son of Edward and Emma L. (Dexter) Thayer. He has become a very prominent figure in the business and industrial world of this region, and besides his presidency of this company is treasurer of the Dexter Yarn Company and a director of the Pawtucket branch of the Industrial Trust Company. He is a Republican in politics, and has served his city as a member of the City Council and the Board of Aldermen, and has been president of the latter body. He is a very prominent Free Mason, and is a member of all the Masonic bodies in his region, including the Scottish Rite bodies and the Mystic Shrine.

Alanson Thayer is now treasurer of the Lebanon Mills Company. He has been very active in Republican politics, and served his city on the Common Council. He is also a prominent Free Mason, and connected with the same bodies as his brother, and is a member of the Business Men's Association and the To Kalon Club. He married, April 19, 1893, Sarah Graham, a daughter of George Graham, of Pawtucket, and they are the parents of two children: Edward Alanson, and Oman Graham.

Edward Thayer, Jr., was born January 2, 1875, at Pawtucket, and there attended in childhood the local

public schools. He then entered Brown University, where he took a three years' course and distinguished himself as a student. He is now secretary of the Lebanon Mills Company, director of the Dexter Yarn Company, and is prominent in the Masonic order, and a member of the To Kalon Club, and treasurer of the Nantucket Pilgrims. He married, September 5, 1906, Bessie L. Gelb, a daughter of Victor Gelb, of this city. They are the parents of one daughter, Caroline Louise, born September 12, 1907.

The Thayer family is a very ancient one, and was founded in this country by Richard and Thomas Thayer, who came from Braintree, in the County of Essex, England, and settled in the Massachusetts Colony as early as 1630. Thomas Thayer is the direct ancestor of the Thayers of Pawtucket, and from that early date to the present, the members of the family have held a conspicuous place in the affairs of this region.

JOHN EDWARD HURLEY, president of the Remington Printing Company (Remington Press), of No. 10 Abbott Park place, Providence, R. I., one of the largest and most progressive printing firms in New England, was born September 26, 1860, at Providence, and attended the East Street Primary and Intermediate School and Thayer Street Grammar School. On August 25, 1875, he was employed as apprentice by the Rhode Island Printing Company, and there learned the printing trade in many branches, under the late Captain Charles C. Gray. He attended Polytechnic Night School on Richmond street, a night high school maintained by the city of Providence, many of the graduates of which have made their mark in this community. He remained with this concern quite a few years, then worked on several of the local newspapers as compositor. While employed with the Providence "Journal" he, with Charles Howland, as editor, produced the first Providence "Journal Almanac," the same being printed two pages at a time on an exceedingly small Hoe Stop Cylinder Press. In the autumn of 1893 he associated himself with P. S. Remington and Frank M. Mason in the firm of P. S. Remington & Company, at No. 153 Dorrance street, and in the spring of the following year purchased a one-third interest in the concern, which later moved to the Hanley building on Washington street. The name of the firm was then changed to the Remington Printing Company (Remington Press) and was incorporated. Mr. Remington's interest was later acquired by Benjamin P. Moulton, and still later Mr. Mason's interest was purchased by Mr. Hurley and Mr. Moulton. In August, 1912, they moved to their present location in the Waite-Thresher building, No. 10 Abbott Park place, their plant covering a space of about 10,000 square feet.

In politics Mr. Hurley is an Independent. He represented the First Ward of the city of Providence in the Common Council in 1900. He was for two terms president of the Master Printers' Association of Rhode Island, is a past exalted ruler of Providence Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and represented his lodge in the National Convention of the order in Los Angeles, Cal., in 1915. He is a past presi-

dent of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of Providence, is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Chamber of Commerce, The Town Criers of Rhode Island, Hundred Acre Club and Boston City Club. He is a resident of Edgewood.

John Edward Hurley was united in marriage, September 28, 1892, with Ellen Louise Monahan, of Providence, and they are the parents of one son, James Edward Hurley, born August 21, 1893. James Edward Hurley was educated at the local public schools and the Technical High School, but before graduating from the latter institution, entered his father's establishment and was engaged in this business when the United States entered the great World War. He then entered the United States Navy and is still connected with it.

WILLIAM ROBERT MCGUIRK, M. D.—Nearly a quarter of a century has elapsed since Dr. McGuirk began private practice in Providence, those years, 1894-1918, having returned him richly the honors of his, the oldest of professions. He has made a specialty of surgical cases, and is considered one of the most able and skillful. Dr. McGuirk is a native son of Massachusetts, his parents, Michael Joseph and Jane E. (Crowley) McGuirk, both born in England of Irish parents. Michael Joseph McGuirk has gone to his reward, his widow now residing in Providence with her son, Dr. William R. McGuirk.

William R. McGuirk was born in Fitchburg, Mass., April 29, 1871. There he attended public schools until 1884, the family moving to Providence, R. I., in that year. He completed grammar school courses in Providence, then entered high school, finishing with graduation in 1889. He then took a year's preparatory course in medicine at Dartmouth College, going thence to the medical department of Columbia University, New York City, where he was graduated an M. D., class of 1892. He served as interne at the Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, for two years, then connected with surgical out-patient department for seven years. He entered private practice in that city in 1894, and there continues, an eminent surgeon and physician. Since 1894 he has been identified with St. Joseph's Hospital and for the past fifteen years has been visiting surgeon. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Rhode Island Medical Society, Providence Medical Society, is active in these societies, and holds the high esteem of his professional brethren. His practice is large and principally surgical. An active member of St. Michael's Church (Roman Catholic), he was for years medical examiner of the Knights of Columbus, but the demands of his practice caused him to abandon that work and to resign his appointments as medical examiner for several leading life insurance companies. For the past two years he has been president of the Catholic Club, belongs to the Metacomet Golf Club, and is rated among the club's golf enthusiasts. In politics he is an Independent.

Dr. McGuirk married, June 12, 1907, Mary Alice Gilbane, of Providence, who died October 30, 1912. His mother and two sisters, Ellen A. and Jane McGuirk, reside with him in his fine residence at No. 859 Broad street, Providence; a brother, Edward F., and a sister, Mrs. Edward A. McCaffrey, also reside in Providence.

ANDREW LINTON, JR.—The name Linton, or Lynton, as it is sometimes found to-day, is one of the oldest of English surnames. It belongs to that class which are local in derivation, that is, the class whose founders adopted the name of the community in which they lived as their own to distinguish themselves from their fellows. There are parishes of that name in the counties Cambridge, Devon, Hereford, Kent and York (West Riding), and townships of the name in the counties Derby, Hereford and York (West and North Riding). No doubt all of these localities have furnished their share of families by the name, and it is only conjectural which locality produced the line under consideration. Originally, in the early days when the name was used as a personal one, it held the meaning "of Linton," and many representatives of the family are found in the early records of old England. From the Testa de Neville, sive Liber Feodorum, of the reign of Henry III. of England, we get the name of William de Lynton, a prominent resident of the County of Worcester. The Hundred Rolls, of 1273, contain the names of Richard de Linton, of London, and Robert de Lynton, of the County Cambridge. Hugh de Linton, York county, appears among the names contained in the Placita de Quo Warranto, of the reign of Edward I., Laurencius de Lynton, of Lynton, was a prominent Englishman of the fourteenth century. The Linton family of Scotland bears arms as follows:

Arms—Gules an eagle displayed argent; on a chief of the last three roses of the first.

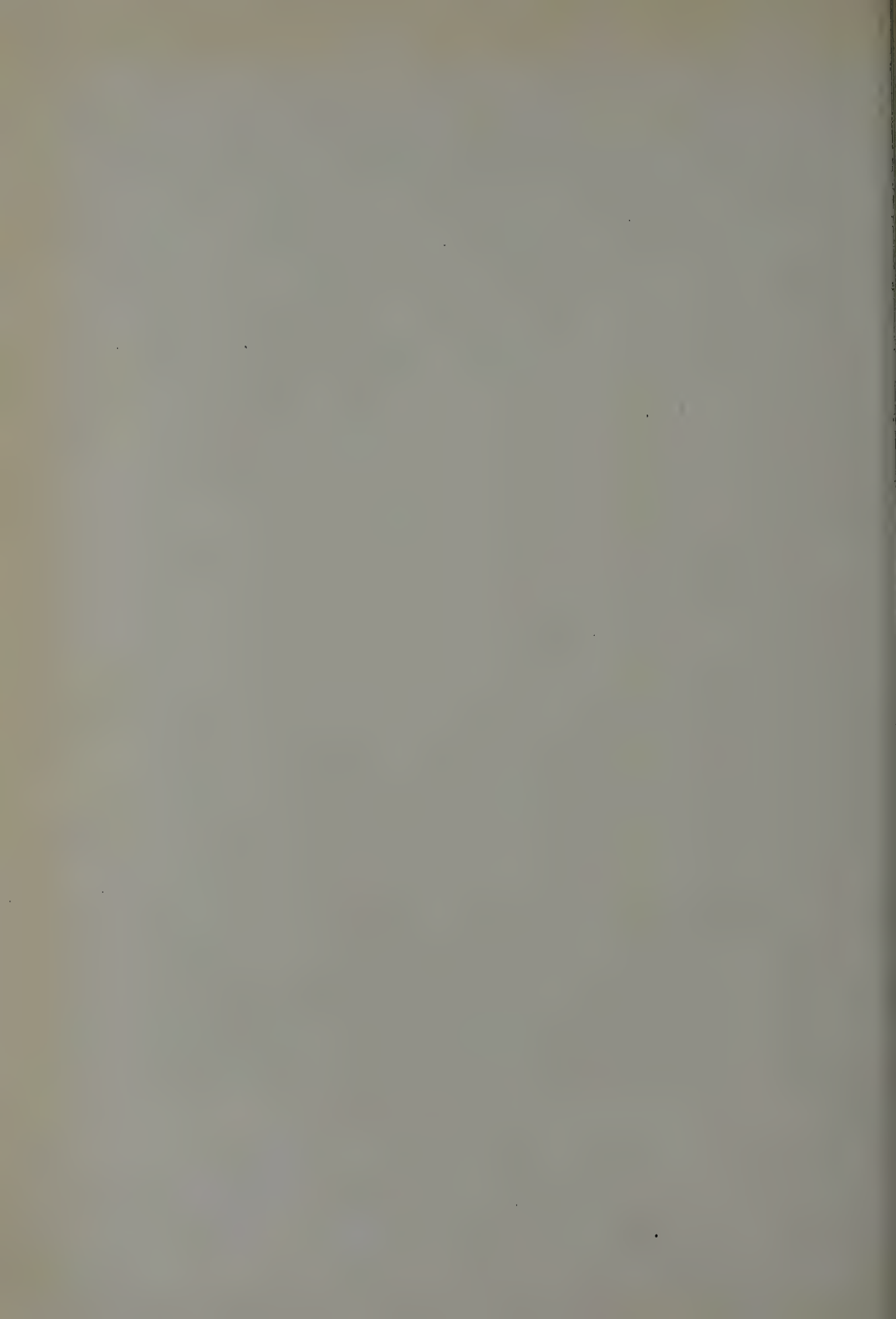
Crest—An eagle's head erased, holding in the beak an acorn stalked and leaved, all proper.

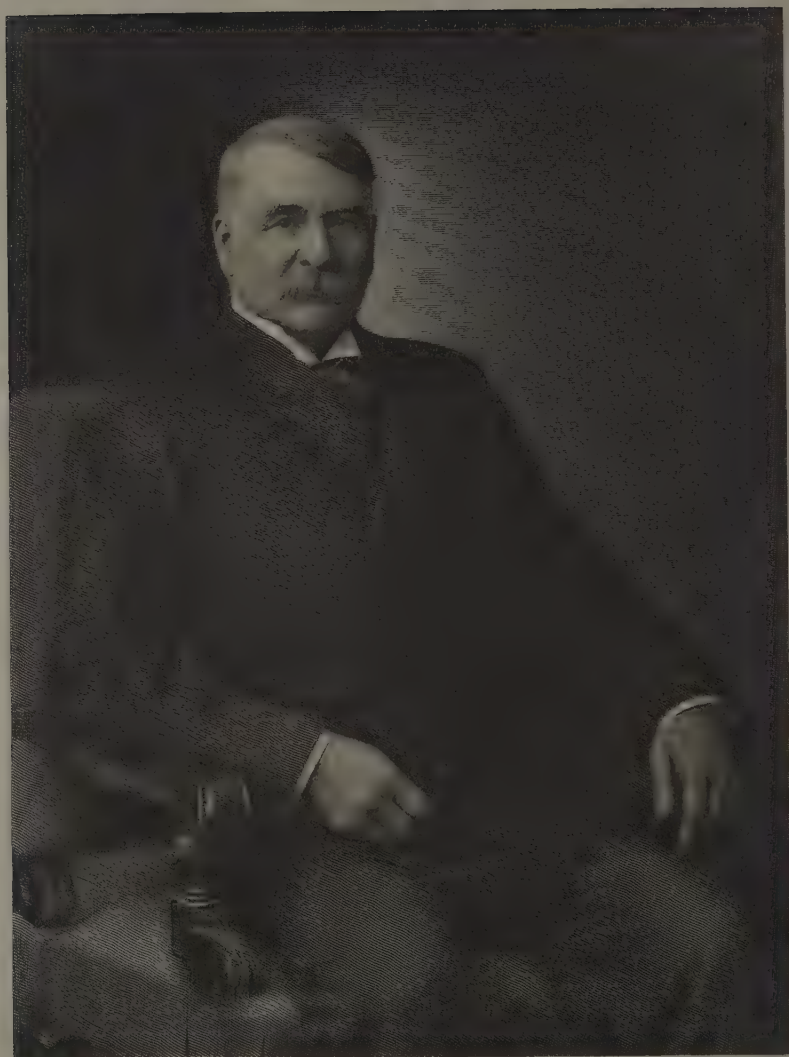
The family has long been a prominent one in the United States. Representatives were among the earliest colonists of the New England colonies, and in recent years members of the various branches of the family have attained success in every industry throughout the United States.

It has been the fortune of Providence and Woonsocket, R. I., to count among their citizens many men of an unusual type,—men, who, through their own unremitting labors and an admirable display of genius, have risen from a small beginning in particular line of business to the top of the industrial life of their communities. The late Andrew Linton, Jr., for many years one of the foremost manufacturing jewelers in Providence, R. I., and through the latter years of his life identified with the interests and development of the town and city of Woonsocket, R. I., was a native of Ayr, Scotland, the son of Andrew Linton, Sr., and descendant of an old and honorable Scotch-Irish family. His father, born in Ireland, was taken when but a young boy by his parents to Scotland, where he grew to manhood, following various occupations, until, in 1842, he took ship for America, and made his way to Providence, R. I. Here he found employment at his trade in the mills, and this work he continued throughout the remainder of his life. He died at Providence, aged forty-seven years, October 18, 1861. Catherine McCann, his wife, whom he wedded in Ireland, died October 18, 1885, and both are buried in the Catholic cemetery. To Andrew and Catherine (McCann) Linton were born eight children, of whom one died in infancy. They were 1. Andrew, of further mention. 2. Thomas J., engaged



Wm. H. Quirk





Lafayette Edwards

at the present time in the jewelry business in Providence. 3. Agnes, married Charles E. Sheridan, and died in New York City. 4. Philip, engaged at Providence in the jewelry manufacturing business. 5. Margaret, who died at Providence, unmarried. 6. Catherine, married James E. Davis, of Providence. 7. Theodore, a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Andrew Linton, Jr., son of Andrew Linton, Sr., and Catherine (McCann) Linton, was born at Ayr, Scotland, in the year 1826. When he was still very young his parents removed to America, locating at Providence, R. I. Andrew Linton, Jr., received some schooling, but his educational advantages were somewhat limited, since at an early age he was apprenticed to the firm of Andrews & Andrews, of Providence, engravers of rolls for calico printing. Here he remained until his term of apprenticeship expired, and then, the work not proving congenial, he entered the employ of his brother, Thomas J., who was engaged in the manufacture of jewelry. This work proved greatly to his liking and he determined to some day own a business of his own; his native ability asserted itself, and the knowledge gained during the period in which he remained in the employ of his brother enabled him, in 1865, to form a partnership with another brother, Philip, under the firm name of P. & A. Linton. They were immediately successful, and in this occupation Mr. Linton continued until his death, at Woonsocket, R. I., June 13, 1899, where he had removed in 1885. He is buried in the St. Charles' Catholic Church Cemetery.

Mr. Linton's activity in the jewelry manufacturing business, which at that time, as in the present, was one of the principal industries of Rhode Island, brought him prominence in other lines, principally as connected with the church and charitable works. He was a prominent member of the Jewelers' Board of Trade, was one of the original founders, and for some years the president of the St. Vincent De Paul Society in Providence. He was for many years a trustee of St. Charles' Catholic Church, a faithful member of the same, and greatly interested in the works and organization of a charitable and religious nature identified with that institution. His nature was genial, and his willing personality brought him hosts of friends. Ever popular in social circles, he nevertheless found his greatest recreation from the turmoil of the business world in the quiet of his own family life. He was temperate in his habits, broad in view, and domestic in his tastes, a patriotic and public-spirited gentleman.

Andrew Linton, Jr., married (first) Mary Ann Sheridan, of Montreal, Canada, who died at Providence, R. I., July 10, 1881. He married (second) in 1885, Mary Jane (Wade) Donahoe, a daughter of the late James and Margaret Wade, of Blackstone, Mass., and the widow of the late Charles Donahoe. Charles Donahoe was a native of Ireland, and at the age of fifteen years came to the United States, locating at Whitinsville, where he worked in the mills by day, and attended the high schools at night. In this way he furnished himself with a good education, and, after working at Waterford and at Woonsocket, established himself in the latter community as a substantial business man. This occupation he followed until his death, January 13,

1876, and he is buried in St. Paul's Cemetery, in the town of Blackstone. James Wade, the father of Mrs. Mary Jane Linton, was a native of Ireland, and came to America among the first Irish families in Blackstone. He was a member of the Catholic church of Woonsocket, in which vicinity the greater part of his life was passed.

Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Linton has managed the affairs of her large estate, which includes a great amount of real estate in and around Woonsocket. She has spent some years in travel, both at home and abroad, and enjoys an enviable and well-earned reputation in Woonsocket as a business woman of great ability. She is highly esteemed for her kindness and charitable nature, which has often displayed itself in helping those who come to her in distress.

LAFAYETTE EDWARDS—One of the most prominent and influential citizens of the town of Hopkinton, proprietor of the Canonchet Mill and the Union Twine Company at Canonchet, is Lafayette Edwards, a member of one of the old Rhode Island families. Mr. Edwards is a descendant of Phineas Edwards and his wife Mary, who were early residents in this region. They were the parents of the following children: Mary, born Jan. 4, 1771, and died in 1773; Phineas, Jr., born March 18, 1773; Mary (2), born June 18, 1775; Phebe, born Aug. 9, 1777; Nathan, who is mentioned at length below; Sarah, born Aug. 8, 1786; Eunice, born March 7, 1789, and Putnam Lewis, born Jan. 6, 1798.

Major Nathan Edwards, son of Phineas and Mary Edwards, and great-grandfather of Lafayette Edwards, was born March 20, 1780. He was very active in the military affairs of the town of Hopkinton, and was prominent in the general life of the community. He was elected on May 12, 1806, to the Legislature and served in other capacities of a public character. He was an ensign of the First Company of Infantry at Hopkinton and on May 11, 1807, was elected captain. He was promoted to the rank of second major of the Third Regiment of Militia on June 25, 1810. Major Edwards married Sarah Main, and they were the parents of the following children: Thomas J., who is mentioned below; Nathan; Elias; Sarah, who became the wife of Clark Coon; Mary, who became the wife of Daniel Babcock; George; Stanton; William; Gibb; Phebe, who married Robert Main; Phineas; and Isaac Coe. Major Nathan Edwards made his home about three miles to the north of Hopkinton City, where he was engaged in farming and the manufacture of hop-poles and charcoal. He also carried on a large mercantile business and was one of the most prominent citizens of the region, and a member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church.

Captain Thomas J. Edwards, son of Major Nathan and Sarah (Main) Edwards, and grandfather of Lafayette Edwards, was born in the year 1809, and died in 1889. He made his home at Canonchet, R. I., where he settled about 1820, and engaged in the manufacture of spools and bobbins. Like his father he was a prominent member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church and was one of the congregation at Rockville. He was also active in military affairs and was captain of the State Militia. He and his wife were the parents of the fol-

lowing children: James R., of whom further; Harriett, who became the wife of Caleb Burdick and removed to Pennsylvania; Asa M., who went to Pennsylvania where his death occurred in 1903; Lydia A., who became the wife of Benjamin B. Kenyon, of Palmer, Mass.; Sarah, who became the wife of Hazard R. Gates; Mary E., who became the wife of William H. Burdick, of Ashaway; Phebe, who married George Amos Langworthy, also a resident of Ashaway; Thomas R.; Nathan P.; and Catherine, who became the wife of Henry C. Lanphear, of Westerly.

James R. Edwards, eldest son of Captain Thomas J. Edwards and father of Lafayette Edwards, was born May 22, 1822, at Hopkinton. He was yet a small child when he removed with his parents to Canonchet, at which place he made his home up to the time of his death, which occurred there September 16, 1893. He was engaged in manufacturing at that place, and was exceedingly successful. For a time he followed in the footsteps of his father and made spools and bobbins, but he later entered the shoddy business, in which he remained for about five years or until 1867, when his mill and stock were destroyed by fire. It is a tribute to the esteem in which he was held by his fellow townsmen that these started to raise funds for him by subscription, without his knowledge. Mr. Edwards, however, when he learned of this, declined to benefit by their efforts and paid back what had been given him. He was still a young man and he and his wife turned their attention to once more building up their mill and continuing in its operation. He then formed an association with his son Lafayette Edwards and engaged in the manufacture of cotton yarn. Later this association was dissolved and during the last ten years of his life, he continued in this line on his own account. James R. Edwards was a staunch Republican and a prominent member of the Rockville Seventh Day Baptist Church. He married in the year 1844, Emeline Kenyon, born April 5, 1827, a daughter of Simon and Mary (Brightman) Kenyon, and they were the parents of the following children: Lafayette, who is mentioned at length below; James C., of Shannock Hill; Annie, who became the wife of Edward Langworthy and is now deceased; Mary, who became the wife of George H. Langworthy, of Westerly; Sarah, who became the wife of George Kenyon, of Hopkinton City; George, who resides at Canonchet; Oscar, and Osmas, who also make their home at that place; and Leonard, deceased, who died September 16, 1893.

Lafayette Edwards, eldest son of James R. and Emeline (Kenyon) Edwards, was born August 11, 1846, at Canonchet. As a lad he attended the local schools of his native place and the well-known Gate School here. He was still very young, however, when he abandoned his studies and began his business career, his first experience in that line being as an employee of his father in the latter's mill. In the year 1867, when twenty-one years of age, he formed a partnership with Lafayette Godfrey, and engaged in the manufacture of cotton yarns. At the time of his father's misfortune, he purchased Mr. Godfrey's interest, and took his father for partner. Later, in 1874, he built a stone mill at Canonchet, where he carried on his business. His partnership with his father continued until 1882, when it was

dissolved, since which time he has been engaged on his own account. He purchased the interest of Mr. Wells in the Newstone mill and in 1903 built a line and twine walk about six hundred feet long, which he has since operated in connection with his other plant. The Canonchet mill manufactures the yarn used in the manufacture of fish lines made in the plant of the Union Twine Company. April 20, 1916, a fire caused by lightning completely destroyed the plant of the Union Twine Company, and which plant has since been rebuilt. He has also become interested in other enterprises here and is now the most prominent figure in the business interests of Canonchet, his concerns being the main support of this place. The fish lines manufactured in the plant of the Union Twine Company have a market in all parts of the Western Hemisphere and the high quality and standards maintained by Mr. Edwards have given the product an unimpeachable standing. Mr. Edwards has given much time to the public affairs of this region and has served in a number of public offices here. He is a staunch Republican in politics and has been elected on the ticket of his party to the town council, upon which he has served for a number of terms. He has also held the post of assessor of taxes and has performed an invaluable service to the community. Like his ancestors before him, he is a member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church of Rockville. Although his success as a manufacturer has been very great, Mr. Edwards has refused to benefit selfishly by the results of his labors. He might have been a very wealthy man had he so chosen, but he has given so liberally to every undertaking, the aim of which is the good of the community, and in private charities, that he may be said to have shared his fortunes with his fellow-citizens. His philanthropy and kindness have won for him the respect and affection of all those with whom he has come in contact, and he occupies to-day a unique position in the community. Mr. Edwards has always been devoted to good horses and has owned some very fine Morgan stock. Although the owner of four automobiles, he nevertheless prefers to drive a fine carriage horse, and indulges himself in this pleasure to this day.

Lafayette Edwards married (first) Carrie Tucker, daughter of John Tucker, of Carolina, R. I., of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this work. He married (second) December 10, 1883, S. Mattie Tucker, a sister of his first wife, born May 22, 1860, at Carolina, and they are the parents of two children, as follows: Emory L., born October 1, 1888, and Monna Corene, born April 2, 1899.

A. HERBERT ARNOLD—The family of Arnold is of great antiquity, having its origin among the ancient princes of Wales. According to a pedigree recorded in the College of Arms in England, they trace from Ynir, King of Gwentland, who flourished about the middle of the twelfth century, and was paternally descended from Ynir, second son of Cadwalader, King of the Britons. The first of the family to adopt a surname was Roger Arnold, a descendant in the twelfth generation from Ynir. From the foregoing source descended the two Arnold brothers, who came to America, and were the progenitors of the famous Arnold family of New England. Their line-

age from Roger Arnold is through Thomas, Richard, Richard (2) and Thomas, the latter of whom lived for a time at Melcombe Horsey, from which place he removed to Cheselbourne, settling himself on an estate previously belonging to his father. He was the father of Thomas and William Arnold, the founder of the New England Arnold lines, the latter of whom was the progenitor of the Arnolds of Rhode Island herein under consideration. The Arnold coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Gules a chevron ermine, between three pheons or.
Crest—A lion rampant gules, holding in his paws a cozege or.
Motto—Mihi gloria cessum.

(English Pedigree).

(I) Ynir, King of Gwentland, married Nesta, daughter of Jestin ap Gurgan, king of Glamorgan.

(II) Meiric succeeded his father, and married Eleanor, daughter of Ednived ap Jerworth of the house of Trevor.

(III) Ynir Vichan was also King of Gwent, and married Gladice, daughter of Rhys Goch ap Maenerch, Lord of Ystradyw, in Brecknockshire.

(IV) Carador ap Ynir Vichan, Lord of Gwent, married Nesta, daughter and heir of Sir Rydereck le Gros, knight.

(V) Dyfnwall ap Carador, Lord of Gwent, married Joyes, daughter of Hamlet ap Druce, Duke of Ballalon, in France. Her brother Hamlet rebuilt the castle at Abergavenny.

(VI) Systyl ap Dyfnwall, Lord of Upper Gwent, married Annest, daughter and heir of Sir Peter Russell, knight, Lord of Kentschurch, County Hereford.

(VII) Arthur ap Systyl married Jane, daughter of Ilein ap Moreidhec, Lord of Cantersblyn.

(VIII) Meiric ap Arthur married Annest, daughter of Craddock ap Einon ap Golhrovn.

(IX) Qwuillim, ap Meiric, Esq., married Jane, daughter and co-heir of Ivor ap Syssylth, Lord of Llys Taly-bont.

(X) Arnholt ap Qwuillim, ap Meiric, Esq., married Janet, daughter of Philip Fleming, Esq.

(XI) Arnholt ap Arnholt Vychan, Esq., married Sybil, daughter of Madoc ap Einon ap Thomas.

(XII) Roger Arnold, of Llanthony, in Monmouthshire, was the first of the family to adopt a surname. He married Joan, daughter of Thomas Gamade, knight, Lord of Coytey.

(XIII) Thomas Arnold, Esq., succeeded to Llanthony, and other estates in Monmouthshire; he married Agnes, daughter of Sir Richard Warnestead, knight. Children: 1. John, of Hingham, and Over, died Sept. 15, 1545. 2. Richard, mentioned below.

(XIV) Richard Arnold, son of Thomas Arnold, removed to Somersetshire, in the Parish of Street. He married Emmote, daughter and heir of Pearce Young, of Damerham, Wiltshire.

(XV) Richard (2) Arnold, eldest son and heir of Richard (1) Arnold, removed to Dorsetshire, and was seated at Bagbere, in the Parish of Middleton, otherwise Milton Abbas. He was lord of the Manor of Bagbere, and had estates at Alton Pancras, Buckland

Newton, Cheselbourne, Melcombe Horsey and other places in that county. He was also patron of the churches of Blandford and Bingham, Melcombe. His manor house at Bagbere was still standing until 1870, when it was demolished and a farm situated on the site. A small part of the ancient building is incorporated in the new house. His will was dated May 15, 1593, and proved July 9, 1595. He desired to be buried "in the parishe Church of Milton, in the Ile called Jesus Ile as we goe to the Tower." He had two wives.

(XVI) Thomas Arnold, second son of Richard (2) Arnold, is mentioned in his father's will. He resided some time at Melcombe Horsey, and removed to Cheselbourne, locating on one of his father's estates. The family register of baptisms of his children was preserved and brought to America. He married (first) Alice, daughter of John Gulley, of North Over, Parish of Tolpuddle, near Cheselbourne. Children of the first marriage were: 1. Thomasince. 2. Joanna, baptized Nov. 30, 1577. 3. Margery, born Aug. 30, 1581. 4. Robert, born in 1583. 4. John, born in 1585. 5. William. Children of the second marriage: 6. Elizabeth, born in 1596. 7. Thomas, mentioned below. 8. Eleanor, baptized July 31, 1606.

(American Pedigree).

(I) Thomas Arnold, American progenitor of the family herein under consideration, was born in England, in April, 1599, and came to the American colonies in the ship "Plain Joan," from Cheselbourne, County Dorset, in 1635. He settled first in Watertown, Mass., and was a proprietor of that town in 1636. He was admitted a freeman, May 13, 1640. He later fell into disrepute with the Puritan authorities, and was presented at court for neglecting to have his children baptized, October, 1651. In 1661 Thomas Arnold removed to Providence, R. I., where his brother William had already located, and later became one of the leading citizens of the town. For several years, in 1666 and afterward, he was deputy to the General Assembly, and in 1672 was a member of the Town Council of Providence. Thomas Arnold married (second) Phebe, daughter of George Parkhurst, Sr., and his wife, Susanna.

Many descendants of Thomas Arnold settled in the Shawomet Purchase, which later became the town of Warwick, R. I., and the Arnold family has ranked among the foremost in that section of the country since the time of its founding. The line herein under consideration is that of the late James Potter Arnold, and A. Herbert Arnold, the former a prominent business man and public leader of Warwick in the middle decades of the nineteenth century, the latter a well-known figure in the business and official circles of the city of Providence, until the time of his retirement.

(II) Joseph Arnold, great-grandfather of A. Herbert Arnold, and a lineal descendant of Thomas Arnold, the founder of the family in Rhode Island, was a resident of Warwick, and a large land-owner there.

(III) Nathaniel Arnold, son of Joseph Arnold, was a lifelong resident of Warwick. He married Mary Abby Potter, also a native of that town, and they

were the parents of nine children, among them James Potter Arnold, mentioned below.

(IV) Hon. James Potter Arnold, son of Nathaniel and Mary Abby (Potter) Arnold, was born in the town of Warwick, R. I., August 6, 1820. Early in life he began the study of the undertaking profession under the late Isaac B. Aylesworth, of Anthony, R. I., and later established himself in this business in Phenix, R. I. He was highly successful, and at a later period founded a furniture business, which he conducted in conjunction with his undertaking establishment for nearly sixty years. Early in his career he became active in public affairs in Phenix, and for five years was a member of the Town Council. He was a strong Republican. For a number of years he represented the town of Warwick in the Lower House of the General Assembly, by appointment of the Governor of Rhode Island. He was one of the founders of the Phenix Savings Bank, and one of its directors from the time of its organization. He was at one time one of the commissioners of the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad. Mr. Arnold was prominent in social and fraternal organizations in Warwick, and was the first member admitted to Washington Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, fifty-three years before his death. In 1888 he served as one of the directors of the Phenix Public Library.

Hon. James Potter Arnold married Mary Abby Potter, born April 12, 1823. They were the parents of the following children: 1. A. Herbert, mentioned below. 2. John James, deceased, born Sept. 2, 1850; was a well-known lawyer; president and treasurer of the Warwick & Coventry Water Company, resident of Phenix. 3. Henry Curtis, deceased, born April 26, 1852, was a resident of Phenix, R. I.

(V) A. Herbert Arnold, son of Hon. James Potter and Mary Abby (Potter) Arnold, was born in the town of Warwick, R. I., May 9, 1848. He was educated in the public and private schools of the town, and on completing his studies began the study of the undertaking business under his father. In 1863, Mr. Arnold established himself as an undertaker and funeral director with his father, and met with a large degree of success. At a later period he decided to broaden the field of his business, and in 1888 opened an office and warerooms on Westminster street, Providence. This venture also proved highly successful. To it Mr. Arnold devoted all his attention, directing personally its larger interests. He was a man of shrewd business perspicacity, an able organizer and a fine executive, and under his management the business grew to very large proportions, developing into one of the foremost of its kind in the city of Providence. He sold out his business in 1915. Mr. Arnold rose to a position of prominence in business circles in the city, and was drawn naturally into the field of politics. From the time of his coming to Providence he had taken a deep interest in civic issues, and had been identified with several notable movements for the betterment of conditions in the city. In politics he was a strong Republican. In 1895 he was nominated for councilman from the Eighth Ward, and was elected to the office, which he filled ably and well. In 1896

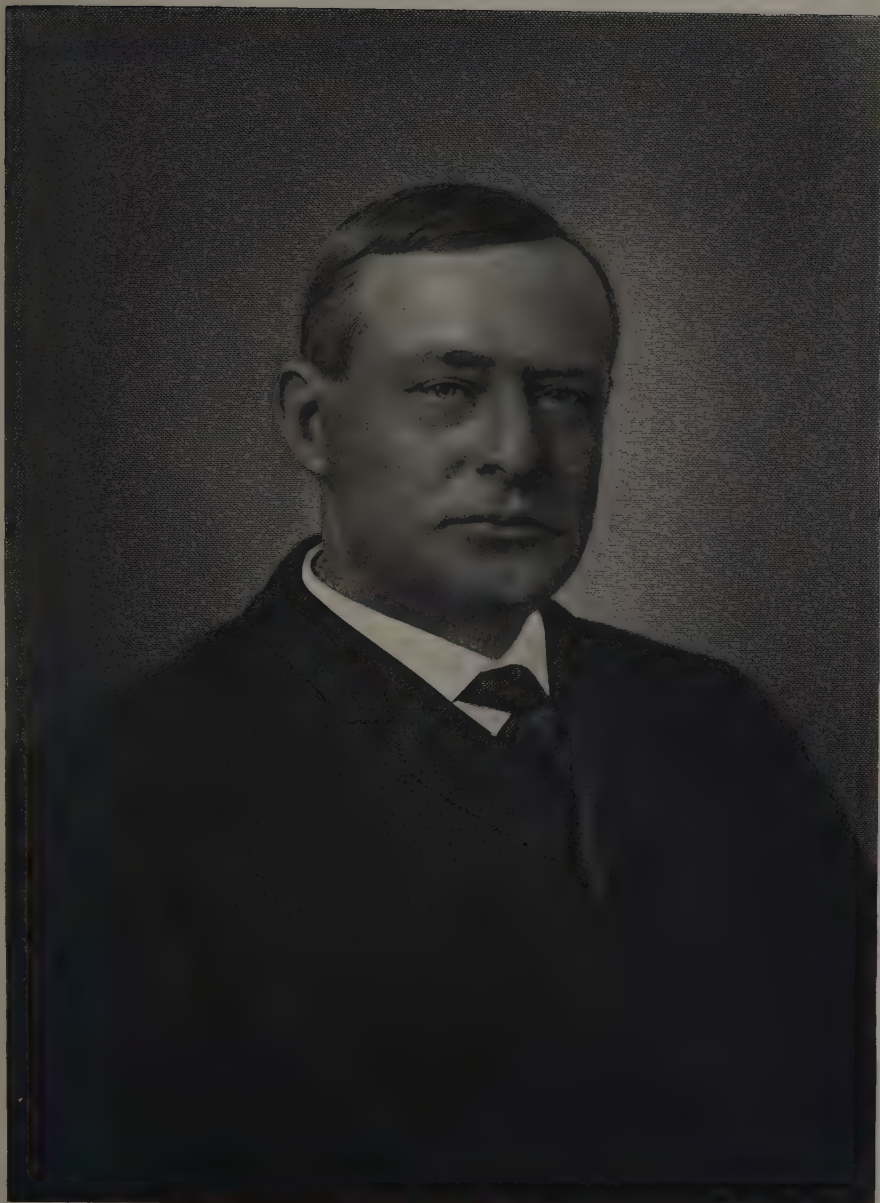
he was returned to office, and again discharged the duties of his incumbency so well that in 1898 he was honored with reelection. In the fall of 1898 he was elected alderman to represent the Eighth Ward, serving in this capacity for two years. After completing his terms in office, Mr. Arnold retired from public life, and gradually withdrew from the business world, retiring from active business in 1915.

Mr. Arnold has long been a prominent figure in fraternal circles in Rhode Island. He is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Howard E. Campment, Washington Lodge, No. 11; of Sterling Lodge, Knights of Pythias; and of the New England Order of Protection. He is also well-known in club life in Providence, and is a member of the West Side Club, the Central Club and the Elmwood Club.

On April 29, 1894, A. Herbert Arnold married Anna Cora Pond, daughter of George Henry and Arolin Maria (Gammons) Pond, of Attleboro, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold make their home in Providence.

HENRY COOPER BAILEY—One of the most conspicuous figures in the development of the greentown woolen industry of Rhode Island, and a man who owed his success purely to the result of his own intelligence and industry, was Henry C. Bailey, for many years superintendent of the Carolina Woolen Mills in Carolina in this State, and a large manufacturer in Hope Valley. The woolen industry here owes its origin in a large measure to English enterprise, many men from that country having come over here in the early days to establish mills in a community which was obviously a growing one, and to this day some of the most prominent figures in this line are Englishmen. Such is true in the case of Henry Cooper Bailey, who was born December 12, 1846, at Trowbridge, England. He was a son of Henry Bailey, one of the old-time spinners, who followed this trade in Trowbridge, and Martha (Cooper) Bailey. The elder Mr. Bailey and his wife were the parents of three children, of whom Henry Cooper Bailey was the youngest son. Mr. Bailey was but three years of age when his father died, an occurrence which left the support of the family entirely upon the mother, although there was a small sum which the father had laid aside from his meagre wages. This was, however, encumbered in such a way that immediate returns from it were impossible. It was then that the mother of this family turned her thoughts to America, where her father-in-law, Henry Bailey, had settled on a farm at Dudley, Mass. She accordingly set sail on the "Ocean Monarch" in the spring of 1852, and after a voyage of several weeks' duration landed in New York City. She at once went to Dudley, Mass., and made her home with Henry Bailey.

The childhood of Henry Cooper Bailey was thus spent amid rural surroundings of New England farm life, where his opportunities for education were very limited, but where he gained a splendid heritage of health from his hard work on the farm. Here he grew to manhood, as did his brother, and his sister



The American Historical Society.

Eng. by H. A. C. & Co. N. Y.

Henry L. Bailey



Henry D. Bailey

Emily, who became the wife of a Mr. Cooper, of Philadelphia, while his brother James is now a retired manufacturer of Utica, N. Y. His mother married (second) Henry Cattrell, and went to live at Burrillville, when Henry Cooper Bailey was about nine years of age, and in that place he began to learn the manufacturing business. His first experience was as a hand in a cotton mill at Harrisville, belonging to a Mr. Babbitt, but he did not remain there a great while, as he secured a better position in a mill belonging to Mr. Seagrave, at Graniteville. At this plant wool was the product and here he first became acquainted with the business that was to occupy him for so many years. He worked for a time at spooling, carrying yarn and tending gig. He was exceedingly ambitious and industrious and soon began to attract the attention of Mr. James Pierce, the superintendent of the mill, who advanced him to more responsible positions. He remained with this concern until he had reached the age of seventeen years, when he left to take a position as dresser tender at Mechanicsville, Conn., in the woolen mill of S. L. and Thomas Sayles. Some time later he was offered the position of boss dresser in a mill at what was then Eagleville, now Versailles, Conn. Not content with working in one department of the industry, and wishing to broaden his experience so as to enable him to take such a position as that of superintendent, he left this mill and went to Westerly, where he entered the employ of Rowse Babcock, in what was called the steam mill, to learn designing. Here he made extremely rapid progress, and it was not long before he secured a position as designer and assistant superintendent in another of Mr. Babcock's mills at Westerly. At the death of Mr. Babcock Mr. Bailey left this employment and became a boss weaver and designer in a mill at Potter Hill, owned by Rowse Babcock, Jr., and Albert Babcock, sons of his former employer. The product of this mill was fancy cassimeres and it was not long before Mr. Bailey became superintendent of the plant, in which position he succeeded a Mr. Holgate. In December, 1876, he went to Carolina, where he became superintendent of the Carolina Woolen Mill, a position which he held to within a few years of his death. Probably in no other mill in the State employing as many as one hundred and fifty operatives will the same average length of service among the employees be found as great as in the Carolina Mills, where many of them have worked during their whole active life, and where the heads of departments have come up from the most humble positions. Indeed many families have worked here for several generations and a community of interests and motives quite unique has grown up here.

Mr. Bailey retired from active life in 1909 and became associated with his son, Henry D. Bailey, in the conduct of the mill at Hope Valley. He resided in Hope Valley until his death, which occurred in Rochester, N. Y., June 27, 1918. For many years Mr. Bailey was prominent in the religious life of the communities where he resided, and was one of the leading members of the Free Will Baptist Church at Carolina and a trustee of the same. He had taken a keen inter-

est in Sabbath school work and was himself a teacher, and his wife also has been prominent in church work. Mr. Bailey avoided taking part in public life, being quite without ambition for office, but he always discharged the duties of citizenship most adequately and conscientiously. In sentiment he was a staunch member of the Prohibition party, though at times he acted with the Republican party, but in local affairs he always supported the candidate and issue which he regarded as most advantageous for the community, without regard to partisan consideration. He was a member of Pawtucket Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Narragansett Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; — Council, Royal and Select Masters; Narragansett Commandery, Knights Templar of Westerly, and attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite bodies.

Henry Cooper Bailey married, October 18, 1871, at Carolina, Ellen W. McInnis, a daughter of Duncan and Agnes (Black) McInnis, both of whom were natives of Scotland. Mrs. Bailey was herself born at Carolina, December 26, 1849. To Mr. and Mrs. Bailey the following children were born: 1. Nellie, born Sept. 19, 1874; was educated at the Friends' School in Providence, and Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. She married, October 27, 1897, Charles E. Martin, treasurer of the Rochester Optical Company, and they reside in that city with their two children, Charles and Henry. 2. Viola J., born July 15, 1876; received her preliminary education at the Friends' School in Providence. She later entered the medical department of Cornell University, from which she was graduated with the degree of M. D. She located at Hope Valley, R. I., and there practised her profession until Oct. 14, 1903, when she became the wife of Clair S. Taylor, a prominent manufacturer of Northboro, Mass. 3. Henry Duncan, a sketch of whom follows.

HENRY DUNCAN BAILEY—Henry Duncan Bailey, the youngest child of Henry Cooper and Ellen W. (McInnis) Bailey, was born March 18, 1879. He was prepared for college at the Friends' School in Providence, later entered Brown University, where he was a member of the class of 1899, and belonged to the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. In 1899 he entered the employ of the Carolina Mills Company, and under the direction of his father learned the woolen manufacturing business, in which capacity he continued until 1900, becoming superintendent of the Stanley Woolen Company at Uxbridge, Mass., for two years. In 1908 he became superintendent for W. J. Dickey & Son Woolen Mills at Baltimore, Md., where he remained one year. He purchased the Woolen Mill of Youngman & Hammond at Hope Valley, R. I., in 1909, and at once took charge of same, operating under the firm name of Henry D. Bailey, producing a general line of woolen goods, which firm continues to date (1919). Mr. Bailey directly superintends the business in manufacture and sales. He is a member of Mechanics' Lodge, No. 14, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Niantic Encampment, No. 7;

a member and treasurer of the Town Republican Committee of Hopkinton, and a member of the School Committee of the town of Hopkinton.

Mr. Bailey married, November 4, 1905, Julia Brown, of Rochester, Pa., a daughter of Hartford P. Brown, a retired contractor of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are the parents of a daughter, Sue T. Bailey.

WILLIAM GAMMELL—Six generations of Gammells in New England, beginning with William (1) Gammell, of Boston, Mass., in 1723, down to William Gammell, Jr., of Providence, born March 8, 1885, have borne the name of William with the single exception in this line of the third generation which is headed by John Gammell who, however, had a brother William.

William (1) Gammell was succeeded by a son, William (2) Gammell, who married Anna Page, of Medford, Mass., and had two sons, John and William, both of whom served in the War of the Revolution, William enlisting at the age of fourteen. John Gammell, the eldest of these two sons, enlisted in the American army, June 18, 1775, and after the war was over returned to Boston, where he and his wife, Margaret (Vrann) Gammell, were members of Federal Street Congregational Church. Their son, the Rev. William (3) Gammell, A. M., became an eminent divine of the Baptist church, his rare gifts as a pulpit orator attracting large congregations. He was pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Newport, R. I., from August, 1823, until his lamented death at the early age of forty-one, and during that time was one of the strong advocates for the establishment of the first public school in Newport, an undertaking which encountered strong opposition. He was a trustee of Brown University, and in 1817 received from the University the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

Professor William (4) Gammell, LL. D., son of Rev. William (3) and Mary (Slocumb) Gammell, graduate of Brown University, A. B., 1831, University of Rochester, LL. D., 1859, was for thirty-two years connected with Brown University as tutor, assistant professor and professor, filling the chair of Rhetoric and English History, 1836-51, and the chair of History and Political Economy (the first incumbent) 1851 until he resigned in 1864. After his resignation, and until his death in 1889, he devoted himself to literature and lecturing, the rare ability of his honored father descending upon him. He was a constant contributor to the "Christian Review," "The Examiner and Chronicle," and other magazines and papers, and was also an editorial and obituary writer on the "Providence Journal." He prepared biographies of Roger Williams and Governor Samuel Ward for Sparks' "American Biography," published a "History of American Baptist Missions" and numerous addresses, reviews and monographs upon a variety of subjects, including the annual necrology list of Brown graduates, which he prepared for more than thirty years. Some of his eloquent addresses before literary and learned societies have been preserved in print, and the records of Providence Atheneum teem with his deeds, he having been president of that body from 1870 until his death. He was president of the Rhode Island Bible Society; first vice-president of Rhode Island Historical Society; corresponding member of the Massa-

chusetts Historical Society and held official relation with several financial and charitable institutions of Providence. In 1870 he was elected a Fellow of Brown University, and many honors were conferred upon this distinguished adopted son of Rhode Island.

Professor Gammell married (first) Elizabeth A. Whipple, Oct., 1838, who died Nov., 1839, daughter of Hon. John Whipple. He married (second), in Sept., 1851, Elizabeth Amory Ives, daughter of Robert H. and Harriet (Bowen) Ives. Professor William and Elizabeth Amory (Ives) Gammell were the parents of three sons and three daughters: 1. Robert Ives, Brown University, A. B., 1872, A. M., 1875; manufacturer and financier, was president of Providence National Bank; died Jan. 8, 1915. 2. Elizabeth Hope. 3. William (5) of further mention. 4. Arthur Emory, died in March, 1887, aged twenty-five years. 5. Harriet Ives. 6. Helen Louise.

William (5) Gammell, second son of Professor William (4) Gammell and his second wife, Elizabeth Amory (Ives) Gammell, was born in Providence, May 20, 1857. He is a graduate of Brown University, A. B., 1878, and like his older brother he chose a business rather than a professional career, although heredity would have sanctioned the latter. After he passed through the grades of preliminary service of two years' business training, he became identified with the Berkeley Land Company in 1881, and as the years passed he increased his activities and responsibilities until reaching his present secure position in the business life of the city. He is president of the Berkeley Company; president, treasurer and director of the Beverly Land Company; president and director of the Providence National Bank; president and director of the Hope Company; trustee of the Providence Institute for Savings; trustee of Brown University and Butler Hospital; member of the firm of Brown & Ives and Sturges & Gammell, and connected with many other business interests. He is a member of Psi Upsilon fraternity, University, Hope, Agawam, Squantum, and other clubs of Providence, the University and Garden City Golf clubs of New York, Newport Golf Club, Newport Reading Room Club and many others.

Mr. Gammell married, February 20, 1884, Bessie Gardner Bowen, and they are the parents of three sons, all of whom are officers with the American Expeditionary Force in France. William (6), born March 8, 1885, major of the Three Hundred and Second Field Artillery; Arthur E., born Sept. 5, 1888, captain of the Three Hundred and Fifth Field Artillery; R. H. Ives, born Jan. 7, 1893, first lieutenant of infantry, serving with the intelligence department.

JOHN GODDARD WEAVER, JR.—The surname Weaver is of early English origin of the occupational class, signifying literally "the weaver." Webster, with the feminine suffix *ster*, applied to the same calling, had much wider popularity, however, and is found with much greater frequency in early registers.

Arms—Barry of four, argent and sable, a chief of the last a garb or.

Crest—A ram's head erased, argent armed or.

The Weaver family in America dates from the year 1655, when Sergeant Clement Weaver, Sr., so-called to

distinguish him from his son, Clement Weaver, Jr., settled in Newport, R. I., and became a freeman there. He subsequently rose to prominence in Colonial affairs, and was chosen deputy to the General Court, in 1678. From this date to the present day his descendants played a conspicuous and important part in the civic, political and business life of Newport, and have ranked among the foremost families of the city. Among the most distinguished figures in public and mercantile life in Newport in the nineteenth century were the late Hon. Benjamin Weaver and his sons, Hon. Joseph Briggs Weaver, and Hon. John Goddard Weaver.

(I) Clement Weaver, founder and immigrant ancestor, is first of record in Newport in 1665, when his name appears on a list of freemen. On June 7, 1671, he served as jurymen. In 1678 he was chosen deputy to the Rhode Island General Assembly. In 1680 he deeded to his son, Clement Weaver, of East Greenwich, eighty acres there, and on February 13, 1682, sold George Vaughan, of Newport, ten acres in East Greenwich. He married Mary Freeborn, who was born in 1627, daughter of William and Mary Freeborn. He is called Sergeant Clement Weaver, Sr., in the records of Newport to distinguish him from his son, Clement, Jr. This would seem to indicate that he held a military office.

(II) Thomas Weaver, son of Clement and Mary (Freeborn) Weaver, was a resident of Newport and Middletown, R. I. On December 3, 1684, he had ten acres of land laid out to him in East Greenwich. In 1696-1710-15-21-22-23 he served as deputy to the General Assembly. On February 18, 1702, he was one of the proprietors of the common lands. He married Mary —, and died in 1753.

(III) Benjamin Weaver, son of Thomas and Mary Weaver, was a resident of Newport and Middletown, R. I. He received from his father's estate, "certain land in Middletown, and buildings where he liveth." He was a prosperous farmer, and like many of the period a slave owner. Benjamin Weaver married Hannah —, who died in 1763. He died in 1754, and his will, dated August 17, 1752, was proved September 16, 1754.

(IV) Thomas (2) Weaver, son of Benjamin and Hannah Weaver, was born May 1, 1718. He married Ruth Ann Bailey, and resided in Middletown, R. I., all his life. He died in 1802.

(V) Perry Weaver, son of Thomas (2) and Ruth Ann (Bailey) Weaver, was born in Middletown, R. I., and resided there during the early part of his life. He married Catherine Goddard, who was born April 20, 1757, and died March 24, 1816. In 1780 Perry Weaver moved to Newport, where he died, June 27, 1827.

(VI) Benjamin (2) Weaver, son of Perry and Catherine (Goddard) Weaver, was born March 4, 1781, in Newport, R. I., and was educated in the schools of the city. He subsequently rose to prominence in business and public life in the city, and for many years was one of its foremost citizens. He was elected to the Rhode Island General Assembly in 1819. In 1837-43, Mr. Weaver was elected to the Rhode Island Senate, and again in 1845-46 filled the office. He held various other offices, and in 1834 was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. In 1844 he was a presidential elector. For many years he was a member of the New-

port Artillery Company. Benjamin Weaver married Hannah Spooner Briggs, who was born in January, 1783, and died October 9, 1847, daughter of Joseph Briggs, of Newport.

(VII) John Goddard Weaver, son of Benjamin (2) and Hannah Spooner (Briggs) Weaver, was born in Newport, R. I., November 25, 1812. He received his elementary education in the schools of Newport, later attending the Friends' School at Providence. On completing his studies he became connected in business with his father, the late Benjamin Weaver, and learned the latter's trade, which he followed for a short period. Failing health forced him to abandon this line of work, however, and to seek an occupation less confining. Shortly afterwards he established himself in the livery business on a small scale in Newport. He was highly successful in this venture, and rapidly developed the business into one of the largest of its kind in the city, engaging in other lines of work in conjunction with it. For more than twelve years he was one of the proprietors of the Providence Stage and Mail Line. In 1843 Mr. Weaver, in association with Abram Potter, engaged in the hotel business, conducting the "Bellevue House" on Catherine street for a year. He was highly successful, and finding the "Bellevue House" too small to meet the demands of his growing patronage, Mr. Weaver, in 1844, with a company of Newport business men, erected the original "Ocean House," which was destroyed by fire on August 3, 1845. The place was immediately rebuilt, on a larger and more sumptuous scale, and in 1846 was completed and opened. For more than fifty years the "Ocean House" was the leading hotel in Newport. Its location, in the heart of the fashionable residence district, drew to it a very high class patronage. Mr. Weaver was the genial, affable, courteous host, lavish in his hospitality. A man with a genius for friendship, he was known throughout the East, and among the thousands who made the old "Ocean House" their summer home, hundreds remained his life-long friends. This famous old hostelry was destroyed by fire on September 9, 1898.

John G. Weaver for two decades was active in the public and political life of Newport. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council from the incorporation of Newport as a city. On the death of the old Whig party, of which he had been a staunch member, he allied himself with the Republican party, and was active in its formation, and in its councils until the time of his death. In 1863-64 he was a representative from Newport in the Rhode Island State Assembly, serving ably and well in the Lower House. The welfare and advancement of the city were always in his heart, and he was prominently identified with all notable movements toward this end throughout his public career. Through the nature of his business he was one of the best known men in the city, but he was also one of the most highly respected and best loved. In early life he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1832 Mr. Weaver married Susan Bliven, daughter of Ray and Susan (James) Bliven, of Newport. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Benjamin, who was associated with his father in the hotel business; a member of the First Rhode Island Cavalry,

in the Civil War; died in New York, November 26, 1863. 2. Joseph Briggs, was a member of the firm of Kerner & Weaver, proprietors of the Everett House, New York; he died in New York City, unmarried, April 9, 1882. 3. Marian Jones, died at the age of sixteen years. 4. Susan, died in infancy. 5. John Goddard, Jr., mentioned below. 6. Susan James, unmarried, deceased. 7. Hannah Briggs, died unmarried, in 1894. The mother of these children died in Newport, November 19, 1889. For many years Mr. Weaver, who was a Unitarian in religious belief, was president of the board of trustees of the Channing Memorial Church at Newport. John Goddard Weaver died at his home in Newport, August 10, 1892.

(VIII) John Goddard Weaver, Jr., son of John Goddard and Susan (Bliven) Weaver, was born in Newport, R. I., October 2, 1842. He was educated in the schools of the city, and on completing his studies became associated with his father in the management of the "Ocean House." He later became the proprietor of the "Everett House," in New York City, and for many years was well known in business and hotel circles in that city. He was an able business man, and was highly successful in his business career.

In 1865 Mr. Weaver married Wealthy More Townsend, daughter of the late Edmund J. Townsend, and member of a family long established and prominent in Newport life and affairs. Extended mention of the Townsend family is made in the article on the late Amasa Manton Chace, whose wife, Mrs. Sarah Hull (Townsend) Chace, was a daughter of Edmund J. Townsend, and sister of Mrs. Weaver. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver were the parents of one son, Benjamin, mentioned below. Mrs. Weaver survives her husband and resides at No. 12 Redwood street, Newport. She is well known in social circles in the city, and has been prominently identified with many charitable efforts. John Goddard Weaver, Jr., died at his home in New York City, February 7, 1894.

(IX) Benjamin Weaver, the son of John Goddard, Jr. and Wealthy More (Townsend) Weaver, was born in Newport, R. I., May 3, 1866, and died there November 9, 1915. He was graduated from Harvard University in the class of 1889. The following tribute to his memory is taken from the "Harvard Graduate Magazine," of March, 1916:

In college he was a member of the Institute, D. R. E., Hasty Pudding, "Zeta Psi," and Art clubs; he also played on the freshman ball team. His star parts in the Hasty Pudding theatricals will long be remembered, and the songs sung therein by him have become classics. After graduation he was associated with his father in the hotel business in Newport and New York. Upon his father's death in 1894 he sold his interest in New York, and in 1906 his hotel property in Newport. He then engaged in farming until 1902. After traveling to some extent he became treasurer of the George A. Weaver Company, in 1907, and until 1913 was engaged in the agricultural hardware business. After April, 1913, he was in the real estate and insurance business, as a member of the firm of Andrews & Weaver. He married, November 30, 1892, Eleanor Whipple, who survives him with one child, Eleanor Swann, born October 23, 1897.

"Benny" Weaver was one of the best known men in his class and at all class reunions could be counted on for a humorous song or story. Genial and witty, at the same time quiet and retiring, a vein of deep seriousness lay frequently beneath his jester's air. No one can fill exactly his place at our reunions.

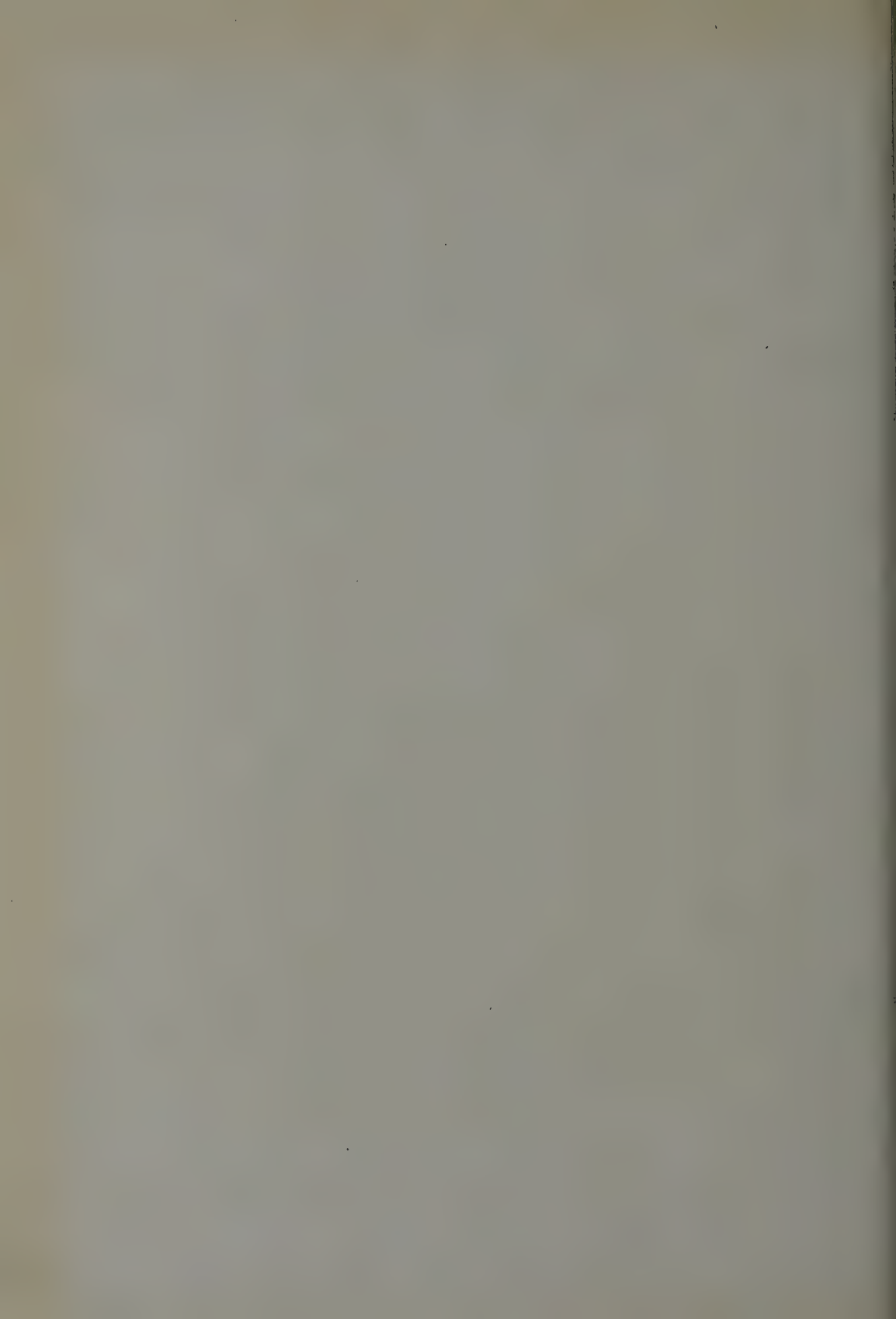
COLONEL JAMES MONROE INGALLS, one of the foremost authorities in the United States in the science of ballistics, was born in Sutton, Vt., the son of James and Mary (Cass) Ingalls, and is a lineal descendant of Edmund Ingalls, founder of the family in America. Edmund Ingalls, immigrant ancestor, was a native of England, where the family has been established for several centuries. The name of Ingalls is of Scandinavian origin, and was introduced into England by Scandinavian pirates in their raids on the east coast of early Britain. The most ancient families of the name have been seated in Lincolnshire from medieval times. The name Ingalls signifies literally "by the power of Thor." The Domesday Book records a Baron Ingald, a tenant of William the Conqueror, at Ressbi and Elvestone, Leicestershire, 1080. The family first appears in American Colonial records in the year 1629, when Edmund Ingalls came to New England, a member of Governor Endicott's company, and was the first settler of Lynn, Mass.

Colonel Ingalls was educated in the public schools of Massachusetts, and at the age of eighteen went to Madison, Wis., where for a time he was a teacher in the high school. From 1860 to 1863 he was instructor of mathematics in the Evansville Seminary, Wisconsin. He enlisted, January 2, 1864, in Company A, Second Battalion, Sixteenth Infantry. On May 21, 1865, he was commissioned second and first lieutenants, both commissions having the same date. On April 17, 1869, he was transferred to the Second Infantry, and on January 1, 1871, to the First Artillery, of which he was commissioned captain, July 1, 1880. On June 1, 1877, he was commissioned major, and on October 28, 1899 transferred to the Fifth Artillery. On October 5, 1900, he became lieutenant-colonel of the Third Artillery, with which rank he retired, on January 25, 1901, having reached the retiring age of sixty-four years. By Act of April 23, 1904, he was advanced to the rank of colonel. Colonel Ingalls served gallantly through the last year of the Civil War, participating in the Atlanta campaign. On the conclusion of peace he was assigned to reconstruction duty in the South, until January 1, 1871. In 1882 he founded the department of ballistics at the United States Artillery School at Fort Monroe, and was principal instructor in that science until the outbreak of the Spanish American War, in 1898, when the school was suspended. Colonel Ingalls was the author in 1883-85-86 of "Exterior Ballistics." In 1885 he wrote "Ballistic Machines," in 1890-91 his "Handbook of Problems in Exterior Ballistics," "Interior Ballistics," 1894, 1911; "Ballistic Tables," 1891, 1900, "Ballistics for the Instruction of Artillery Gunners," 1893. He was the author also of extensive articles on gunnery, gunpowder, etc., and as an eminent authority in this field was asked to prepare articles on these subjects for "Johnson's Universal Encyclopedia," in 1894. He also wrote the article "Ballistics" for the "New International Encyclopedia," second edition, 1915.

On July 29, 1860, Colonel Ingalls married Eliza H. Niles, of Windsor, Wis. He married (second) Harriet Elizabeth Thurston, daughter of Hon. Benjamin Babcock and Frances E. (Deshon) Thurston, of New London, Conn., July 17, 1877. (See Thurston VII.)



Benj. Weaver



Colonel Ingalls resides in Providence, R. I. He is well known in club and military circles in Rhode Island. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, of the Order of Foreign Wars; and of the University, Chess and Rhode Island Churchman's clubs of Providence, and the Officers' clubs at Fort Monroe, Va., and Governor's Island, N. Y.

(The Thurston Line).

The Thurston family in Rhode Island dates from the second decade of the colony's history. Edward Thurston, in 1647, founded in Rhode Island a family which has ramified strongly and has produced in successive generations to the present date many men of wide reputation in professional and civic life. The one herein under consideration, that of the late Hon. Jeremiah Thurston, 1768-1830, Hon. Benjamin Babcock Thurston, 1804-18—, Benjamin F. Thurston, 1829-1890, and John Deshon Thurston, 1842-1909, has been represented in public and legal affairs in Rhode Island, by four of the most talented and brilliant men of the period of a century and a half, which their lives covered. The Thurston family coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Sable a chevron between three bugle-horns ringed or.
Crest—Out of a plume of five ostrich feathers a demi-lion segreant.
Motto—Thrust on.

(I) Edward Thurston, the founder of the family in America, is first of record in Rhode Island in the year 1647. It is possible that he was there before that date, at least long enough to attend to the preliminaries of his marriage to Elizabeth Mott, daughter of Adam Mott, who came from Cambridge, England, with his wife and several children, in the ship "Defence," in 1634. Elizabeth Mott, born in 1629, married Edward Thurston, and the stones of Elizabeth and their sons, Daniel, Samuel, and others, are still standing in the Coddington burying ground in Newport. Their marriage is the third of the record of the Society of Friends at Newport. Edward Thurston became a free-man in 1665, and subsequently rose to prominence in the affairs of the colony. He was commissioner, assistant and deputy to the General Court from Newport at different times between 1663 and 1690. On August 16, 1686, he, with others, signed an address from the makers of Rhode Island to the King. He died March 17, 1707, aged about ninety years.

(II) Jonathan Thurston, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Mott) Thurston, was born in Newport, R. I., January 4, 1659. He resided subsequently in Little Compton, R. I., and in Dartmouth, Mass. He married Sarah ———; and probably married a second time. He died in 1740.

(III) Edward (2) Thurston, son of Jonathan Thurston, was born in Little Compton, R. I., October 18, 1709. He married (first) December 19, 1706, Susanna Pearce, daughter of George and Alice (Hart) Pearce. He married (second) Sarah Carr. His will, dated March 20, 1739, was proved at Taunton, May 15, of that year.

(IV) George Thurston, son of Edward (2) and Susanna (Pearce) Thurston, was born at Little Compton, R. I., November 4, 1709. He married (first), December 11, 1729, Keziah ———, and (second) ———

Greene. George Thurston disposed of the Thurston homestead in Little Compton and removed to Hopkinton, R. I.

(V) General George (2) Thurston, son of George (1) and Keziah Thurston, was born in 1741. He was a merchant of note in Rhode Island, and was prominent in military circles. He was given a distinguished command in the American Revolution, with the "Sullivan Expedition." He married (first), February 22, 1766, Dolly Cottrell, who died October 21, 1789. He married (second) Mrs. Sarah Rathbun, who died September 19, 1817. He died November 30, 1827, aged eighty-six years.

(VI) Hon. Jeremiah Thurston, son of General George (2) and Dolly (Cottrell) Thurston, was born in Hopkinton, R. I., May 29, 1768. His early youth embraced the stirring period of the Revolution. He subsequently became a large land-owner and a prominent figure in politics. He was also a merchant in Hopkinton, and his mansion and store were near the then important inn, where stopped the numerous stages running between New London and Providence, on the routes between New York and Boston. He was of the old school of Jeffersonian Democrats, and a vital figure in public affairs in Hopkinton and the surrounding country. Hon. Jeremiah Thurston married, March 1, 1801, Sarah Babcock, daughter of Rowse Babcock (2), of Westerly, the first president of the Washington Bank, of which General George (2) Thurston was one of the founders. Hon. Jeremiah Thurston was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Rhode Island in 1816, and again in 1817. He died March 21, 1830.

(VII) Hon. Benjamin Babcock Thurston, son of Hon. Jeremiah and Sarah (Babcock) Thurston, was born in Hopkinton, R. I., June 29, 1804. He grew to manhood in his father's mansion in Hopkinton, which was the center of a cultured and prominent society composed of many of the foremost men of Rhode Island of the time. The effect of this early environment on his subsequently political and public career was of great value. On the death of his father Benjamin B. Thurston succeeded to his property and mercantile interests in Hopkinton, and shortly afterward became active in public life. In 1838 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island. He later was elected to Congress, serving from 1847 to 1849, and again from 1851 to 1857. After retiring from public life he devoted his time to the care of his extensive banking and maritime interests. The last years of his life were passed in New London, Conn., but he maintained always a deep interest in Rhode Island.

Hon. Benjamin B. Thurston married (first), March 5, 1828, Harriet E. Deshon, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Deshon, who died November 8, 1832. He married (second), March 12, 1834, Frances E. Deshon, daughter of John and Fanny Deshon, and a descendant of Elder William Brewster; she died May 11, 1865. He died May 17, 1886.

(VIII) Benjamin F. Thurston, son of Hon. Benjamin Babcock and Harriet E. (Deshon) Thurston, was born in Hopkinton, R. I., in 1829. He prepared for the legal profession, and was admitted to the bar in Rhode Island. Within a short period he rose to a place of indisputable leadership in legal circles in Rhode Island,

and with the constantly increasing magnitude of his practice was taken more and more outside the courts of Rhode Island into a national field. Here he met some of the greatest legal minds of the country. As a lawyer, a business negotiator and an orator, he had no superior. The scope of his powers was wide; he was an eloquent and forceful speaker, unique and telling in argument. The latter part of his legal career was devoted to the field of patent law, and he was universally acknowledged a peer as a patent attorney. He was widely sought in cases of this nature, not only for his consummate ability as a lawyer, but because of his comprehensive knowledge of engineering and mechanics, and his capacity to grasp the most intricate and involved points of an invention. His practice was enormous, but he was a man of indefatigable industry and tireless energy. Mr. Thurston was counsel for many railroad corporations, and until the time of his death, which occurred in New York City, March 13, 1890, at the age of sixty-one years, was one of the foremost members of the legal profession in the United States.

Little else, outside of the law, engaged his attention. He retained always a deep love for Rhode Island, and for its institutions, and was a member of the corporation of Brown University. He was a trustee of the public library, and a generous contributor to all worthy causes of a charitable nature. For a short period he was a member of the Rhode Island General Assembly, and during the time he held the office was one of the most brilliant men in that body.

(VIII) John Deshon Thurston, son of Benjamin Babcock and Frances E. (Deshon) Thurston, was born in Hopkinton, R. I., February 27, 1842. He prepared for college in private schools in New London, Conn., and was graduated from Brown University in the class of 1862, with the degree of Master of Arts. He later spent a year at the Harvard Law School, and on concluding his studies was admitted to the Rhode Island bar. He at once began practice, opening an office in Providence, as junior member of the firm of Thurston, Ripley & Company. Mr. Thurston attained great prominence in his profession. He was well-known in professional and in social circles in Providence. A keen lover of athletics, he was active in organizing the First National Baseball team in Providence, which won the championship in this sport. He was a member of the Union Club. John Deshon Thurston died in Providence, R. I., February 23, 1909.

COLONEL RANDALL A. HARRINGTON—As a promoter of theatrical and amusement enterprises, the late Colonel Randall A. Harrington, owner of the famous shore resort, Rocky Point, was known from coast to coast. In Rhode Island his reputation was Statewide, both in the above field and in political circles; for several decades he was the Republican leader of Warwick and active in politics in the county.

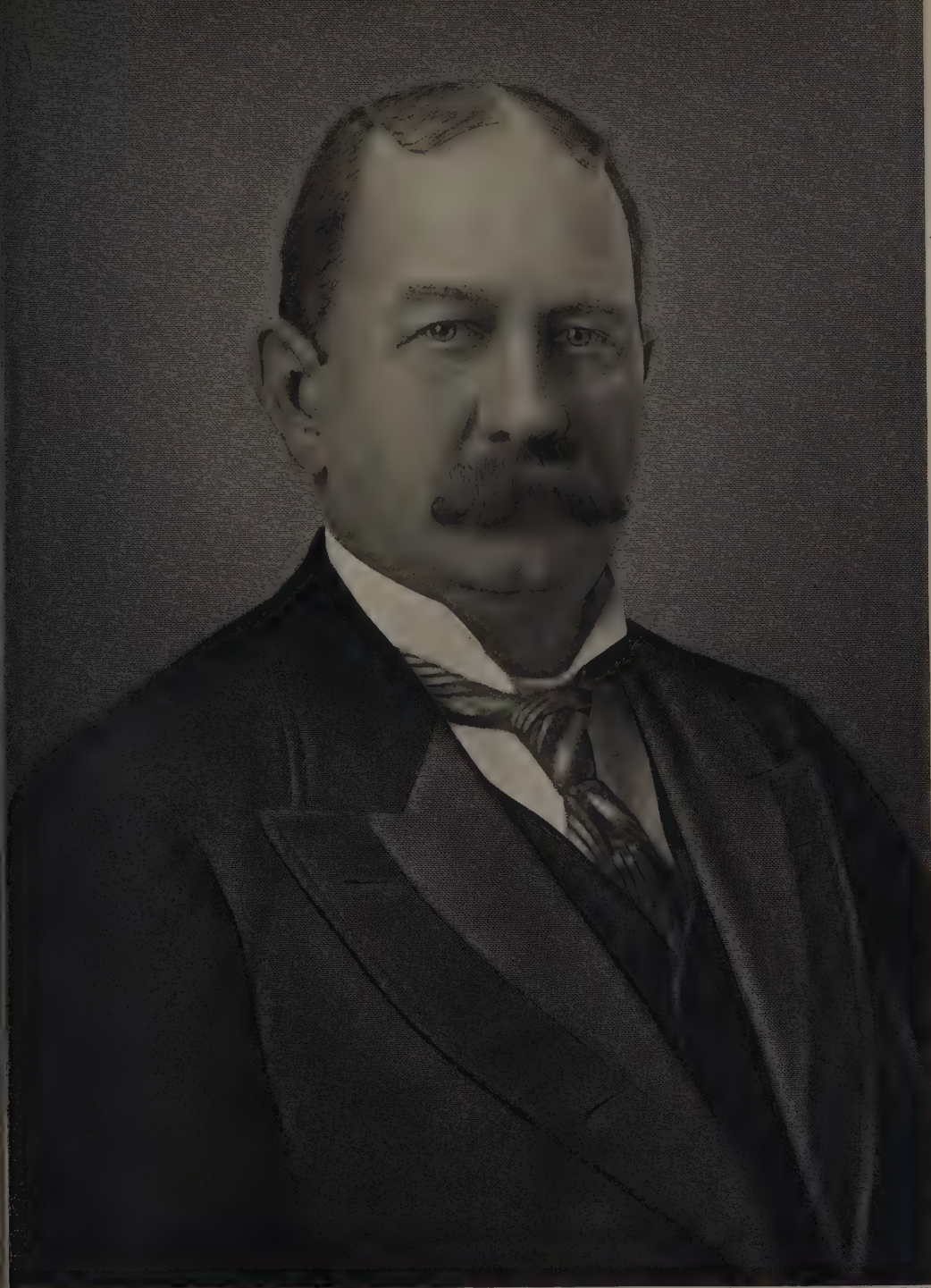
Colonel Harrington was born in Phenix, in the town of Warwick, R. I., July 31, 1854, the son of Randall Augustus and Mary (Madison) Harrington. He was descended both paternally and maternally from several notable Rhode Island families of Colonial date. The Harringtons of the State descend from Benjamin Harrington, first of the name in New England, who is

first of record in Providence in 1662. The name, formerly spelled Harendeen, Hearndeen, Hearnden, Hearn-ton, is of English origin, and according to a well preserved tradition among the English and Scotch branches of the family, finds its source in the word Heatherington, meaning "home-loving." The American family is a branch of the old English house, which had its seat in Harrington, Northamptonshire, where the original coat-of-arms as follows, is preserved:

Arms—Sable, a fret argent, on a chief of the second three trefoils gules.

Crest—A lion's head or, collared gules, lined argen-

Colonel Harrington was educated in the schools of Warwick, and was a student in the private schools of Simeon Green and Miss Kent for several years. From the very outset of his business career he was interested in amusement projects, and in the theatrical world, and for a decade prior to his entrance into the amusement field in Rhode Island was active as a theatrical manager in New York. As a consequence his acquaintance was large and included most of the stage stars of note in New York in the last quarter of a century. His connection with Rocky Point dates from the year 1888 when he secured a lease of the premises, and initiated the first schemes of development which subsequently made it one of the most famous resorts on the Atlantic coast. The site is one of rare beauty, and was originally the property of the Stafford family. Two daughters of the family finally inherited it, and disposed of their interests for little more than \$2,500 to Captain Winslow, who after improving it sold it to Blythe Sprague for \$60,000. Mr. Sprague built the observatory with a rise of two hundred and fifty feet above sea level, and made improvements costing about \$300,000. In 1869 the property was bought by the American Steamship Company, which during the nine years of its ownership expended \$200,000. In 1878 the Continental Steamboat Company purchased the place and continued to develop it. Such was the history of Rocky Point up to 1888, when it came into the hands of Colonel Harrington, under whose management it was brought to the highest point of efficiency. Colonel Harrington devoted all his ability and energy to the task of making Rocky Point the finest resort of its kind in New England, and to this end he introduced amusements of a sort never before seen in this section of the country. The natural beauty of the site as well as the amusements drew large crowds from the surrounding country; excursions came from all points by boat and rail. In 1906 he purchased the land, buildings, and amusements and became sole owner, continuing to manage the property until his death. Another amusement venture of which he was owner was Talaqueg Park at Attleboro, Mass., which, although it was a paying investment, never attained the great success of his other ventures. He eventually disposed of it to Bristol county, the building being transformed into the present tuberculosis hospital. For several years he controlled Crescent Park, another well known Rhode Island resort and the Taunton Theatre, of Taunton, Mass., was under his management. Colonel Harrington for many years prior to his death spent his winters in Jacksonville, Fla., where he was heavily interested in real estate development. He was prominent in many department



The American Historical Society.

Eng. By A. G. Williams & Bro. NY.

R. A. Harrington

the city's life, and in 1908 promoted the Florida exposition there and managed the amusement features the event.

There were few men better known in the public and political life of the State of Rhode Island in the closing years of the past century and opening years of the present than Colonel Harrington. In 1894 he became a member of the Rhode Island Legislature, as representative from Warwick. He was returned to office in 1906, and again in 1898, refusing reelection at the expiration of his last term. As a member of the Republican State Central Committee, he was the leader of Republican politics in Warwick, and a vital factor in directing the policies of the party in the State. Colonel Harrington was a prominent figure in club and fraternal circles in the city of Providence. He had attained to the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, and was a member of Warwick Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, — Chapter Royal Arch Masons, and Calvary Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar. He was also a member of the Turk's Head Club, of the Town Criers, Wanscuck Tennis Club, and the Stuart Fisheries Association Club. At the time of his death he was a member of the Shell Fish Commission, representing Kent county.

On December 9, 1908, Colonel Harrington married Amelia Victoria Whiteside, daughter of Thomas Edward and Amelia (Charleton) Whiteside. Colonel and Mrs. Harrington were the parents of two children: Mary Isabelle, born December 16, 1909, who died in infancy; and Randall Augustus, born December 29, 1912. Mrs. Harrington, who survives her husband, resides at Warwick Neck, R. I. The Whiteside family, of which Mrs. Harrington is a member is prominent in English history, of the landed gentry and entitled to bear arms. (See Whiteside).

(The Whiteside Line).

The surname Whiteside is of local origin, and signifies literally "at the white side;" the name is similar in source to Garside and Akenside and denotes the fact that those who adopted it in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries resided near some wood, orchard or field which was distinguished in some portion of its extent by a white side. The family, originally English, resided in the north counties, many of its most notable branches having their seats near the Scottish border. Independent branches later became powerful in Scotland, where the family ranked among the foremost in the kingdom until the seventeenth century, when, because of its adherence to the cause of Protestantism, it was stripped of lands, goods and titles. At least one branch of the Whitesides sought refuge in the North of Ireland, where toward the close of the eighteenth century David Whiteside, grandfather of Mrs. Randall A. Harrington, was born.

David Whiteside prepared for the divine ministry and preached extensively throughout the North of Ireland. He made several trips to the United States, during one of which he visited Rhode Island, where his son, Edward Whiteside, was born.

Thomas Edward Whiteside, son of David Whiteside, was born in Fruit Hill, R. I. He was given excellent

educational advantages, and prepared for the profession of architect and designer, which he followed throughout a most successful career. Mr. Whiteside was widely known in the profession in Rhode Island. He specialized largely in interior decorating, and was an expert in the art of fresco painting for religious edifices. Thomas Edward Whiteside married Amelia Charleton, daughter of David and Rebecca (Barber) Charleton, and member of a prominent North of Ireland family which left Ireland at the beginning of the oppression of the Protestants and settled in the New England Colonies; sons of the family later served against the English in the cause of Independence.

Rebecca (Barber) Charleton, mother of Amelia (Charleton) Whiteside, was a sister of the noted Matthew Barber, a prominent public man, landowner, and philanthropist of the early part of the nineteenth century. Matthew Barber held extensive estates in the northern counties, which he managed under a system which was the direct antithesis of the tyranny of the English landlords of the south. He was beloved of the peasants in whose interests he labored unceasingly, and for them he was instrumental in securing much beneficial legislation. He gave prodigally from a large fortune to assuage the suffering and need which surrounded him on all sides, for the Ireland of his day suffered much under the oppressive laws of the English. Rebecca Barber married David Charleton, and accompanied him to America shortly prior to the American Revolution. David Charleton served with the Continental forces throughout the struggle.

Amelia Victoria Whiteside, daughter of Thomas Edward and Amelia (Charleton) Whiteside, was born in Providence, R. I. She married, December 9, 1908, Colonel Randall A. Harrington, of Warwick, R. I. (See Harrington). Mrs. Harrington is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and of the Girls' Friendly Society.

CAPTAIN GIDEON SPENCER—The Spencers of New England of the present day, tracing their ancestry to the Colonial period of our history, are the descendants of four brothers of the name who were living in New England in 1648—Michael, Jared, Thomas and William Spencer, who were legatees of Sir Richard Spencer, of London, England, who was evidently their uncle. Michael Spencer settled first in Cambridge, Mass., and later in Lynn, and owned land on the Connecticut river. William Spencer settled in Cambridge, whence he went to Hartford, Conn. Thomas and Jared also settled in Connecticut. Of John Spencer, the head of the Rhode Island Spencer family, and progenitor of the well-known East Greenwich Spencers, John Osborne Austin, genealogist, says: "He may have been the son of Michael Spencer, who was of Cambridge, Mass., 1634, and later of Lynn, and may also have been identical with that John Spencer who was made heir of his uncle, John Spencer. (The latter made his will in 1637 at Newbury, returned to England, and his will was proved at Salem, Mass., 1648)."

The Spencer family has been active in the life and affairs of East Greenwich since the time of its establishment there, and in successive generations many mem-

bers of the family have held positions of trust and responsibility in the town government. The late Captain Gideon Spencer, for many years a well known figure in public life in Warwick, and a leader in Grand Army circles in the State of Rhode Island, was a member of the East Greenwich family, and a lineal descendant of John Spencer, the founder.

John Spencer, the earliest Rhode Island ancestor, was first of Newport, and later of East Greenwich. He is of record as early as the year 1661, and in 1668 became a freeman. In 1677 he was one of the first purchasers of the lands comprising East Greenwich, and in the same year held the office of town clerk, filling it until 1683. In 1678 he was chosen conservator of the peace, and in 1680 was elected deputy to the Rhode Island General Assembly. He was a prominent figure in the public affairs of the town until his death. His sons were all active in public affairs, and served the town in some official capacity, all at one time or another representing the community in the Colonial Assembly. John Spencer married Susanna —, and they were the parents of nine children. Two sons, William and Robert, removed to North Kingston; the others remained in East Greenwich.

(I) Gideon Spencer, lineal descendant of John Spencer, the founder, was a well known resident of East Greenwich, a prosperous land owner and eminently respected citizen.

(II) Gideon (2) Spencer, son of Gideon (1) Spencer, was a native and life-long resident of East Greenwich, and for several decades a leader in public and political life of the town and county. Gideon Spencer represented the district in the Rhode Island State Senate. He was a farmer on an extensive scale.

(III) Thomas Jones Spencer, son of Gideon (2) Spencer, was a resident of Warwick, R. I., where he was a prosperous farmer. He married Caroline Remington, and they were the parents of several children, among them Gideon (3), mentioned below.

(IV) Gideon (3) Spencer, son of Thomas Jones and Caroline (Remington) Spencer, was born in Warwick, R. I., April 2, 1844. He was educated in the schools of Warwick, and later attended the East Greenwich Academy, and Schofield's Commercial College. He was seventeen years old at the outbreak of the Civil War, beneath military age, but on September 4, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Battery D, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, and with this unit went to the fighting line almost immediately. A soldier of the finest type, he rose rapidly from the ranks, and on the completion of his first term of enlistment held the rank of sergeant. He re-enlisted at Knoxville, Tenn., on January 31, 1864, and was commissioned second lieutenant in Battery B, on April 26, 1864. On May 16 of the following year he was appointed first lieutenant, and transferred to Battery F of the same regiment. With his regiment he participated in some of the bloodiest and most famous engagements of the entire conflict, gaining distinction repeatedly for bravery under fire. Following the battle of Ream's Station, on August 25, 1864, he was taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison, one of the most noted of the southern prisons, where he was herded with other captives on one of the

floors of the old warehouse. Libby prison enjoys a evil reputation exceeded by no other detention camp of the time in the South, yet Captain Spencer said of it "I was in Libby Prison only a few weeks, and while I was there I was accorded better treatment than I got at Salisbury and Danville later on." Salisbury he found even worse than Libby Prison, declaring that the food was bad and scanty, and that the "dead line" was strictly maintained. In November, 1864, he was driven with other prisoners to Danville, W. Va., where they were confined in an old three-story factory. Here they suffered horribly from cold, and an attempt in force was made to escape. The guards were too many, however, and the prisoners were overpowered. Captain Spencer was later exchanged and returned to his regiment. His service covered a period of three years and ten months, inclusive of six months spent in southern prisons. He was mustered out on July 7, 1865, and returned to Rhode Island, where he became associated with his brother, H. C. Spencer, under whom he learned the dental profession. He continued in partnership with his brother until the latter's death, when he established himself independently in his profession on Westminster street, Providence. He later entered into partnership with Dr. Wood, with whom he was connected until Dr. Wood's death in 1912, when he disposed of his business and retired from practice.

Captain Spencer was a life-long resident of Warwick and for several decades prior to his death was a prominent figure in public and political life in the town. He at one time represented the town in the Rhode Island State Legislature, and remained active in political councils until his death. He was one of the Republican leaders of Warwick, and a close friend of the late Charles R. Brayton. He took an active interest in educational matters, and for twenty-five years was a member of the school committee under the old district system. He was widely known throughout the State in Grand Army circles, and in 1888 was elected department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, in this office appointing the committee which appeared before the General Assembly in behalf of the Soldiers' Home. While a member of the Legislature he was appointed to the legislative committee to confer with the Grand Army of the Republic committee and assisted in drawing up the bill which gave to Rhode Island the Soldiers' Home at Bristol. He later became secretary of the Soldiers' Home. Captain Spencer was a member of the State Board for Soldiers' Relief for twenty-nine years, its secretary during the greater part of this period, and in this capacity was influential in bringing about most beneficial legislation in the interests of old soldiers. He was also state pension agent. He was a member of Slocum Post, No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic, of Providence, later joining Reno Post, No. 6, of East Greenwich. Fraternally he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Captain Spencer married, on March 26, 1867, Martha Mathewson, daughter of Joseph and Henrietta (Fiske) Mathewson, who was descended paternally and maternally from several of the foremost families of Rhode Island. They were the parents of three children: 1. Joseph, deceased. 2. Henry, deceased. 3. Caroline Rem-



Pedro de Lima

ington. Miss Caroline R. Spencer resides with her mother at the Spencer home in East Greenwich. Captain Gideon Spencer died at his home in East Greenwich, R. I., March 3, 1918, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

RICHARD WILLIAM JENNINGS—One of the leaders of the Providence bar and a member of the State Legislature. This, in brief, is a description of Mr. Jennings' position and a summary of his career. He has been for nearly thirty years a resident of Providence and during the greater part of that period has been actively identified with local and State politics, filling most creditably a number of public positions of trust and responsibility.

Richard William Jennings was born August 11, 1866, in Brighton, England, and is a son of Richard and Jane (March) Jennings. Mrs. Jennings passed away some years ago and Mr. Jennings, who has now retired from business, is still living in Brighton. The education of Richard William Jennings was received in public and private schools in his native land. Ambition and a spirit of independence led the youth to seek his fortune in the United States. On April 19, 1886, he arrived in Chicago where he found employment in the office of the general manager of the Pullman Company. At the end of two years and a half he became the general manager's assistant secretary, and while holding this position he returned to England for a short visit. In 1889 Mr. Jennings came to Providence and entered the newspaper world, becoming a reporter on the "Providence Journal." In 1891 he resigned this position in order to accept that of secretary to the secretary of state. The following year he became executive secretary to Governor Brown, of Rhode Island, and this position he retained until 1895, becoming in that year secretary of the State census board. This office Mr. Jennings retained until 1900, returning then to the realm of journalism as manager of the "Providence Daily News." At the end of a year, however, he resigned in order to become private secretary to General Brayton, serving in that capacity until 1905, when he accepted the position of executive secretary to Governor Utter, of Rhode Island. During these years of varied service and experience, Mr. Jennings was preparing for admission to the bar and he was admitted in 1906, entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in which, ever since, he has been continuously and successfully active.

For a number of years Mr. Jennings has been prominent in the political life of his community, and in 1910 he was elected to the State Legislature. The tribute of repeated reelections has brought him to his fourth term, which he is now serving. He is deputy speaker of the house, a majority floor leader and chairman of the judiciary committee. Mr. Jennings was also chairman of the committee on revision of the State constitution and a member of the commission on the revision of criminal law. He was at one time secretary of the state returning board, having held, likewise, many other minor positions. As a public speaker, Mr. Jennings is well known, his eloquent speech and forceful argument invariably winning the approval of his audience. Among

the professional organizations in which Mr. Jennings is enrolled are the Rhode Island Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity. His political allegiance has always been given to the Republican party. He is a member of the Unitarian church.

Mr. Jennings married, June 21, 1892, Gertrude, daughter of William Johnson and Naomi C. West, of Providence, and their attractive home is a center of gracious hospitality. Mrs. Jennings is a charming hostess, and both she and her husband have a genius for making and holding friends. Richard William Jennings is a man whose fine mental endowments and exceptional force of character are manifest in his countenance which reveals him for what he is, a man who has reared the fabric of his own fortune both in the profession of the law and in the sphere of public affairs.

HENRY GREEN BALLOU—Rhode Island, the pioneer American home of the Ballou family, has remained the home of its most prominent branches since the time of the founding of the family by Maturin Ballou, in the early decades of the seventeenth century. The Ballous have played a prominent part in the life and affairs of Rhode Island since the earliest days of the Colony. The Woonsocket branch has produced an especially brilliant body of men, who have left the imprint of their lives and works on the history of the town and city.

The ancestry of the family has been traced to Guinebond Ballou, a marshal in the army of William the Conqueror, who fought in the battle of Hastings, and was one of the company of Norman-French who accompanied the Conqueror to England. His descendants lived in County Sussex, England, until late in the fourteenth century, where they were extensive land-holders and influential civil and religious officers. In England and Ireland they have preserved an unbroken descent of domains and titles for at least six hundred years. The name in English and American Colonial records has been variously spelled Belou, Ballowe, Belloue, Bellew, and Ballou, which form prevails among the descendants of Maturin Ballou. The late Henry G. Ballou, of Woonsocket, R. I., was of the sixth generation in direct descent from Maturin Ballou.

(1) Maturin Ballou, immigrant ancestor, was born in Devonshire, England, between 1610 and 1620, and came to America previous to 1645, the exact date and place of his landing being unknown. He is first mentioned as a co-proprietor of Providence Plantations, R. I., January 19, 1646-47. He was admitted a freeman, May 18, 1658, together with Robert Pike, who became his father-in-law, and with whom he was intimately associated all his life. Their home lots adjoined, and were located in the north part of Providence as originally settled. Various parcels of land are recorded as having been subsequently assigned to him, but further than this nothing is known of him. He died February 24, 1661 or 1663. His wife was Hannah Pike, daughter of Robert and Catherine Pike; they were married between 1646 and 1649, probably in Providence. She died at the age of eighty-eight years.

(II) James Ballou, son of Maturin and Hannah (Pike) Ballou, was born in Providence, in 1652. Soon after his marriage in 1683 he settled in Loquasquissuck, originally a part of Providence, now Lincoln. It is supposed that he began his preparations to settle there some time before, and his original log house was erected before 1685. His second home, a frame house, stood near the same site, and the well still remains. On October 22, 1707, his mother and sister deeded to him all the property which had come to them through the will of Maturin Ballou, and this with his own inheritance of lands made him owner of several hundred acres, together with his homestead. To this he added other tracts by purchase until he became owner of about one thousand acres. His most important acquisitions were in what was then Dedham and Wrentham, most of which became the north section of Cumberland, R. I. His first purchase in this locality was made early in 1690, the grantor being William Avery, of Dedham. In 1706 he added to this enough to make several farms which he afterward conveyed to his sons—James, Nathaniel and Obadiah, on April 11, 1712. In July, 1726, he made a gift deed to his youngest son, Nehemiah, of lands situated in Gloucester, R. I., and at the same time gave to Samuel his home farm. His will was made April 20, 1734, and in 1741 he appears to have made another arrangement of his affairs in relation to his personal estate, which he distributed among his children. The exact date of his death is not known, but it is supposed to have been soon after the settlement of his affairs. James Ballou was a man of superior ability, enterprise and judgment. He married, July 23, 1683, Susanna Whitman, daughter of Valentine and Mary Whitman; she was born February 28, 1658, and died probably in 1725.

(III) Nathaniel Ballou, son of James and Susanna (Whitman) Ballou, was born at Providence, April 9, 1687, and died January 11, 1747-48. He married, December 7, 1716, Mary Lovett, daughter of James Lovett. They resided in Wrentham, Mass.

(IV) Noah Ballou, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Lovett) Ballou, was born at Wrentham, Mass., August 3, 1728. He inherited a considerable property from his father in Wrentham and vicinity, and was a prosperous farmer of high position in the community. He was a member of the Baptist church for thirty-nine years, and a devout Christian. Noah Ballou died March 20, 1807. He married (first), October, 1750, Abigail Razee, daughter of Joseph Razee; she died September 10, 1794; he married (second), July 7, 1796, Abigail Cook, widow of Daniel Cook, Jr.; she died September 18, 1808.

(V) Ziba Ballou, son of Noah and Abigail (Razee) Ballou, was born in Cumberland, R. I., August 5, 1765. He inherited from his father part of the original Ballou homestead, where he resided until his death, August 29, 1829. He married, March 2, 1788, Molly Mason, daughter of Jonathan Mason.

(VI) Henry Green Ballou, son of Ziba and Molly (Mason) Ballou, was born in Cumberland, R. I. He received his education in the public schools of Cumberland, and on completing his education apprenticed himself to the tailor's trade. After a period spent in learning the trade thoroughly, he removed to Woon-

socket, R. I., with which city he was identified until the time of his death. On coming to Woonsocket, he established a small tailoring enterprise, which was successful from the very outset, and grew rapidly beyond the confines of the original venture. Mr. Ballou, thenceforward, to the time of his retirement from business life, was one of the foremost merchant tailors of Woonsocket, and one of its most prominent citizens. He was well known in mercantile circles, and highly respected for the fairness of all his business transactions. He retired, after a most successful business career, in 1862. Mr. Ballou, although he remained strictly outside the field of public affairs, was careful in fulfilling his every duty as a citizen, and was active in many movements for the advancement of the civic welfare of Woonsocket. He was essentially a home lover, and found his pleasures in the simpler things of life.

On June 8, 1846, Mr. Ballou married, in Bristol, R. I., Sarah Little Fales, who was born December 9, 1822, in Bristol, R. I., daughter of Charles and Lydia M. (Bosworth) Fales. The Fales and Bosworth families are among the foremost of Rhode Island families of Colonial date. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Ballou were: 1. Charles F., born in Woonsocket, March 17, 1847, died in 1893. 2. Emma Louise, born in Woonsocket, Oct. 31, 1851, died Feb. 1, 1858. 3. Harry Maturin, born in Woonsocket, Sept. 6, 1856. 4. Jennie Mason, born in Woonsocket, Jan. 12, 1859. 5. Sullivan, born Oct. 30, 1861, in Bristol. Miss Jennie M. Ballou resides at No. 120 Harris avenue, Woonsocket. Henry Green Ballou died at his home in Woonsocket, April 22, 1882.

CHARLES WINSOR LITTLEFIELD—The State of Maine is deserving of the title "Mother of Pioneers." Her sons and daughters have gone forth by thousands to help build up other states of the union. There is hardly a town or city of any size in the country that does not have living within its borders either a native of that State or a lineal descendant of a Maine ancestor. The accomplishments of Maine-born men and women in other states of the union bespeak the fine old Puritan stock from which they sprung. Rhode Island has received her share of these Maine pioneers and has every reason to be proud of her adopted sons and daughters from her northern sister State. In public and private life they have helped and are helping to make the State of their adoption a better State to live in.

From this old Maine stock springs Charles Winsor Littlefield, who traces his ancestry to Edmund Littlefield, who was born in England about 1590, and who came to this country with his son, Anthony, about 1636. In 1638 he sent for his wife, Annis, and the six children who had remained with their mother in England. They arrived on the ship "Bevis" from Southampton, England, and shortly after their arrival the Littlefield family moved to Exeter, N. H., where Edmund Littlefield became a member of "The Combination" and was allotted as head of a family twenty-one acres of land. The Rev. John Wheelwright was at that time pastor of the church at Exeter. After living in Exeter about three years, Littlefield, being dissatisfied with the con-



Charles W. Luffield

ditions existing there, owing to religious controversies, removed with his family in 1641 to what is now known as Wells, Me., a town located in York county about thirty miles southwest of Portland. The following year the Rev. John Wheelwright followed Littlefield and made his home thereafter in Wells.

Edmund Littlefield and his sons were the first settlers of the town and became mill men and farmers. They built the first house, the first saw mill, and the first grist mill in the town, and became men of influence and wealth in their community, Edmund Littlefield being the holder of many positions of trust in the town he had settled. Wells is still the family seat of the Littlefields, and it is there that Charles Winsor Littlefield was born. He is the son of Captain Moses F. Littlefield, who was for many years engaged in coastwise trade, but long since retired from the sea, and has cultivated his farm at Ogunquit, a village in the southern part of the town of Wells. Captain Littlefield married Abbie E. Perkins, daughter of Jedediah and Sarah (Haley) Perkins, and by her had two children: William F., who is supervisor of schools in Porto Rico, and Charles Winsor. Mrs. Littlefield died in 1896.

Charles Winsor Littlefield was born September 2, 1874, and obtained a good public school education in the schools of Wells. He was prepared for college at Berwick Academy, South Berwick, Me., being graduated in 1894, and he then entered Dartmouth College. He was able to complete only his freshman year, circumstances taking a hand and deciding that he must seek wage-earning employment. This resulted in Mr. Littlefield coming to Rhode Island in 1895 and securing employment as principal of Natick public schools. He held that position for six years, then resigned, and in 1901 entered the agency force of the New York Life Insurance Company, winning his way into the select ranks of the Hundred Thousand Dollar Club, and during the last year of his connection holding the position of agency instructor for Rhode Island. His three years in the insurance business were years of success, but the death of his father-in-law, Richard V. Browning, resulted in changed plans for Mr. Littlefield, who was appointed to administer Mr. Browning's estate. The new duties assumed required the termination of his connection with the New York Life Insurance Company, and for three years he devoted himself to the administration of the trust confided to him, conducting the business of wholesale millinery to avoid sacrificing the assets of the estate. This trust was the first of many trusts which have since been confided to him.

With the Browning estate settled, Mr. Littlefield began the study of law, his three years' experience having awakened within him a high appreciation of that profession. He spent three years studying in the offices of Littlefield & Barrows, at Providence, and in 1910 was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, beginning practice in Providence. The following year he was admitted to practise in the Federal Courts of the district, and is now well established in public esteem. He specializes in bankruptcy and business law, and has, as trustee or receiver, been concerned in the settlement of a very large number of estates. He has been for several years a lecturer on business and corporation law before the Young Men's Christian Association classes in con-

nection with the Providence Institute of Accounting and Business Administration. Many graduates of leading New England colleges are enrolled among the students in this course in business law. During the great World War, Mr. Littlefield served as a member of the forces of the United States Food Administration in the State, and as an associate member of the Legal Advisory Board for his district. He is a member of the Rhode Island Bar Association, and has business connections of importance.

Mr. Littlefield has never held an office or position partaking of the nature of a sinecure. He devotes a great deal of time to the practice of his profession and allows himself little time for recreation, although he is an enthusiastic out-of-doors man. He has a camp on the Maine coast where his family spend their summers and where Mr. Littlefield spends his week ends. From April to November he finds his principal recreation in his garden, and he declares that the planning for the next year's garden is a fine winter game.

In 1907 Mr. Littlefield went on an extended trip through the West. He had long been interested in the resources and development of that part of the country and wanted to explore the region and determine for himself whether or not it would be better for him to take his family West to grow up with the country. In order to see the country and learn what it had to offer him from the standpoint of agricultural, commercial or professional life, he visited all the principal cities of the far West, taking numerous side trips from those cities into the great fruit growing region. Always an enthusiastic pedestrian, he provided himself with blankets, cooking outfit and supplies, and went out into the wilds of California, Oregon and Washington on foot and alone, camping wherever night overtook him. He acquired a great love for the West, and his narrative of his experiences in that part of the country is very entertaining. Although the West made a deep impression upon Mr. Littlefield, he returned to the East to find his real opportunity in Rhode Island.

Mr. Littlefield has always been deeply interested in the religious welfare of his adopted State. He is a Baptist, being a member of the local church in the village where he resides. He has been interested in Sunday school work all his life, and for many years has been a teacher of adult classes. In this work he has spent a great deal of time, aiding in the establishment of men's classes throughout the State, and for many years was president and secretary of the Rhode Island State Baraca Union, an adult Bible class organization.

Mr. Littlefield is a member of several Masonic bodies including Warwick Lodge, No. 16, Free and Accepted Masons; Landmark Chapter, No. 10, Royal Arch Masons; and St. John's Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Central Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; Rhode Island Historical Society, Young Men's Christian Association, the Barnard Club and the Pine Tree State Club. In national politics he has always been a Republican, but independent enough to stand against his party when he deemed it for the best interests of State or community.

On April 12, 1896, Mr. Littlefield married Mary Alice, daughter of Richard V. and Ida A. Browning, who, by a singular coincidence, traces her ancestry to Roger

Williams, who came over in the ship "Lyon" with John Perkins, one of Mr. Littlefield's ancestors. Mr. and Mrs. Littlefield are the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters: Frank Browning, born June 3, 1899; Richard Webster, born Aug. 2, 1901; Camilla Abbie, born June 17, 1905, and Marion, born Sept. 4, 1915. Of these children all are living except Camilla Abbie, who died Aug. 17, 1906.

JOHN Y. THORNLEY—Well-known in the city administration circles of Pawtucket, R. I., as the City Inspector of Plumbing, John Y. Thornley is one of the native sons of the town who is serving the city of his birth. Here he was born April 29, 1854, of British parentage. His parents were Peter and Alice (Sedden) Thornley, of Lancashire, England, who had married there. His father came over in 1831, and worked as an expert bleacher from 1831 to 1840 in New Jersey. He then left New Jersey and came to Pawtucket, intending to give up this trade and become a farmer. From this intention he was however, dissuaded by F. A. Sayles, and he succeeded in persuading him to help him in his project of starting a bleachery. Mr. Thornley then went back to England and married, later bringing his wife back to the United States. After a connection with the Sayles & Lonsdale Bleacheries for a number of years, Mr. Thornley took up the agricultural work which had always been a dream of his whole life, and in this pursuit he spent the evening of his days in the neighborhood of Pawtucket. He and his wife had seven children, the three oldest of whom died in infancy. The others were: James P., of Pawtucket, who is now living retired from business; Joseph S., of East Greenwich, who is in the coal business; George W., who is living retired in Pawtucket; and John Y., of further mention.

John Y. Thornley was educated in the public schools of Pawtucket, and at an early age became an expert in the coppersmith's trade and in plumbing. As an industry, plumbing was then in its infancy, and he has grown up with the business. His first business association was with his brothers, James and George, and later with James alone, the firm being known as Thornley Brothers. He was then for a time in business alone. In 1911, Mr. Thornley, with his sons, Albert L. and Wallace Y., organized the Thornley Supply Company, erecting a building at No. 40 Thornley street, and became jobbers in a very complete and up-to-date line of plumbers' supplies. This business has become very widely-known, and has its connections all over New England, John Y. Thornley being treasurer. For seventeen years John Y. Thornley has served the community as the City Inspector of Plumbing, a post which he has filled with the untiring faithfulness and devotion to duty which are characteristic of the man. He occupies a high place in opinion of those who know him, a place which he has won by his own energy and up-right character. The city's interests are well-served by servants of his type.

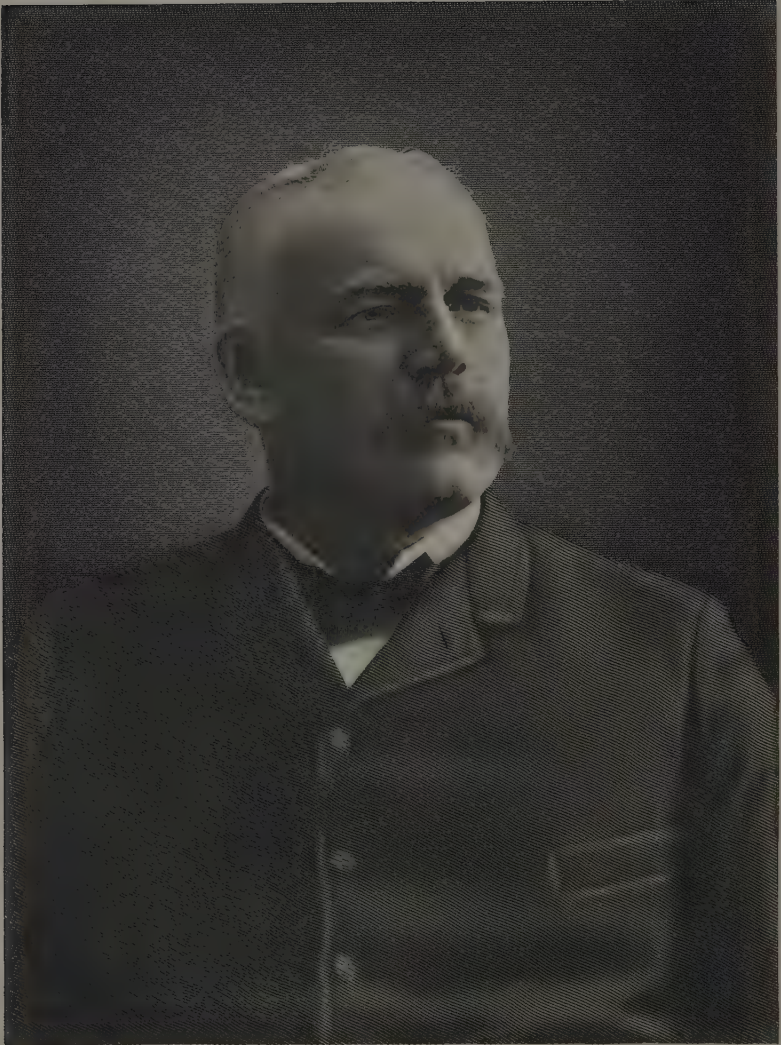
Mr. Thornley married, September 28, 1876, Harriet E. Merry, daughter of Charles W. and Harriet P. (Titus) Merry, both of whom are now dead. They had six children: Emma L., who married James Albert

Longworth, of Pawtucket; Ella L., who lives at home; Cora B., who also is at home; Wallace Y., of mention in a later sketch; Albert L., also of later mention in another biographical notice; and Charles J., who lives at home. Mr. Thornley is a member of the Masonic order, being a member of Burney Merry Lodge, No. 29, Free and Accepted Masons, and also belongs to the Royal Arcanum.

JOEL RILFORD FRITZ, D. D. S.—Barring the implication which a name may convey, both Dr. Fritz and his ancestors for many generations are free from all German relationships, his collateral lines leading into those sterling American families—Slocum, Brown, Banks, and other well-known ancient and honorable New England families. He is a native of Nova Scotia, the younger son of William Henry and Elizabeth (Banks) Fritz, his father deceased, his mother still living near the old Fritz homestead in Annapolis county, Canada, aged eighty-two. William H. Fritz was a substantial farmer of Annapolis county, and gave his children the advantages of education. They had four children: Emdon, medical specialist at Manchester, N. H.; Oscar M., on homestead; Inghram, deceased; and Joel Rilford, of whom further.

Joel Rilford Fritz was born at the homestead in Annapolis county, N. S., Canada, February 16, 1863. He spent his youth at the home farm, and there was educated in the public schools and a private school, completing the course in the latter in 1881. In 1884, he entered Normal School at Truro, N. S., there qualifying to teach, and receiving his authority at graduation in 1885. He taught before and after his normal training in the public schools of Annapolis county for several years, then decided to use the fund he had accumulated in financing a dental education. He selected Philadelphia Dental College (Philadelphia, Pa.), as his *alma mater*, and in 1888 was graduated D. D. S. After graduation he began practice at Digby, a port of entry, watering place, and county seat of Digby county, N. S., one hundred and fifty miles west of Halifax, and at the western end of the famous Annapolis basin up which DeMonts sailed in 1604 to found the town that is now Annapolis Royal (old Port Royal). There he remained until the spring of 1893, when he entered practice in a larger town, Yarmouth, in Yarmouth county, then came to Rhode Island, in 1907, locating in Providence, at No. 12 Olneyville square, where he has successfully continued for the past eleven years. Dr. Fritz is a public spirited citizen and endorses all things promoting the welfare of the city. He is a member of the West Side Dental Association of Providence, Rhode Island Dental Society, and American Dental Association; is a member of the Masonic order; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; is an independent in politics, and is a deacon of Broadway Baptist Church, Providence.

Dr. Fritz married in Halifax county, N. S., August 22, 1888, Isabel H. Thompson. They are the parents of five sons and a daughter: Ernest St. Clair, died at the age of thirteen; William Clifford, a civil engineer, graduate of McGill University, Montreal; Earl Gladstone, an architectural draughtsman; Carl Edwin, now a sol-



Constant S. Weston

dier serving in France with the Eighth Canadian Siege Artillery; Willis Otto, a student; and Elizabeth Louise, a student. William Clifford and Earl Gladstone are now in training (1918) at Toronto, Canada, as members of the Royal air force, and Willis Otto, who is registered from Nova Scotia, will soon answer the call of his country.

WANTON LILLIBRIDGE—The Lillibridge family in the United States dates from the close of the seventeenth century, when the first record of the founder, Thomas Lillibridge, is found in Newport, R. I. His descendants, though not numerous, have figured honorably in Rhode Island life and affairs for two centuries, and the name to-day is unblemished. The early Lillibridges were extensive landowners, and much of their holdings remain in the hands of their descendants. The line of ancestry herein under consideration is that of Wanton Lillibridge, long a prominent resident of Richmond, R. I.

(I) Thomas Lillibridge, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was born in England, in 1662. He is first of record in the New England Colonies in the year 1699. On September 26, of that year, he signed a petition at Newport addressed to the Earl of Bellomont, then in Newport, to use his influence with his Majesty, William III., for the establishment of an Episcopal church in Newport. This petition led to the founding of the original Trinity Church, in which Thomas Lillibridge was a warden in 1709 and 1713, and where he owned pew 8 until 1719. He was admitted a freeman at Newport, May 6, 1701. In 1718, 1722, 1723, 1724, he was vestryman in the historic St. Paul's "Narragansett" Church, which was built in 1707, and in 1800 was removed to Wickford about five miles north of its original site. This church, which is still occasionally in use, is said to be the oldest Episcopal church north of the Potomac. Thomas Lillibridge removed to Westerly, in 1715, and settled in the part originally called Shannock, and incorporated August 22, 1728, as Charlestown. He resided in that part of the town which on August 18, 1747, was set off as Richmond, R. I., and he died there, August 29, 1724. He was a man of considerable wealth. His will, dated August 24, 1724, disposes of much real estate: "To my eldest son Thomas * * * one of my homestead farms * * * to take which he likes best;" this contains the family burying ground of Thomas Lillibridge, Jr., also Thomas Lillibridge (1), (2), (3) are buried there, and is situated just west of Richmond town hall; it is known as the "Nelson K. Church place;" a second farm adjoining, he gave to his son Robert, and this still remains in the Lillibridge family, and is now the home of Mrs. Frank Reynolds Brown, née Jennette Lillibridge. Thomas Lillibridge, Sr., married (first) Mary Hobson; they were the parents of two daughters. He married (second) Sarah Lewis, and they were the parents of nine children, of whom Thomas, Jr., mentioned below, was the oldest.

(II) Thomas (2) Lillibridge, son of Thomas (1) and Sarah (Lewis) Lillibridge, was born in Newport, R. I. He settled in Westerly, where he was admitted a freeman, April 30, 1723. He was a commissioner to lay out the road from Pawcatuck bridge to South Kingston line, 1727. He died in Westerly, February 8, 1757, "in

the 55th year of his age." He married, June 12, 1726, Mary Woodmansee.

(III) Edward Lillibridge, son of Thomas (2) and Mary (Woodmansee) Lillibridge, was born on March 25, 1732, in Richmond, R. I. He died February 3, 1810, and was buried in Wood River Cemetery, Richmond. Edward Lillibridge purchased the farm of his uncle, Robert Lillibridge, in Richmond, and resided there until his death, taking a prominent part in local affairs. He married (first) December 4, 1755, Patience Tefft; (second) January 6, 1765, Thankful (Tefft) Wells.

(IV) Amos Lillibridge, son of Edward and Thankful (Tefft-Wells) Lillibridge, was born in Richmond, R. I., in 1776. He inherited all his father's lands, including the Robert Lillibridge farm in Richmond, where he made his home until his death. He died July 4, 1857, and was buried in Wood River Cemetery. Amos Lillibridge married Phebe Hoxie.

(V) Wanton Lillibridge, son of Amos and Phebe (Hoxie) Lillibridge, was born in Richmond, October 17, 1806, and resided there all his life. He was a prosperous farmer and a prominent citizen, and for several decades occupied a prominent position in Richmond. He was one of the framers of the Constitution of Rhode Island, member of the Legislature, very prominent, president of Town Council, and held many other town offices. He died in Richmond, September 4, 1890. On November 7, 1841, Wanton Lillibridge married Sarah Ann Champlin, daughter of John A. Champlin, and member of one of the oldest and most prominent of old Rhode Island families. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Horace, died in infancy. 2. Sarah Mason, born May 11, 1843, died Feb. 2, 1906; married, May 25, 1871, Robert I. Moore. 3. Amos A., enlisted in the Seventh Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers, and was killed near Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, May 18, 1864. 4. Charles W., married Abbie Bowen. 5. Edward Hoxie, married Addie Shumard. 6. Jennette; mentioned below. 7. John H., married Emma Pinckney. 8. William W., married Ida Spencer. 9. Jennie F., married Charles H. Stevens. 10. Hattie E., married William F. Joslin.

(VI) Jennette Lillibridge, daughter of Wanton and Sarah Ann (Champlin) Lillibridge, was born at Richmond, R. I. She married, June 26, 1884, Frank Reynolds Brown, born in North Stonington, Conn., and died there, son of Charles L. and Margaret (Reynolds) Brown. Mrs. Brown makes her home on the Thomas Lillibridge estate, which she purchased in 1915. Mr. Brown was a farmer and prominent business man in North Stonington, also interested in school work.

CONSTANT SIMMONS HORTON—The late Constant Simmons Horton, assistant superintendent of police and chief of detectives of the city of Providence, R. I., was a descendant of a family which has been prominent in Massachusetts and Rhode Island for a period of more than two hundred and fifty years. He was of the seventh generation in direct descent from the founder, Thomas Horton. The coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Argent on a fesse azure between two wolves passant in chief and a cross bow in base gules, three martlets or.

Crest—A cubit arm erect, vested gules, cuffed argent, holding in the hand proper an arrow azure, feathered and barbed or.

(I) Thomas Horton, immigrant ancestor and founder of the family in America, was of Welsh ancestry, according to family tradition, and was a relative of Thomas Horton, who settled early in Charlestown, Mass. He settled in Milton, Mass., formerly Dorchester, as early as 1669. His first wife, Sarah, appears to have been a member of the church at Braintree, Mass., where her son, Thomas, was baptized in 1677. Thomas Horton married (second) at Milton, Mass., December 25, 1693, Susannah Keney. His sons settled at Milton and Rehoboth, and he was doubtless the progenitor of all the Rhode Island Hortons of colonial days. Children, born at Milton, of the first wife: 1. Rachel, born Aug. 6, 1669. 2. John, born June 6, 1672, settled in Rehoboth. 3. Thomas, born Oct. 3, 1677. 4. David, born Oct. 14, 1679. 5. Solomon, mentioned below, born Jan. 11, 1682. 6. Esther, married at Rehoboth, April 10, 1701, Benjamin Viall. There were perhaps other children.

(II) Solomon Horton, son of Thomas and Sarah Horton, was born at Milton, Mass., January 11, 1682. He resided at Milton, where he married, December 5, 1701, Susanna Babcock, and subsequently removed to Rehoboth, where he was the founder of the Rehoboth branch of the family. The children of Solomon and Susanna (Babcock) Horton were: 1. Sarah, born May 17, 1702. 2. Hannah, born Dec. 19, 1706. 3. Solomon, mentioned below. Perhaps others. Solomon Horton was prominent in the life and affairs of early Rehoboth.

(III) Solomon (2) Horton, son of Solomon (1) and Susanna (Babcock) Horton, was born at Milton, Mass., between the years 1712 and 1715. He removed to Rehoboth, and there made his home until his death. He married Mary —, and they were the parents of the following children, born at Rehoboth: 1. Charles, born March 18, 1739. 2. Constant, born Oct. 29, 1740. 3. Solomon, born Jan. 15, 1742-43. 4. Mary, born Aug. 10, 1745. 5. Abiall, born Oct. 14, 1747. 6. Daniel, mentioned below. 7. Aaron, born March 21, 1752.

(IV) Daniel Horton, son of Solomon (2) and Mary Horton, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., January 30, 1749-50. He was a soldier in the American Revolution, enlisting in his native town, as a private in Captain Nathan Carpenter's company, at Brookline, Mass. During the course of the war he served also in Captain Israel Hix's company, Colonel Thomas Carpenter's regiment, marching from Rehoboth to Bristol, R. I.; he was sergeant in Captain Israel Hix's company, in 1780. (See page 265, volume viii, "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution"). Daniel Horton married Mary Goff, and their children, born in Rehoboth, were: 1. Nancy, born Oct. 15, 1780. 2. Silvanus, mentioned below. 3. Simeon, born Sept. 27, 1784; married Melvina M. Wheeler. 4. Rachel, born Jan. 18, 1787; married John Slade, and died at Somerset, Mass. 5. Polly, born Aug. 6, 1789; married Isaiah Simmons, and died at Bristol, R. I. 6. Lettis, born Dec. 22, 1791; married George Case, and lived at Rehoboth. 7. Royal, born Nov. 18, 1795.

(V) Silvanus Horton, son of Daniel and Mary (Goff) Horton, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., September 20, 1782, and resided there all his life. He was a

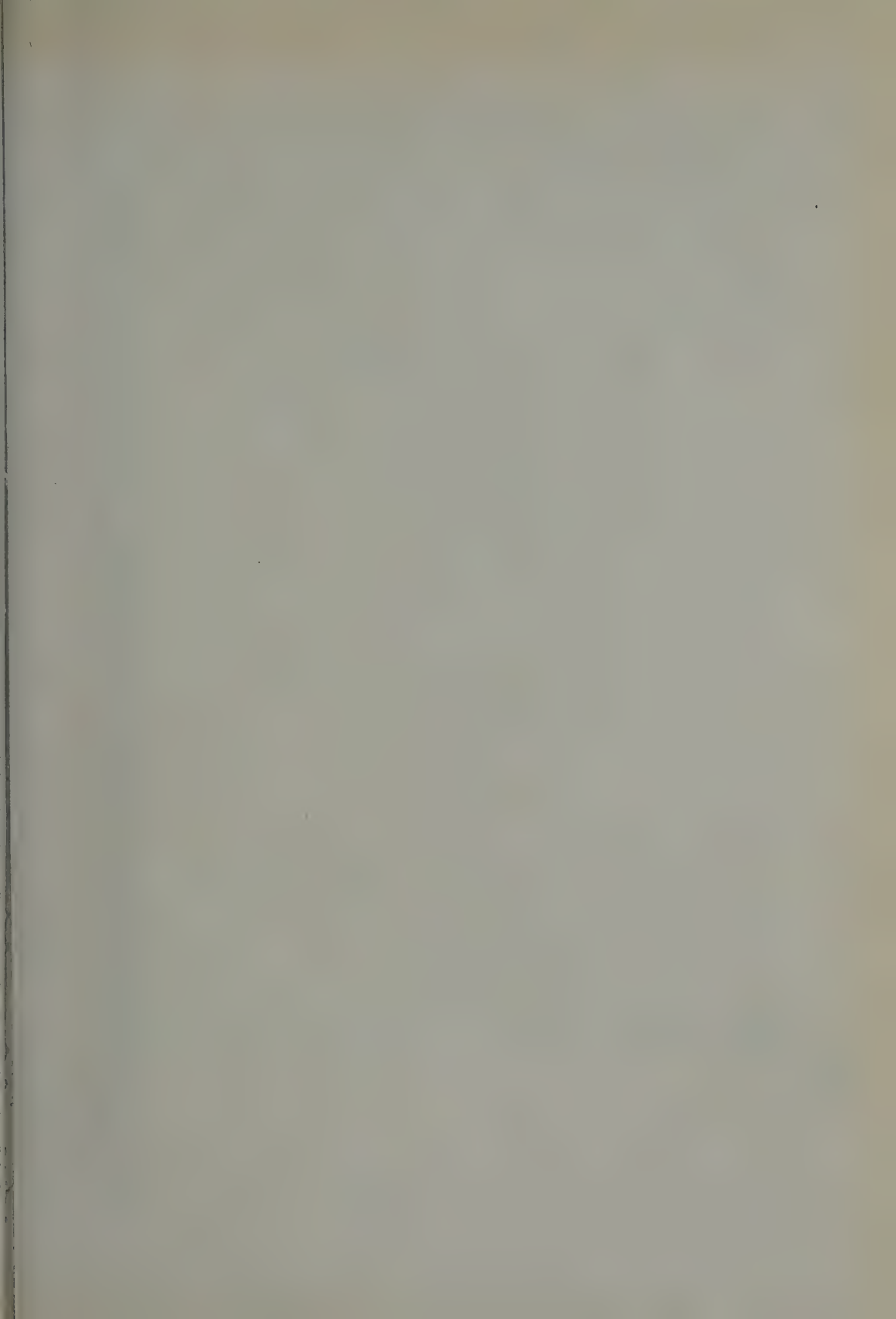
prosperous farmer and well-known citizen. He married Hannah Slade, and they were the parents of several children, among them Henry Slade Horton, mentioned below.

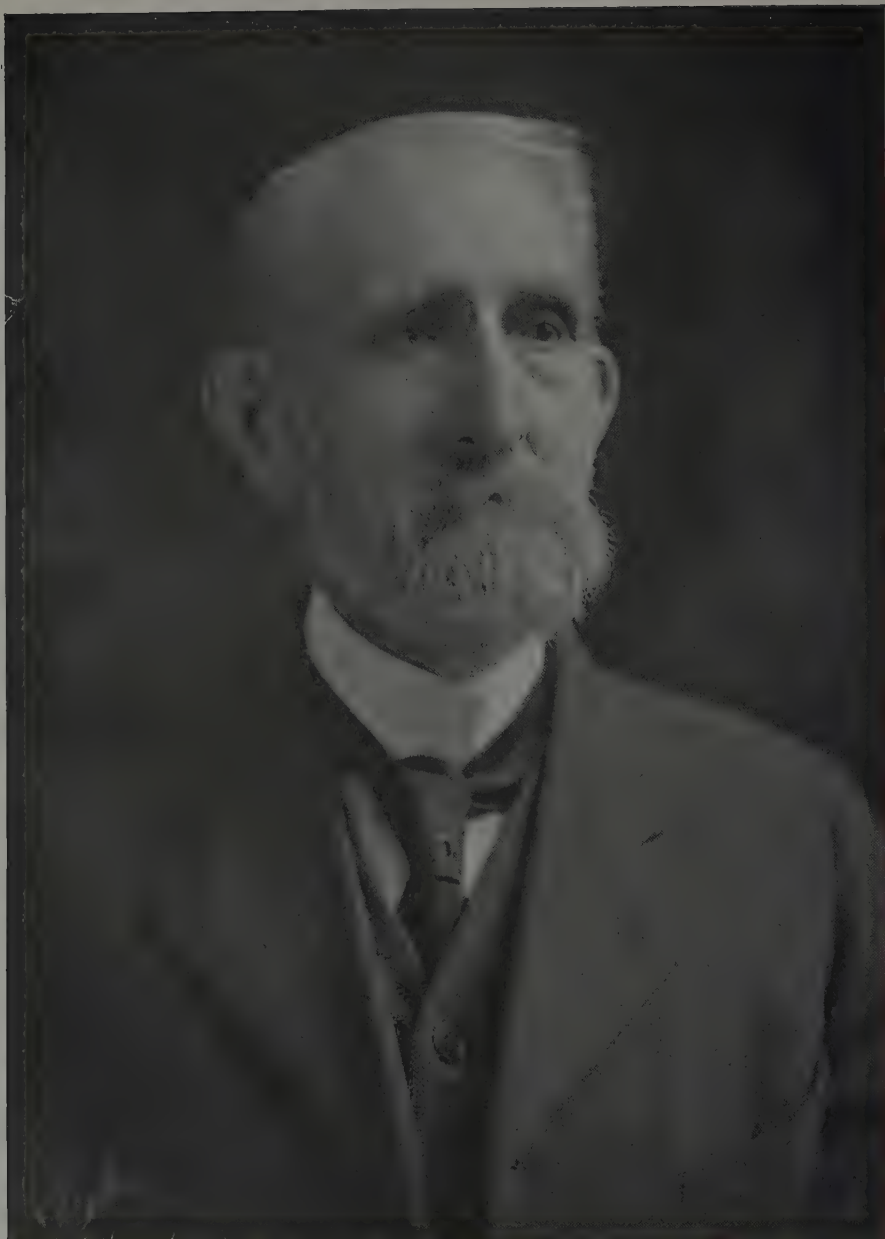
(VI) Henry Slade Horton, son of Silvanus and Hannah (Slade) Horton, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., and like his father was a successful and well-known farmer. He married Arabella Simmons, and they were the parents of nine children, among them, Constant Simmons, mentioned at length below.

(VII) Constant Simmons Horton, son of Henry Slade and Arabella (Simmons) Horton, was born at the Horton homestead, in Rehoboth, Mass., January 7, 1848. He received his education in the public schools of Rehoboth, and after completing his studies, learned the carpenter's trade. He followed this trade until 1877, in East Providence and Pawtucket, R. I. In the latter year, he removed to Providence, where he became connected with the police force in the capacity of patrolman. From this minor position he rose, solely through worth and signal ability, to the post of assistant superintendent of police and chief of detectives of the Providence forces. During the thirty-seven years of his connection with the department he was eminently respected not only for his fine ability, but for his high standards of justice and honor. His work through these years shed lustre on the police department of the city. Constant S. Horton was a man of pleasing personality, and commanding appearance, tall and fine looking. He was thoroughly acquainted with every phase of his work, and was one of the most efficient men who filled the difficult posts which he held. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He was a member of the Men's Club of the Cranston Street Baptist Church.

On May 9, 1875, Mr. Horton married Calista W. Viall, who was born in Seekonk, Mass. (now East Providence), R. I., daughter of Willard and Calista (Lyon) Viall; both of her parents were of early Massachusetts families. Mr. and Mrs. Horton were the parents of two children: 1. Bertha Willard, who died at the age of nineteen months. 2. Chester Shorey, was born April 7, 1878, and died April 8, 1917; he married in 1913, Alice Louise Ward. Mr. Horton was connected with the Union Trust Company of Providence, R. I. Mrs. Horton survives her husband and resides at the family home at No. 25 Almy street, Providence. She has been a member of the East Providence First Baptist Church for fifty-one years, and is actively identified with many departments of its work, taking an active part in charitable and philanthropic efforts. Constant Simmons Horton died at his home, in Providence, R. I., April 13, 1914.

ORRAY TAFT—The Taft families in America comprise the progeny of Robert and Mathew Taft, both of whom emigrated from Ireland in the second half of the seventeenth century and settled in Mendon, Mass. Both were Protestant Irish by birth. County Louth, the Irish home of the Tafts, in the province of Leinster, is on the northern coast of the island, bounded by Armagh and Ulster, and on the east by the British channel. The name of Taft does not appear in Scotland in any form, and only in England apparently among the descendants of the Irish family. For several centuries the name has





A. B. Whipple

been spelled Taaffe. The families of Tift and Tefft in England may have the same origin, and doubt still exists as to whether the family is of English or Irish origin. Sir William Taaffe or Taft, a knight of Protestant faith, was among the grantees at the time of the Scotch emigration to Ulster province, in the reign of King James, and in 1610 received a grant of one thousand acres of land in the parish of Castle Rahen, County Cavan. Genealogists have connected the founders of the American branch with this Irish family. The family in America has played a prominent part in New England life and affairs since the time of its founding, and among the men of distinction which it has produced is the Hon. William Howard Taft, ex-President of the United States. The family has been particularly prominent in Massachusetts and in Rhode Island. The late Orray Taft, 1793-1865, president of the People's Savings Bank of Providence, and of the Worcester Railroad, was a member of the Uxbridge, Mass., branch of the family, and a descendant of Robert Taft in the sixth American generation.

Robert Taft, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was born in Ireland, in 1640, and came to America in 1678, in which year he was granted a lot of land in Braintree, Mass. In the following year he bought land in Mendon, and sold the Braintree property on November 18, 1679, to Caleb Hobart. He subsequently bought much land in the vicinity of Mendon pond, and evidently from the outset was a man of considerable wealth, as he became one of the largest property owners in the neighborhood of Mendon. Robert Taft was prominent in the affairs of Mendon from the time of his coming to the town. In 1680 he was one of the first board of selectmen of the newly organized town of Mendon, and also served on the committee to build the minister's house. He and his sons built the first bridge across the Mendon river. He was one of the purchasers of the land of which the town of Sutton was formed. Robert Taft married Sarah —, who died in November, 1725. He died February 8, 1725.

Captain Joseph Taft, son of Robert and Sarah Taft, was born in Mendon, Mass., in 1680, and died at Uxbridge, Mass., June 18, 1747. When Uxbridge was set off from Mendon he moved there, and his farm was situated on both sides of the Blackstone river. His home was on the west side of the river. At the first Uxbridge town meeting, on July 25, 1727, he was appointed one of the "tithingmen." He was one of the foremost men of the town and served as lieutenant and captain of the local militia. He married, in 1708, Elizabeth Emerson, who was born at Ipswich, Mass., March 6, 1687, and died at Uxbridge, in 1760, daughter of James and Sarah Emerson.

Marvel Taft, descendant of Captain Joseph Taft, was born in Uxbridge, Mass., on February 6, 1763. He resided on the old Taft homestead, where he was a prosperous farmer. He married Ruth —, who was born October 2, 1762.

Orray Taft, son of Marvel and Ruth Taft, was born at the homestead in Uxbridge, Mass., April 9, 1793. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at an early age entered mercantile life. At that period, the opening decades of the nineteenth century, the commerce between the cotton planter of the

South and the manufacturer of the North was carried on on a vastly different basis than that which prevails to-day. Orray Taft made his first trip South as a cotton factor, taking with him Northern commodities which had a market in the South, and changing them for cotton which was shipped to New England mills or abroad. He engaged in this field of activity until 1829, in which year he located in Providence, R. I., and established himself in business on a large scale. Within a short period he became a well-known figure in the cotton manufacturing interests of the State. Orray Taft was one of the organizers and owners of the Wauregan Cotton Mill, and dealt heavily and successfully in cotton as a manufacturer and as a cotton broker. He was well known in the southern cotton markets, and on the plantations which he visited annually for many years. Through the importance of his connection with the vital manufacturing interests of the State of Rhode Island, he was brought naturally into prominence in financial and public life. Mr. Taft was one of the organizers of the People's Savings Bank of Providence, and succeeded the senior Governor Sprague as president of that institution. He was heavily interested in the Providence Gas Company, and in the Worcester Railroad, which he helped to organize and which he served as president. He served for one year as a member of the Rhode Island Legislature, but though eminently fitted by reason of his fine intellectual powers and masterly knowledge of public affairs for the office, he was essentially a business man and found his forte in the mercantile world. He was deeply interested in the welfare of the city of Providence, and was prominently identified with many notable movements for civic betterment. Orray Taft was an attendant of the Beneficent Congregational Church of Providence, and a liberal donor to all its charitable and benevolent work.

Mr. Taft married, September 24, 1821, Deborah Keith, who was born at Grafton, Mass., daughter of Royal and Deborah (Adams) Keith, of Northbridge, Mass., and a granddaughter of Simeon and Rebecca Keith.

Orray Taft died at his home in Providence, R. I., 1865, at the age of seventy-two years. He had five children, of whom a daughter, Emma A. Taft, who resides at the old Taft homestead at No. 539 Westminster street, Providence, is the only survivor. There are many grandchildren.

ANDREW BROWN WHIPPLE, late of the village of Greenville, town of Smithfield, R. I., was probably the oldest living direct descendant in Rhode Island of Captain John Whipple, who came to this country from England as early as 1632, being on the record of Dorchester, Mass., in that year. Captain John Whipple was a carpenter by trade; he received a grant of land in Providence, R. I., in 1637, and in 1659 bought land there. He was a deputy in 1666 and thereafter, and with his wife joined the church in 1641. He died May 16, 1685, and was buried on his own farm, but later his remains and those of his wife who died in 1666 were removed to the North Burying Ground.

(II) Benjamin Whipple, son of Captain John and Sarah Whipple, was born in 1654, resided in Providence, and there died, March 11, 1704. He married,

April 1, 1686, Ruth, daughter of James and Hannah (Field) Matthewson. The line of descent is through Benjamin (2), their eldest child.

(III) Benjamin (2) Whipple was born in Providence, November 11, 1688, but on arriving at man's estate removed to North Providence and located on a farm given him by his father. He was also a tanner and a currier, and a man of good standing in the community. He died in the one hundredth year of his age. He married (first) November 11, 1727, Sarah Bernon, daughter of ——— Bernon, a French Huguenot, who fled from France to escape religious persecution. He was a man of wealth and education, who was a great aid to the community in which he settled. Benjamin (2) Whipple married (second) Esther Miller, and had issue by both wives.

(IV) The next in line was Ephraim Whipple, fourth son of Benjamin (2) Whipple and his first wife, Sarah (Bernon) Whipple, who was born in North Providence, November 7, 1729, and became a farmer of the Fruit Hill section. He was a man of sound judgment and upright life, a leading member of the Baptist church, known far and near for his piety and Christian life. He married May Hawkins, and they were the parents of three sons: Emor, Benjamin and Ephraim, twins. The line continues through the first born, Captain Emor Whipple, grandfather of Andrew B. Whipple, of Greenville, R. I.

(V) Captain Emor Whipple, born about 1772, died July 31, 1849, and was buried in the cemetery near his farm, which is now occupied by a grandson, William H. Whipple, of North Providence. Captain Whipple was a well-known, substantial farmer, a captain of the local militia company, a member of the General Assembly, and a member of the Fruit Hill Baptist Church. He was a Democrat in politics, very charitable, and like his father deeply religious. He married Abigail Brown, who died December 15, 1838, in her sixty-sixth year.

(VI) Abraham Whipple, second son of Captain Emor and Abigail (Brown) Whipple, was born about the year 1800, at the farm in North Providence, R. I., now owned by his nephew, Benjamin H. Whipple, and died in Greenville, in the town of Smithfield. He was a farmer and a wheelwright, moving to Greenville in 1834, where he was long engaged in carriage and wagon building. He married Sarah Farnum.

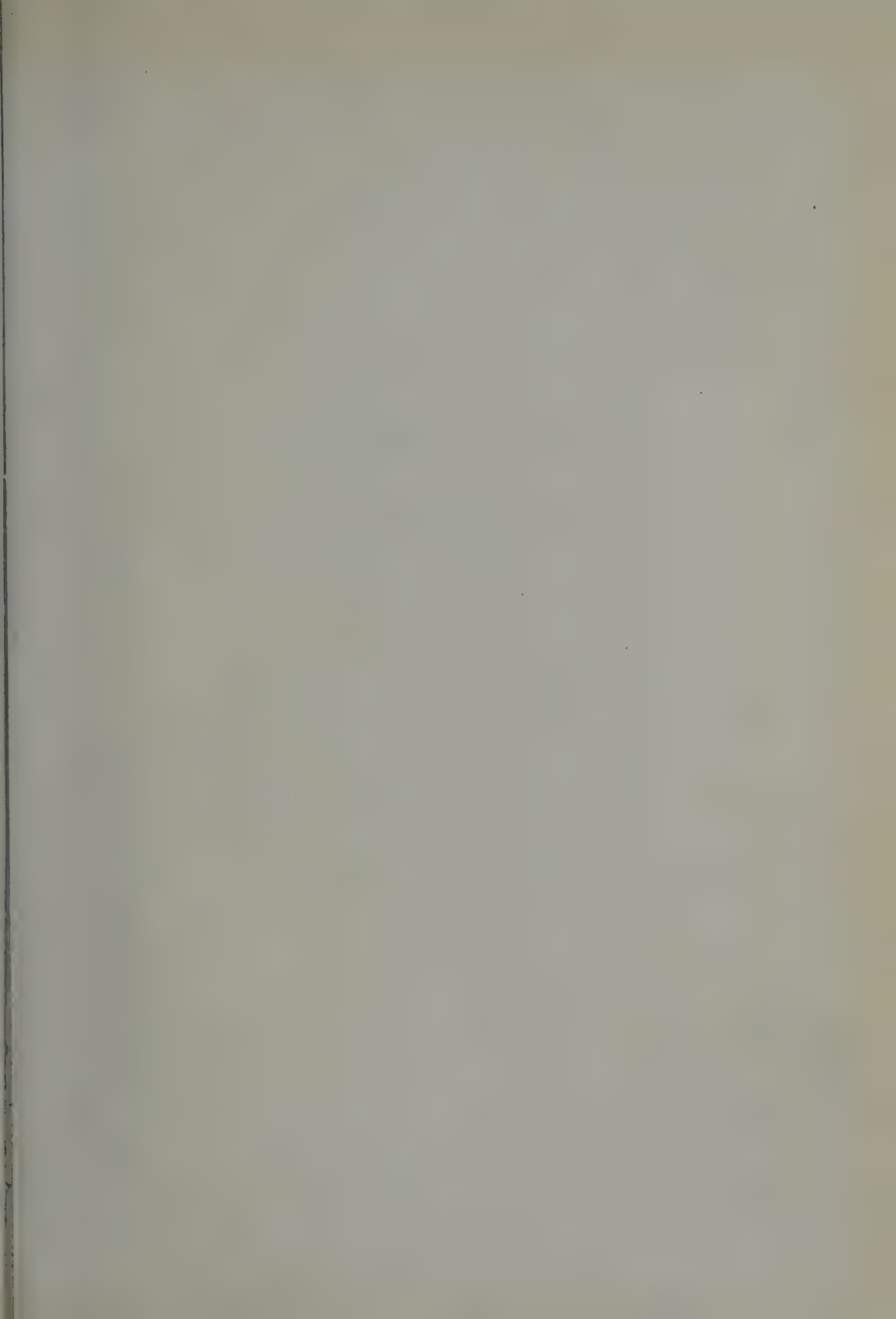
(VII) Andrew Brown Whipple, of the seventh American generation, son of Abraham and Sarah (Farnum) Whipple, was born in Johnston, R. I., December 12, 1832, died February 22, 1919, at his home in Greenville, R. I., in which he had resided for sixty odd years. Up to the time of his death his sight and hearing was good, no artificial aid was required in reading, and his general health was excellent. He attended district schools in Smithfield and later was a student at North Scituate Seminary, there finishing his studies. His father was a farmer and landowner, and in early life Andrew B. was his father's helper; later he learned the wheelwright's trade with his father and finally succeeded him in business, continuing carriage building and general wheelwrighting in Greenville for about thirty years, with the exception of seven years spent in similar business in Providence. Finally he sold out, and in 1894 opened an undertaking establishment in Greenville,

which he owned at the time of his death, although he surrendered the management to his able son and lived retired from business cares. He was very successful in all his undertakings, and in addition to his business and villa he was a large landowner.

Mr. Whipple was a long-time attendant of the Baptist church, and was one of the well-known and highly-esteemed men of his community. A Republican in politics, he had many honors bestowed upon him, having served three years in the House of Representatives; seven years as State Senator; one year as coroner of the town; was interested in the Smithfield National Bank and president of the Smithfield Savings Bank. In the Legislature he served on important committees in both houses and worthily represented his constituency. Mr. Whipple was a member of Temple Lodge, No. 18, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Greenville, and was the oldest living member of the lodge.

Mr. Whipple married, September 16, 1853, Rachel Sales Wilbur, who died May 5, 1915, after a married life of sixty-two years. They were the parents of a son, Charles Lucian, born September 22, 1858. He was educated in the public schools, and from early manhood was closely associated with his father in the wheelwrighting and in the undertaking business, now in full management of the latter. He married Cora Sales Mowrey, March 26, 1895, and they are the parents of a son, Lucius Albert, who is superintendent of the Home School in North Providence; he married Mabel Ranger, and they have a daughter Dorothy.

SAMUEL PENNY COOK—When a youth of eighteen years, just out of high school, Samuel P. Cook entered the service of the Producers National Bank of Woonsocket. That was nearly half a century ago, and from the year of his admission, 1870, until the present, 1919, he has known no other business home nor a greater business interest. This long term of service, eleven years of which has been as president of the bank, coupled with the fact that for a quarter of a century he was city treasurer, has given him a grasp of matters financial and brought him so prominently before the people that his opinions on finance carry the weight of authority. The radical changes made in banking laws during the past few years, although not at first cheerfully accepted by the financiers of the country, and the problems presented were approached by bankers with characteristic caution, but as their value became apparent and their ability to meet national and international demands was proven, all doubt vanished and the splendid response made by national banks and bankers to the enormous demands made upon their financial resources and upon their patriotism is the best answer to any criticism of either American banking laws or upon the patriotism and good faith of American bankers. No business has been called upon for greater sacrifice during these years of national stress and storm, and the best thought of the financial world has lent itself to the solution of the war's financial problems. As executive head of Woonsocket's leading bank, Mr. Cook has borne his part in carrying the financial burden imposed upon this city and has as well, ably fulfilled his obligations to those who look to the Producers Bank as their source of financial supply. Mr. Cook is a son of Ariel





Henry Richardson

Lindsey Cook, son of Ariel (2) Cook, son of Ariel (1) Cook, son of Deacon Nathaniel Cook, son of Nicholas (2) Cook, son of Deacon Nicholas (1) Cook, son of Walter Cook, founder of the branch of the Cook family in New England.

Walter Cook was of Weymouth, Mass., as early as 1642, married, was the father of a family of eight, and died January 5, 1685, an old man. His son, Deacon Nicholas (1) Cook, born February 9, 1660, married (first) Johanna Rockett, (second) Mehitable Staples, and was succeeded by a son, Nicholas (2) Cook, born June 10, 1687. This Nicholas (2) Cook married, in 1715, Elizabeth Staples, who died in Bellingham, Mass., March 3, 1788, aged eighty-nine, the mother of twelve sons and daughters.

Nathaniel Cook, the eldest of these children, was born September 15, 1718, and resided in Wrentham, Mass., in that part of the town which later became Cumberland, R. I. He was a deacon of the Six Principle Church, and a man of influence. He married, January 27, 1741, Margaret Ballou, born October 6, 1720, daughter of James Ballou, and a descendant of Maturin Ballou, founder of the family in Rhode Island.

Ariel Cook, son of Nathaniel and Margaret (Ballou) Cook, was born October 15, 1749, and died June 18, 1803. He resided at the homestead in the town of Cumberland, not far from the Ballou Meeting House; he was a farmer, and a deacon of the Baptist church. He married, February 20, 1772, Dorcas Whipple, familiarly and lovingly known to the entire neighborhood as "Aunt Dorcas." She died December 24, 1839, aged ninety, the mother of nine sons and daughters.

Ariel (2) Cook, son of Ariel (1) and Dorcas (Whipple) Cook, was born at the homestead in the town of Cumberland, R. I., and there resided all his life, a prosperous farmer and prominent citizen. He married, September 10, 1809, Eliza G. Sabin, daughter of John Sabin, of Newport. They were the parents of sons and daughters, namely: George, who was cashier of the Cumberland Bank, at Cumberland Hill, for forty-seven years, serving until two weeks prior to his death; Albert, John, Edmund L., Charles, Ann Eliza, Horace, Ariel Lindsey, of further mention, Rebecca, Maria, Ellen F. and Joshua S. Cook.

Ariel Lindsey Cook, seventh son of Ariel (2) and Eliza G. (Sabin) Cook, was born at the homestead in Cumberland, R. I., December 11, 1823, and died in Woonsocket, R. I., December 23, 1886. He grew to manhood at the homestead farm, later settling in Albion, R. I., where he became a prominent merchant dealing in general merchandise. He married Mary Harris Phillips, who died February 26, 1917. They were the parents of Samuel P., of further mention; Herbert L.; Ida F., married Charles H. Pond; Sophia E., married Dwight Clarence Lord.

Samuel P. Cook, son of Ariel Lindsey and Mary Harris (Phillips) Cook, was born in Albion, R. I., July 20, 1852. He attended graded and high schools of Woonsocket until 1870, then entered the employ of the Producers National Bank of Woonsocket, that bank having a savings department bearing the same name. He developed unusual banking ability, and in 1885 was elected cashier of the Producers National Bank and treasurer of the Producers Savings Bank. He held

that office until January 14, 1907, when he was elected president of the Producers National Bank, his present high and responsible office. He is a thoroughly capable financier, learned in the law of national finance as applied to banking, conservative yet not timid, ready at all times to trust his judgment in financial matters. For twenty-five years he was treasurer of the city of Woonsocket and his business interests in the city are not inconsiderable. Mr. Cook is a member of the State Banking Association and of other societies, financial in their scope, is a Republican in politics, and an attendant at the First Universalist Church, his club the Squantum Association. He holds all degrees of York Rite Masonry, belonging to Morning Star Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Union Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Woonsocket Commandery, Knights Templar. He is interested in the welfare of his adopted city and is generous in his support of all worthy aims.

Mr. Cook married, in 1883, Lucia G. Moses, and they are the parents of Theodore Phillips, born in Woonsocket, August 7, 1884, now receiving teller of the Producers National Bank, and a daughter, Gertrude Nourse, born April 15, 1886.

HENRY RICHARDSON—There are few older names in history than that of Richardson. The name exists in Durham, Yorkshire, in the counties of Salop, Warwick, Worcester, Norfolk, Gloucester, Nottingham, Sussex and Surrey. There are Richardsons also in Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. In England, as in America, the name is continued in many branches. From Burke's "Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland," there is ample account of the family history. The family is doubtless of Norman origin, and its descendants attained eminence in many directions. Arms were granted to several branches of the family in 1561, and at later dates. Richard Richardson, Esq., of Bradford, in Yorkshire, afterward of Biesly, in that county, paid a fine of forty pounds in 1630 for declining the honor of knighthood from Charles I. All of the Richardson families mentioned in Burke's "Landed Gentry" had armorial bearings, crests and mottoes, and were land holders. Many of them became prominent in literary, civil, military and ecclesiastical pursuits. Henry Richardson's first America ancestor was Samuel Richardson, who was born in England in 1610, and came to America in 1636, settling in Woburn, where his elder brother, Ezekiel, had preceded him. Thomas, a younger brother, also settled in Woburn. The Richardsons became noted men among the other freemen of Woburn, and held positions of trust in the community. Henry Richardson's ancestors in this country were Samuel (1), Stephen (2), William (3), Stephen (4), Stephen (5), and Moses (6). Moses Richardson married (first) in Attleboro, Hannah Pond, of Mansfield, daughter of Stephen Pond of that town. To them were born three children, who died young. Moses Richardson married (second) Eliza Andrews, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Gladding) Andrews. Her father was a son of Zephaniah Andrews, colonel in the Revolutionary Army, and her mother was a daughter of Nathaniel Gladding, of Providence. Mrs. Richardson was a descendant of the Ingraham and Gladding families who claim the site of the city of Leeds, be-

queathed to them from their English ancestor, Lord Joseph Wilson. The children of Major Moses and Eliza (Andrews) Richardson were: Hon. Thomas Andrews Richardson; Charles; George; Sophia Field, married Abel Foster; Henry; Albert; Major James Lippitt Richardson; Oscar; Frank; and Elizabeth Andrews. Three of the sons and four grandsons served in the Civil War. The seven were in line at the first battle of Bull Run, Va., July, 1861. After the battle there were six of the line who met. Samuel Foster, Mrs. Abel Foster's son, was missing; and his fate was never known.

Henry Richardson was the fourth son of Moses and Eliza (Andrews) Richardson. He was born at the corner of Benefit and Power streets, in Providence, R. I., June 9, 1818. There were ten children born to Moses and Eliza A. Richardson in that house, all attaining adult life except the youngest, a little daughter, who died in her sixth year. Henry Richardson received the ordinary school education of his time, supplemented by a course at Mr. DeWitt's High School. Mr. Richardson entered into the jewelry business with his elder brothers in early life, learning the business, and afterward becoming a manufacturer himself. He was moderately successful, although the business was never a congenial one to him. He was a member of the First Light Infantry, and commanded one of the companies for several years. As orderly sergeant of "the West Point Company of New England," he participated in the celebration of the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument in 1843. Henry Richardson was brought up in the intimate association of the First Congregational Church (Unitarian), where his parents were life-long members. With his eldest brother, Thomas, he afterward became interested in, and joined the Baptist church. He found great happiness in Biblical research, and with Dr. Reuben Guild of Brown University, he was an invited guest at the First Baptist Meeting House for the ministers' Monday meetings, where Dr. Guild and himself were the only laymen. Mr. Richardson had no desire for political life, though he was frequently urged to represent his ward in the City Council. He held the position of assistant assessor in the internal revenue department in 1862 and 1863. Mr. Richardson married Lucy Fuller Armington, daughter of Asa Watson and Lucy (Fuller) Armington, of Providence, R. I. They had six children: Harry Armington, Lillie Eliza Andrews, Albert Fairleigh, Sophie Foster, Harriette Potter, and Daisy Lucy. Harriette Potter, and a nephew, Henry Darrell, son of Albert Fairleigh and Edith W. Richardson, are the sole surviving members of this branch of the family. Mr. Richardson died June 30, 1898, a few days after his eightieth birthday. He was a man of unblemished character and highly respected by those fortunate enough to know him. One of his friends, writing to Mrs. Richardson after her husband's death, fitly expressed the man and his character, "He was the purest minded and most honorable gentleman I ever knew," and the writer himself stood very high in the respect of the citizens of Providence.

Mr. Richardson's Revolutionary ancestor, Colonel Stephen Richardson, of Attleboro, raised many companies for the army; one marched to Roxbury at the

time of the so-called election battle. He also enlisted companies for the secret service, both Howland Ferry and General Spencer's secret expedition. He served his native town as assessor, town clerk, selectman, and in 1777 was chosen representative to the General Court. December 6, 1777, the town established a Superior and Inferior Court to hear and determine controversies that had arisen, or might arise. Of the seven inferior judges, Colonel Stephen Richardson was one. March 19, 1776, he was chosen a member of the committee of four to prepare instructions to the representative of the town, Captain John Stearns. In 1777 he commanded a company under Colonel John Daggett, stationed for one month on Rhode Island. In 1778, January 18, he and his brother, Captain Caleb Richardson, and five others, were chosen to prepare instructions to the representative of the town relative to the "Articles of Confederation." August 2, 1779, Colonel Stephen Richardson and two others were chosen members of the convention to meet at Concord the following October for the purpose of forming a State Constitution. In 1783, 1785, he was a representative of Attleboro.

HENRY REMINGTON EVANS—The important business of Henry R. Evans & Company, Incorporated, contractors and builders, of Providence, R. I., was founded by Henry Remington Evans, about 1866, five men constituting the force employed. It is now the oldest building contracting firm in the city, sixty men being employed in the various departments. A modern mill is an adjunct of the business, the building now occupied by the company being originally erected by Henry R. Evans, about 1878. He built up a high reputation and a good business, to which he admitted his son, Henry L., in 1889. When the business was incorporated, April 25, 1907, Henry R. Evans was chosen the first president, and until his death, May 4, 1914, he was the active, executive head of the company. During the years which have intervened since his death no successor has been elected to succeed him, the presidents' office being held sacred to the memory of the founder of the business, he the only man legally entitled to bear the title, president.

This branch of the Evans family in New England traces descent from Richard Evans, an Englishman, who with his wife Mary settled at Dorchester, Mass., in 1635, and there died in 1661. He was succeeded by a son, Richard (2) Evans, who became the first known white settler of Killingly county. There he and a son, Richard (3) Evans, lived until 1710, when they sold out and moved to Rhode Island, settling in what has long been known as the "Evans neighborhood," near the present town line of Smithfield and Gloucester. By his wife, Rebecca, he had several children, this branch being traced through the son, David Evans, who married Esther Bishop, and they were the parents of David (2) Evans, who married Jemima Foster. Their son, Elisha Evans, married Mary McDonald, they the parents of Jehu Evans, who married Amy Thornton, daughter of William and Betsey (Madison) Thornton. Jehu Evans was a farmer of Smithfield and Johnston, R. I., a man of energy but little known in public life. He

was head of a family of eleven sons and daughters, one of these, a son, Henry Remington Evans, father of Henry Lester Evans, of Providence, head of the corporation, Henry R. Evans & Sons.

Henry Remington Evans, son of Jehu and Amy (Thornton) Evans, was born in the town of Johnston, R. I., June 24, 1840, died in Providence, in May, 1914. He was educated in the public schools of Johnston and Gloucester, but his school years ended in his fifteenth year, although later he attended Schofield's Commercial College, Providence, studying architectural drawing for two terms. In 1856 he began learning the mason's trade under the direction of his eldest brother, Elisha, with whom he served an apprenticeship of five years. He then learned the carpenter's trade with his brother James, and until 1866 was employed as a journeyman. In that year he began business for himself as a contractor and builder, continuing alone until 1889, when his son, Henry L. Evans, was admitted, the firm name then becoming Henry R. Evans & Son. Dwelling houses were the special line of construction, although he built mills and business blocks when required. The firm became a corporation, and is still managed by Henry L. Evans, who has been connected with the firm and corporation since arriving at legal age. Mr. Evans was a man of high character and business reputation, a thoroughly capable and reliable builder, and trustworthy to the highest degree. While ever independent in his political course, Mr. Evans held the duties of citizenship sacred, and fulfilled his every duty. He served the city of Providence as superintendent of public buildings, and held that office by appointment of Common Council from 1901 until his last years.

Henry R. Evans married, November 20, 1859, in Greenville, R. I., Anna McDermott, born September 8, 1841, daughter of John and Bessie (Leonard) McDermott. Children: Ann Eliza, born Oct. 2, 1860, married Henry F. Horton, of Pawtucket; Abby, born Aug. 30, 1865, died in June, 1872; Henry Lester, of further mention; Fannie R., born June 28, 1872, married John C. Budlong, Jr.; Sarah Bowen, born Jan. 19, 1875, married Frederick R. Harris; Edwin Bowen, born February 10, 1878, a graduate of Brown University, 1901, now connected with the firm, Waite, Evans Company, manufacturing jewelers.

HENRY LESTER EVANS—The business of which Henry L. Evans is the virtual, executive head, was founded by his father, a practical builder, who early admitted his son to a close relationship therein. A review of the ancestry of this branch of the Evans family in Rhode Island precedes this review of the life of a twentieth century representative, whose entire life has been spent in the city of his birth and whose entire business connection has been with the corporation he now manages, Henry R. Evans & Company, contractors and builders, No. 8-14 Mathewson street, Providence, R. I.

Henry Lester Evans was born in Mansfield, Conn., September 4, 1867, eldest son of Henry Remington and Anna (McDermott) Evans. He was educated in

the public schools of Pawtucket, and after completing his school years entered his father's employ. Henry R. Evans was then conducting large contracting operations, and the young man was given every opportunity to learn every detail of the business which he now manages. Henry L. was admitted a partner in 1889, and when the business was incorporated, he was elected secretary-treasurer and appointed manager. Father and son were harmoniously associated during all the years until the death of Henry R. Evans, in 1914, a very large contracting and mill business rewarding their well-directed efforts. As sole manager, Mr. Evans meets the demands of the position he holds, the many years with which he has been head of the business giving him much familiarity with its every phase and detail. Henry L. Evans was a Mason as soon as he legally could be, at the age of twenty-one years. He is a member of lodge, chapter, council, commandery, and shrine, a communicant of St. James Episcopal Church, a member of the Wampanoissett Country Club, and in politics a Republican.

Mr. Evans married, August 4, 1897, Florence Louisa Eaton, of Providence.

WILLIAM D. CROSS—Well preserved family tradition affirms that the Cross family of Rhode Island descends from John Cross, who with his brother, Ralph Cross, came from Scotland to the American colonies in the seventeenth century. The link connecting subsequent generations with the founder, however, is lost in antiquity. Members of the family were early located in numerous towns of Rhode Island, and the name is inseparably associated with many sections of the early colony and State, especially with Washington county, where the family has played a prominent part in civil, official, social and business life for a century and a half. The late Hon. William D. Cross, of Carolina, R. I., was a distinguished member of this family, a lineal descendant of Joseph Cross and of the founders, John and Ralph Cross.

(I) Joseph Cross, the first of the direct line to whom it is possible to trace authentically, is first on record in the town of Charlestown, R. I., where he settled in a locality which later became known as Cross' Mill. He was twice married and was the father of fifteen children.

(II) Samuel Cross, son of Joseph Cross and his first wife, was born in Charlestown, R. I., and was a life-long resident of that town. He married Ann Clarke, member of a prominent old Rhode Island family. Their children married into such notable families as the Babcock, Browning, Tucker, Clark and Perry.

(III) Joseph (2) Cross, son of Samuel and Ann (Clarke) Cross, was born in Charlestown, R. I., May 19, 1775. His entire life was spent in the town, and as a young man he rose to a place of prominence in its official life, which position he retained until his death. Joseph Cross was for many years justice of the peace of Charlestown, and for a long period represented the town in the Rhode Island General As-

sembly. He was a prosperous farmer and land owner. He married (first) Dorcas Reynolds; (second) Bridget Browning, daughter of Stephen Browning, of Charlestown, and a lineal descendant in the sixth generation of Nathaniel Browning, founder of the family in Rhode Island. His third wife was Ruth Greene, also a member of a prominent family of the State. The child of the first marriage, Mary A., is deceased. Children of the second marriage: 1. George W., born May 12, 1821, died in South Kingstown. 2. Dorcas A., born Sept. 10, 1823, died in Providence; married William C. Tucker. 3. Bridget B., born June 11, 1826, died Feb. 15, 1829. 4. Samuel J., born Jan. 6, 1828, died in Pennsylvania. 5. Stephen B., born July 13, 1830, died Feb. 7, 1889. 6. William D., mentioned below. 7. Hannah W., born March 26, 1834, died July 6, 1835.

(IV) Hon. William D. Cross, son of Joseph (2) and Bridget (Browning) Cross, was born on his father's farm in Charlestown, R. I., November 5, 1832. He spent his boyhood on the farm. He received his elementary education in the local district schools, and in 1857 became a student in the East Greenwich Academy, where he remained for a year. On completing his studies he returned home, and until reaching the age of twenty-one years, he was his father's assistant in the management of the farm. On attaining his majority, however, he entered upon a business career, and for one year traveled in Georgia for a large publishing house. He then returned to Rhode Island, locating in Carolina, with which town he was identified almost continuously thenceforward until his death. Here he entered the cigar factory of Tucker, Pierce & Company to learn the trade. Some of his time while learning was spent in East Greenwich. In 1868, Mr. Cross became manager of the cigar factory of L. W. Kingsley, of Providence, and remained in full charge of this enterprise for one year. At the end of this time, having amassed a considerable capital, Mr. Cross established himself independently in the cigar manufacturing business at Carolina. The venture, begun on a small scale, grew rapidly to large proportions through his judicious management, and was a success from the very outset. In 1872 Mr. Cross relinquished all other business interests in order to give his entire time and attention to the affairs of his cigar factory. He became widely known in manufacturing circles in Carolina and the surrounding country, and became a recognized leader in business interests. Through prominence in business life he naturally was brought into the field of public affairs.

Mr. Cross became active at an early date in the civic interests of Carolina. He was a staunch believer in the principles and policies of the Republican party, but was never influenced against his better judgment by party precepts. He was a keen student of the affairs of the times, a man with an instinct for public service, which was backed by an unimpeachable moral and ethical code. In 1872 he was first elected to represent his town in the Rhode Island House of Representatives. In 1880-81 Mr. Cross was a member of the upper house of the Rhode Island Legislature. In 1898 and 1899 he was again elected to the Assembly,

and in 1900, 1901 and 1902 was returned to the Senate. In 1869 he became a member of the Town Council of Carolina, which office he filled ably and well in 1870, 1871, 1879, 1880, 1883 and 1884; from the latter year up to and including 1902 he was president of the council, with the exception of the years 1891 and 1892. From June, 1897, to June, 1903, he was town treasurer. In 1873-74 he was commissioner of Indian schools for the Narragansett tribe, which was then living on the reservation in Charlestown. In 1872, Mr. Cross erected Samoset Hall, the only public building in Carolina. On the lower floor of the building he established his manufacturing plant. Mr. Cross was widely known in fraternal and social circles in Carolina and the vicinity. He was one of the pioneer members of the Washington County Agricultural Society, and for two years was one of its vice-presidents. He was a popular and influential member of Friendship Lodge, No. 16, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Carolina. Few men who were his contemporaries in the life of Carolina wielded a larger or more beneficial influence in its affairs than William D. Cross. He was a leader of more than ordinary ability, inspiring immediate confidence, not only in his honesty and fairness, but in his wholehearted devotion to the interests of the town. He was identified prominently with every movement which had for its end the advancement of public welfare, a subject always close to his heart. He was a gentleman of the old school, sincere in his friendships, kindly, courteous, and genial. His death was regarded as a personal bereavement by the entire community.

On May 22, 1869, Mr. Cross married Martha S. Fry, daughter of James and Eliza (Wilder) Fry, of Carolina, R. I. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Emma E., who became the wife of Frederick C. Barber, of Carolina. 2. Mary D., born Nov. 14, 1875, died aged four years. 3. George W., married Maria Grimes; they are the parents of one son, William D. Mrs. Cross, who survives her husband, now at the age of seventy-six years, is the active manager of his business and estate. She is vigorous and active, and an able business woman, directing the affairs of the Cross manufacturing plant and supervising its books. She is widely known and eminently respected in social circles of Carolina. She is a member of the Free Baptist Church of Carolina. Hon. William D. Cross died at his home in Carolina, R. I., on January 14, 1916, in his eighty-fourth year.

SIMEON P. CLARK—The surname Clarke is one of the most ancient of early English patronymics. It signifies literally "the clerk," who under the English ecclesiastical law of the feudal period was any one who had been admitted to the ecclesiastical state, and had taken the tonsure. The application of the word in this sense gradually underwent a change and "clerk" became more especially the term applied to those in minor orders. The word also developed a different sense. In medieval times the pursuit of letters and general learning was confined to the clergy, the only persons who could read and write, and who performed all notarial and secretarial work. In time the clerk

was not necessarily a clergyman, but one who performed the duties of notary, accountant, or mere penman, etc. We therefore find the term widely applied, and the office well established at the beginning of the surname era, which accounts for the frequent recurrence of the surname in medieval registers, and for the fact that it ranks ninth among English surnames in point of popularity. Whether spelled Clark, Clarke, or Clerk, the pronunciation is identical, and is always with the broad "a."

The Clarke and Clark families of America descend from several progenitors. The Rhode Island family of the name has played a most distinguished part in the affairs of the Colony and State for over two hundred and fifty years. With the exception perhaps of Roger Williams, no man figured more vitally in the affairs of the infant colony than Dr. John Clarke. His brother, Joseph Clarke, first a resident of Newport, and later one of the early settlers of Westerly, also was active in the official life of the Colony; he was the progenitor of the Westerly Clarks, and the ancestor of the late Simeon Perry Clark, prominent manufacturer and well-known business man of Clark's Mills, R. I.

(I) John Clark, the first of the direct line to whom it has been possible to trace, was of County Suffolk, England, where he was buried March 3, 1559.

(II) John (2) Clark, son of John (1) Clark, was born in February, 1541, and was buried in County Suffolk, April 7, 1598. He married Catherine Cook, daughter of John Cook.

(III) Thomas Clark, son of John (2) and Catherine (Cook) Clark, was born on All Saints Day, November 1, 1570, died July 27, 1627. Thomas Clark married Rose Kerige.

(IV) Joseph Clark, son of Thomas and Rose (Kerige) Clark, was born in England, December 9, 1618, and baptized at Westhorpe, December 16th, following. He came to New England in 1637, in company with his brothers, Dr. John and Thomas Clark. After a brief residence in Boston, he settled in Newport, R. I., in 1638, and in the same year was admitted an inhabitant of the Island of Aquidneck. In 1640 he was present at the General Court of Elections, and in 1641 became a freeman. In 1644 he was one of the original members of the First Baptist Church. In 1648 he was a member of the General Court of Trials. In 1655-57-58-59 he filled the important office of commissioner. He was assistant in 1658-63-64-65-78-79. The name of Joseph Clark appears in the charter granted Rhode Island by Charles II. under date of July 8, 1663. He was deputy to the Rhode Island General Assembly from 1668 to 1672 and again in 1690, representing the town of Westerly. In 1668 he was a freeman in Westerly, and in May, 1669, his name appears on a list of the inhabitants. In 1677 he was a member of the Court of Justices of the Peace, chosen to attend to the matter of injurious and illegal actions on the part of the Connecticut Colony. In 1680 he was again a resident of Newport, where the greater part of his old age was spent; he is said to have died at Westerly, on June 1, 1694. He

married for the first time in 1642; his second wife, Margaret, died in 1694.

(V) William Clark, son of Joseph Clark, was born about 1645, and died September 30, 1683. He was commander of a sloop taken by the government during King Philip's War (1676), and was also captain of a company of militia. On August 1, 1679, he petitioned the Assembly concerning several Indians captured by him and his company in time of war. The case was referred to the town councils of Newport and Portsmouth. In 1677 he purchased land in Boston Neck, North Kingston. William Clark married Hannah Weeden, daughter of William Weeden; she died in 1722.

(VI) William (2) Clark, son of William (1) and Hannah (Weeden) Clark, was born at Newport, R. I., May 27, 1673, and died at Richmond, February 28, 1767. He was a prominent resident of that part of Westerly which later became Richmond. He was the owner of extensive farm lands in the vicinity of Westerly, and deeded farms to his sons, William, Robert, Elisha, Caleb, Jonathan and Thomas. He also gave land at Jamestown and Dutch Island to his uncle, John Weeden. In 1711, 1730 and 1739 he was deputy to the General Assembly. He is called captain in the records. His will, dated 1769, was proved March 7, 1770, at Richmond. On April 5, 1700, he married, at Newport, Hannah Knight, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah Knight; she was born May 3, 1680, and died in 1743.

(VII) William (3) Clark, son of William (2) and Hannah (Knight) Clark, was born at Newport, August 26, 1701. He was a resident of both Richmond and Charlestown. On September 4, 1738, he was elected town clerk of Charlestown, and filled the office until September, 1747. In 1742-44-46 he represented Charlestown in the Rhode Island General Court. On August 15, 1747, he was elected town clerk of Richmond, and in 1749 and 1756 was deputy. He married, September 1, 1734, at South Kingston, Rebecca Wells, daughter of Peter and Ann (Watson) Wells, of South Kingston; she was born December 30, 1710.

(VIII) Joshua Clark, son of William (3) and Rebecca (Wells) Clark, was born at Charlestown, R. I., on February 19, 1749. He settled at Shannock, where in 1771 he purchased a tract of land and the water privilege. This property has remained in the hands of his descendants in the direct male line to the present day, and the mill is now owned by his great-great-grandson, George P. Clark. On February 26, 1769, he married Elizabeth Dodge, who died January 23, 1826. He died July 7, 1796.

(IX) Perry Clark, son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Dodge) Clark, was born in Richmond, November 21, 1780. He inherited the property and water privilege of his father, and built a grist mill at Shannock. He also erected the old fashioned overshot water wheel. He operated both these mills for a number of years, carrying his products once a week to the markets of Newport and Providence. Perry Clark also conducted a general store at Shannock, the first of its kind in the village. He was one of the leading

citizens of Shannock, and was long active in public life. On April 16, 1815, he married Penelope Perry, who was born May 2, 1784, and died March 19, 1884, in her one hundredth year. Perry and Penelope (Perry) Clark were the parents of the following children: 1. Perry, born Feb. 17, 1816; married, Sept. 13, 1837, Penelope Dodge. 2. Charles, born Jan. 23, 1818, died May 9, 1870; married Mary Clark; their children were: Charles P., who died unmarried on Dec. 25, 1870, and Martha. 3. Simeon P., mentioned below. 4. Mary, born Dec. 10, 1821. 5. Penelope Congdon, born Feb. 7, 1825.

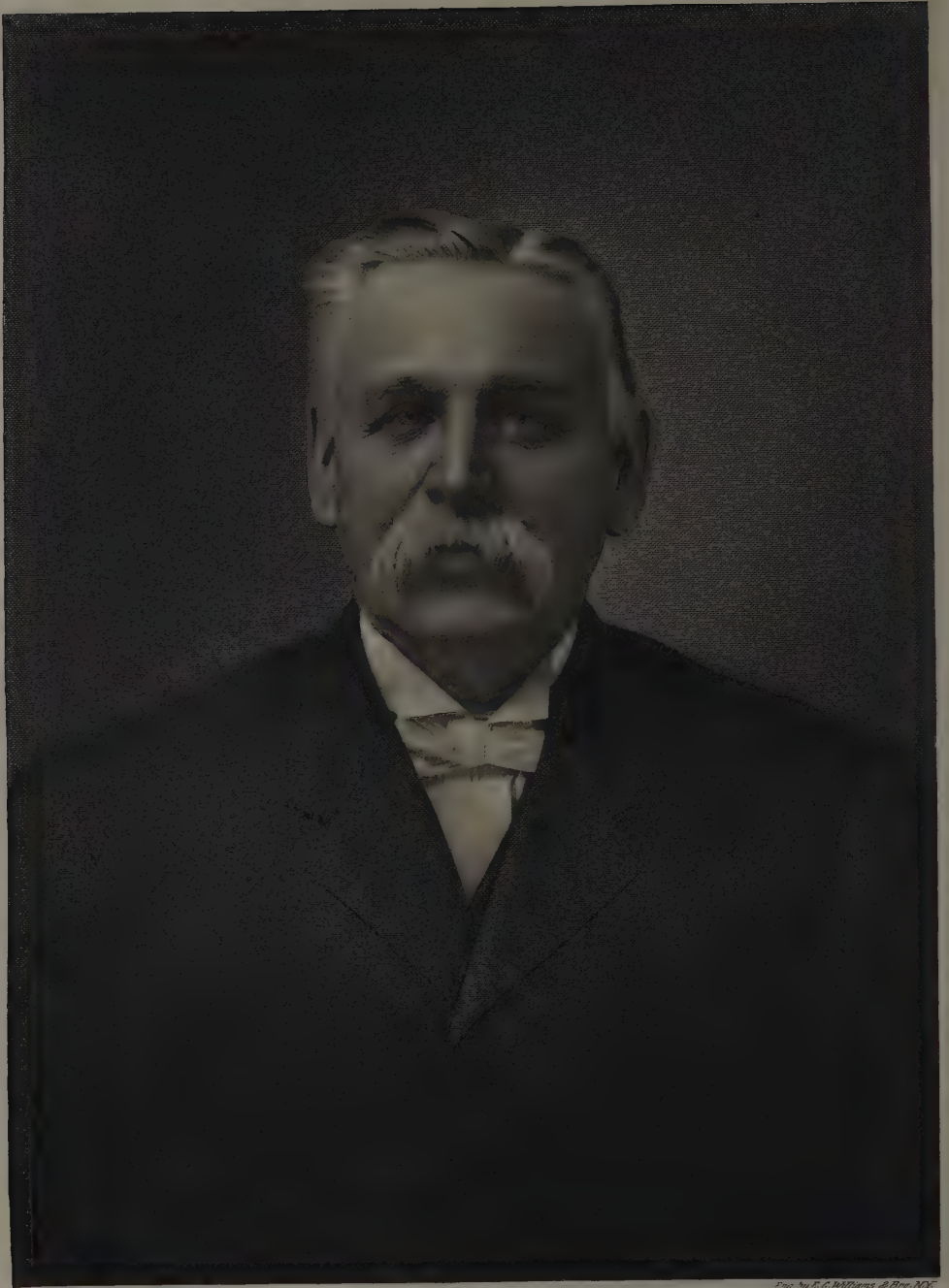
(X) Simeon P. Clark, son of Perry and Penelope (Perry) Clark, was born at Clark's Mills, R. I., February 19, 1820. He was educated at Bacon Academy, at Colchester, Conn., and at the early age of fifteen years succeeded with his brother, Charles Clark, to the management of their father's mercantile and milling enterprises. For several years he filled the position of bookkeeper for R. G. Hazard, who operated the mills at Carolina at that time. In 1849, in partnership with his brother, Mr. Clark erected a mill and began the manufacture of cotton yarn, laying the foundations of the successful business in which his son and grandson succeeded him. The venture proved highly profitable, and the partnership continued until 1870, when the death of Charles Clark dissolved it. Purchasing his brother's interest, Simeon P. Clark became sole owner of the flourishing concern, and continued at its head until 1885, when he disposed of it to his son and retired from active business life. The location in Clark's Mills of industries of the size of those controlled by the Clarks did much to advance the village to a position of importance among the mill villages of Rhode Island. The welfare of the village was always close to Mr. Clark's heart, and although he remained strictly aloof from political circles, he was always prominently identified with movements which had for their end the furthering of civic interests. No man among his contemporaries occupied a more enviable position in the life of Clark's Mills than he did. He was not only honored and respected for the blameless integrity of his life, the unimpeachable honesty and fairness which characterized his every business dealing, but he was loved by the people in whose life he had been a dominant figure for nearly forty years. Simeon P. Clark was a member of the Baptist church in early life, but later became an Adventist. He died at his home in Clark's Mills, December 4, 1887.

On November 8, 1843, Simeon P. Clark married Catherine Perry, who was born at South Kingston in 1819, daughter of Walter Perry, and member of a distinguished branch of the old South county Perrys. She was her husband's companion and confidant, knew the most involved details of his business, and was frequently his counsellor and advisor. To her he attributed a large part of the responsibility for his success in life. She was a devout Christian, a loving mother and a cultured gentlewoman. As a charter member of the Clark's Mills Woman's Christian Temperance Union she worked earnestly and effectively for its success. Catherine (Perry) Clark died on February 22, 1897. Simeon P. and Catherine (Perry) Clark were the

parents of the following children: 1. George Herbert, born Aug. 6, 1847; president of the Columbia Narrow Fabric Company, of Shannock; one of the leading business men of Richmond; he married, December 26, 1877, Celia E. Carr, daughter of Peleg C. and Catherine (Weeden) Carr; their children are: i. George Perry, born Jan. 13, 1879; treasurer and director of the Columbia Narrow Fabric Company; married Annie Mary O'Neil, daughter of Eugene O'Neil, of Westerly. ii. Harriet Sumner, born Jan. 15, 1880; a graduate of Smith College; president of the board of trustees of the Free Public Library at Shannock. iii. Henry Garfield, born May 28, 1881; graduated from Brown University in the class of 1907, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy; secretary and director in the Columbia Narrow Fabric Company of Shannock. iv. Florence, born May 3, 1883; graduate of Wellesley College, and of the teacher's course at Columbia College; now teaching at West New York, Hudson county, N. J. 2. Catherine Perry, born Aug. 7, 1848. 3. Nellie Augusta, born March 25, 1850. 4. Julia Wells, born Nov. 23, 1854, who resides on the old homestead at Shannock. 5. Harriet Sumner, born April 22, 1856, died April 11, 1874.

WALTER ACKMAN PRESBREY, one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Providence, where he holds the office of chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners, and is engaged in manufacturing on a large scale, is a native of this city, born July 19, 1867, a son of Allen A. Presbrey, himself the subject of extended mention elsewhere in this work, and of Nellie A. (Peckham) Presbrey, old and highly-respected residents of Providence. Mr. Presbrey, Sr., has been engaged in business at Providence for many years in association with his son, Walter Ackman Presbrey, the firm being conducted under the name of A. A. Presbrey & Son Company.

As a lad Walter Ackman Presbrey attended the public schools of this city. He entered Brown University, where he took the usual scientific course. He graduated from the last named institution with the class of 1890, taking at the same time the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Eight years previous to his graduation, however, Mr. Presbrey, although then a mere youth of fifteen years of age, had entered the employ of the city government, being given work to do in the city engineer's office, and there he remained continuously during his college course, until 1895, doing a great deal of valuable work to the department and proving eminently satisfactory to his employers. In 1895 Mr. Presbrey was transferred to the Board of Tax Assessors, where he served as surveyor to the board of six months, and then purchased the interest of his father's former partner in the manufacturing plant founded by the elder man. The name was then changed to that of A. A. Presbrey & Son Company, and under that style the business has continued successfully to the present time. Mr. W. A. Presbrey was elected its secretary and continued to hold that office with high efficiency, the present prosperity of the concern being due in no small degree to his keen business judgment and foresight and his wide grasp



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of practical affairs. The same qualities that Mr. Presbrey has exhibited in the conduct of his own business he has also shown in that of the city administration which he has served for so long and so efficiently. Mr. Presbrey has been active in other branches of the city government and has served both on the City Council and the Board of Aldermen for a number of years. On these two bodies he also displayed great disinterestedness and ability in dealing with city affairs, and has gained for himself the reputation of a most spirited public servant, and in 1908 was appointed a member of the Board of Police Commissioners. He gave the utmost care and attention to this extremely important work, and proved himself so valuable and gained so much with the work of the department that in 1914 he was appointed the chairman and continues to hold that office at the present time. The service that Mr. Presbrey has done for the city in his very able administration of the police department can scarcely be overrated, the police force under his guidance and control having become one of the finest in New England, its general management and discipline being a credit not only to the Board of Commissioners but to the public-at-large. He has also worked consistently to remove all political corrupting influences from the conduct of the department, and has done good work towards purifying city affairs in this direction. Mr. Presbrey indeed has always been very active in politics hereabouts and is justly regarded as one of the leaders of the Republican party here, to whose principles and policies he is a staunch adherent. He takes a most keen interest in the work of the police department and no one in the city is better acquainted with conditions than he. He enjoys a wide and well-deserved popularity and the entire community, without regard to party differences, has expressed itself eminently satisfied with his work. In addition to the police department which he so ably heads, Mr. Presbrey is a well-known figure in the general life of Providence and is a member of many important organizations of various natures here. He is an honorary member of the International Association of Chief of Police, and is also prominent in the Masonic order, having taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry. He is affiliated with St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was master in 1894; Providence Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; St. John's Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; and the Rhode Island Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secrets. In the year 1906 he held the office of grand master of the Rhode Island Grand Lodge, and is at the present time commander of St. John's Commandery, No. 1. In his religious belief Mr. Presbrey is a Universalist and attends the Church of the Mediator of this denomination at Providence.

Walter Ackman Presbrey was united in marriage, January 5, 1892, at Providence, with Ada Helena Moore, of this city, a daughter of John and Charlotte (Ramsden) Moore. To Mr. and Mrs. Presbrey three children have been born, as follows: Helen, born Feb. 20, 1893, at Providence, educated in this city, and became the wife of Arthur W. Cate; Louise A., born Nov. 16, 1897, educated in the schools of Providence

and at the Boston School for Physical Education; Walter A., Jr., born: June 27, 1904, now a pupil in the Technical High School at Providence.

GEORGE PALMER PIERCE—The late George Palmer Pierce, former superintendent of construction for the Lonsdale Company at Lonsdale, R. I., and for many years a prominent figure in official life in the town, was a native of Somerset, Mass., and a descendant both paternally and maternally of several of the foremost families of Southeastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The Pierce family is of great antiquity and historic importance both in England, where it dates to the time of Galfred, and in America. The families of the name in America are numerous, and from the earliest days of the New England Colonies have been prominent in official life. Among the pioneers who settled in America in the early decades of the seventeenth century were Abraham, of Plymouth, 1623, who became one of the original purchasers of Bridgewater; Daniel, of Newbury; John, of Dorchester; a second John, of Dorchester and Boston; John, of Watertown; Captain Michael, of Hingham and Scituate; Richard, of Portsmouth; R. I.; Robert, of Dorchester; Thomas, of Charlestown; and Captain William, of Boston. From Captain Michael Pierce, hero of King Philip's War, in which he lost his life, the late George P. Pierce, of Lonsdale, descended in the ninth generation.

George P. Pierce was born in the town of Somerset, Mass., in 1848, the son of Andrew T. Pierce, and grandson of Ezrikum Pierce. He was educated and grew to manhood in Rhode Island. On completing his studies he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of mason and bricklayer with Hiram Read, of Providence. He later became connected with the firm of Read & Richards, of Providence, with whom he remained in the capacity of foreman for many years. He was highly successful from the very outset, and had charge of building several important structures in Providence and vicinity, among them the Dorrance Hotel and the Court House. About 1878 he was retained by the late Gilbert W. Pratt, of the Lonsdale Company, as superintendent of construction for all the company's plants. In this capacity he directed the construction of all of the Lonsdale Company's establishments at Lonsdale, Berkley, Ashton and Blackstone. He was widely known in the contracting circles of Lonsdale and Providence, and eminently respected, not only for his consummate ability, but for the fairness and equity of his business principles. Mr. Pierce remained at the head of the construction department of the Lonsdale Company until 1913.

From early manhood he was deeply interested in civic welfare, and for many decades was identified with practically all movements for the advancement of Lonsdale. Not until 1903, however, did he accept nomination to public office, which had long been urged upon him. In this year he was elected a member of the Town Council of Lonsdale. He was a Republican in political affiliation, but was never swayed by party lines against the dictates of his better judgment. For four years he was returned to the Town Coun-

cil, at the end of his last term refusing renomination. In 1910 he became a member of the Board of License Commissioners, of which he subsequently was made chairman. This office he filled until the time of his death. Mr. Pierce was also active in the Prospect Hill Fire District, and for many years was a member of the Board of Fire Wardens. In 1911 and 1912 he was moderator of the district. Mr. Pierce was well known in fraternal and social circles in Lonsdale. He was a member of Mayflower Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Royal Arcanum. He was an active member of Christ Church of Lonsdale, and for many years served it as vestryman.

In 1883, Mr. Pierce married Mary Boardman, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Howard) Boardman, of Lake Windemere, Westmoreland, England, who came to the United States on their wedding trip, and remained, settling in Rhode Island, where Mr. Boardman became connected with the Saylesville Mills, and later with the Lonsdale Company. He was one of the first members of the Lyceum, a man of studious inclinations, and was a lover of Shakespeare. Mrs. Pierce, who survives her husband, resides at the Pierce home at No. 97 Grove street, Prospect Hill, Lonsdale. She is a member of Christ Episcopal Church, and active in its charitable and benevolent efforts. George P. Pierce died at his home in Lonsdale, August 17, 1913.

STEPHEN HENRY CLEMENCE, JR.—The Clemence family in Rhode Island dates from the middle of the seventeenth century, and while not large has been prominent in the history of Providence county since that date. Thomas Clemence, the founder, rose to a place of importance in the official life of the early settlement at Providence. His descendants have made their home for the greater part in the vicinity of Providence, and in the towns which from time to time have been created out of it. The name appears on Revolutionary rosters, and is well represented in the annals of business and finance. The late Stephen Henry Clemence, Jr., for many years one of the foremost residents of Johnston, and a man well known in business circles in the city of Providence, was a lineal descendant of the founder, Thomas Clemence.

(I) Thomas Clemence, immigrant ancestor, was in all probability an Englishman. He is first of record in Providence, R. I., on November 3, 1649, when he was granted twenty-five acres of land, and all former grants made him were annulled. This indicates the fact that he was in Providence before 1649. On April 20, 1653, he endorsed the interesting document entitled "Salus Populi." On January 9, 1654, he purchased of Wissawymake, an Indian, living at Sekescute, near Providence, eight acres of meadow. Thomas Clemence became a freeman in 1655, and subsequently became active in public affairs. On February 19, 1665, in a division of lands he drew lot 90. On June 12 of the same year he and his wife sold John Scott twenty acres. From 1666 to 1672 he held the office of deputy to the Rhode Island General Assembly, and in 1667 was town treasurer for Providence. He was one of those "who staid and went not away" in King Philip's War, and consequently had a share in the

Indian captives whose services were sold for a term of years following the cessation of hostilities. Thomas Clemence married Elizabeth ———, who died after 1721. He died in 1698.

(II) Richard Clemence, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Clemence, was a resident of Providence, where he was a prosperous land owner and farmer. His name appears with considerable frequency in the land records. Richard Clemence married Sarah Smith, who died October 14, 1725, daughter of John and Sarah (Whipple) Smith. He died October 11, 1723, and his will, dated January 2, 1721, was proved December 9, 1723. Richard and Sarah (Smith) Clemence were the parents of six children, of whom two were Thomas and Richard. The descendants of Thomas Clemence, the immigrant, trace their ancestry through these two.

(III) Thomas or Richard Clemence forms the next link in the chain. Paucity of data and lack of early records make it impossible to establish which of the two sons of Richard and Sarah (Smith) Clemence carried on the line herein under consideration.

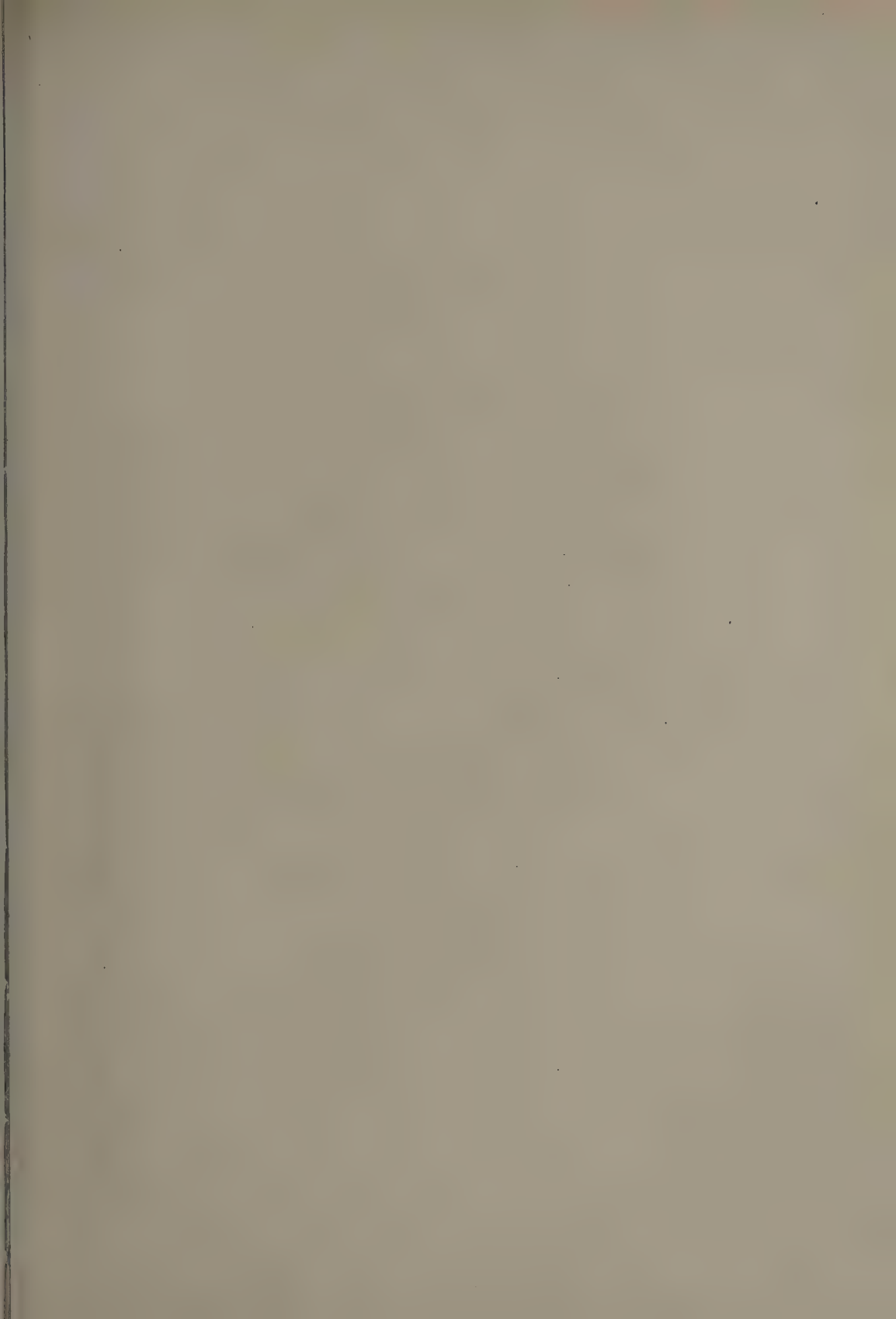
(IV) Richard Clemence.

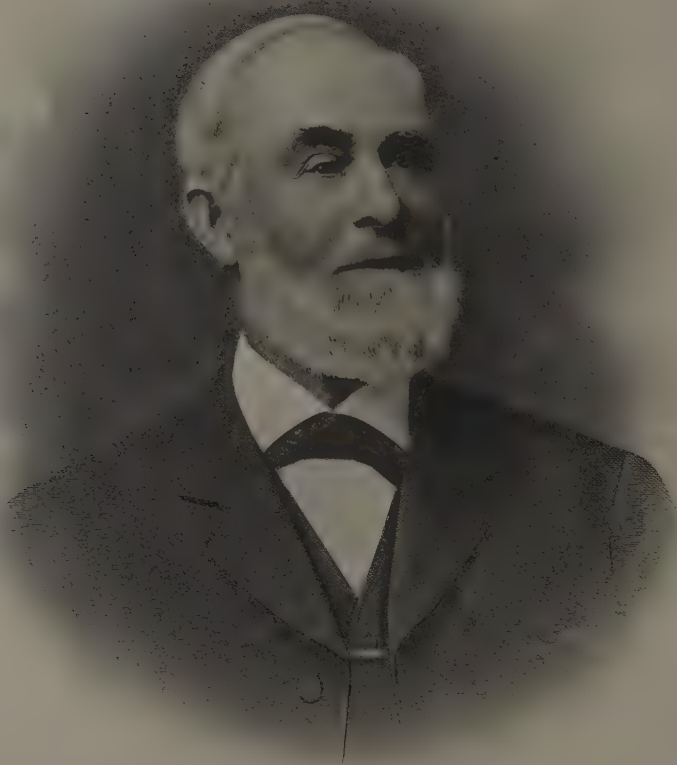
(V) Richard (2) Clemence, known in the records as "Richard Clemence, Jr.," married, according to Johnston records, on October 16, 1760, Alney (Olney) Wright, daughter of Stephen Wright. They were the parents of Wright, mentioned below.

(VI) Wright Clemence, son of Richard (2) and Alney (Olney) (Wright) Clemence, was a resident of the town of Burrillville, R. I., where he died. He was a prosperous farmer and a large land owner. He married, November 1, 1788, Sarah Crossman, daughter of Elam Crossman, of Glocester, R. I.

(VII) Richard Wright Clemence, son of Wright and Sarah (Crossman) Clemence, was born in Burrillville, R. I., February 8, 1791. At an early age he learned the carpenter's trade, and subsequently established himself in business as a carpenter and contractor. He was highly successful, and developed his business to a considerable size, employing many workmen. He furnished, and drew with oxen, the lumber for the old Red Bridge at Providence. He also built a house, still standing on Broadway, which is regarded as a landmark. After his retirement from active business life, he devoted his time to the management of his farm at Glocester. Mr. Clemence was a Democrat in political affiliation, punctilious in the performance of his duties as a citizen, but in no sense of the word an office seeker. He was an able business man, and ranked prominently in his trade. Richard Wright Clemence married Mary Place, who died May 16, 1866, aged seventy-one years; she was the daughter of Reuben Place. Richard Wright Clemence died at his home at Glocester, R. I., November 28, 1873.

(VIII) Stephen Henry Clemence, son of Richard Wright and Mary (Place) Clemence, was born in Glocester, January 13, 1834. He was given excellent educational advantages, completing his studies in the Smithfield Seminary at North Scituate, then under the preceptorship of the noted educator, Hosea Quimby. For a short period he taught a select school at Glocester, but abandoned this profession to engage in farming. In 1864 he removed to Johnston,





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James O. Draper

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R. I., and settled on the Pardon Sweet homestead, which he had previously purchased. On this property, which is located on Greenville avenue, about one mile west of Manton village, Mr. Clemence has since been engaged in farming and scientific dairying. After his removal to Greenville, he became actively interested in local affairs, and has since been one of the most valued members of the community. For many years he has been a director of the National Exchange Bank at Greenville. He is a member of the Democratic party.

On January 11, 1860, Mr. Clemence married in Smithfield, R. I., Elsie A. Paine, daughter of Mathewson and FiDelia (Darling) Paine, who was descended both paternally and maternally from Rhode Island families of early Colonial date. Mr. and Mrs. Clemence were the parents of the following children: Mary A., born April 4, 1862; Ida M., born Feb. 18, 1864; Stephen Henry, mentioned below; Richard R., born March 24, 1870.

(IX) Stephen Henry (2) Clemence, son of Stephen Henry (1) and Elsie A. (Paine) Clemence, was born at Gloucester, R. I., June 24, 1867. He was educated in the local district schools and attended the private school of Mowry & Goffs, and on completing his studies became his father's assistant in the management of the farm and dairy, succeeding the elder man on his retirement from active business life. Mr. Clemence was successful in building up the large dairy product business of which he was the head until his death. He was a business man of the most progressive type, and was an able organizer. Mr. Clemence was widely known in business circles, and was active in the public affairs of Greenville, although he remained strictly outside the field of politics. In 1893 he purchased property within a short distance of the old Clemence homestead on the Greenville pike, and there erected a home.

On March 16, 1893, Mr. Clemence married Susan Alice Cary Flint, daughter of William H. and Frances J. (Brown) Flint, and a lineal descendant of several notable old Rhode Island families, among them the Brown family. Mrs. Clemence, who survives her husband, conducted his business for nearly two years following his death. She is prominent in social life in Greenville, and has been active for many years in charitable efforts. She is a member of the Rhode Island Society of Daughters of the American Revolution by virtue of descent from John Flint, who served in the Revolutionary War. Noadiah Flint, grandfather of Mrs. Clemence, married Sarah Cary, a native of Johnston, R. I., and descendant of Cary, Viscount of Falkland, of the counties of Devon and Somerset. William H. Flint, father of Mrs. Clemence, was a native of Windham county, Conn., and in early life taught school in the town of Thompson. He later settled in Smithfield, R. I., with his wife, Frances Janette (Brown) Flint, who was a native of Smithfield, R. I. They were the parents of three children: Edith M., Mrs. G. O. Ross, of Putnam, Conn.; Mary F., Mrs. J. M. Anthony, of Providence, R. I.; Susan Alice Cary, Mrs. Clemence. Mr. and Mrs. Clemence were the parents of the following children: 1. Elsie

Frances, born April 25, 1895, a graduate of Bryant & Stratton's Business College of Providence, and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. 2. Alice May, born March 25, 1900. 3. Bernice Emily, born June 20, 1906. Stephen Henry Clemence died October 4, 1916.

J. O. DRAPER COMPANY, Incorporated—After his experiences as a "forty niner" which furnished the "sinews of war," James Otis Draper returned to his native New England about 1855 and in Foxboro began the manufacture of soap. A few years later, 1858, he established the same business in Bedford, Mass., having his brother-in-law, Abner Atwood, of Pawtucket, R. I., as his partner. In 1860, Draper & Atwood came to Pawtucket, and inaugurated the business which from 1867-1904, was conducted under the name J. O. Draper & Co., the firm, and since 1904, as the J. O. Draper Company, Incorporated, manufacturers of olive oil; English fig soaps for washing wool, woolen, worsted and silk goods; white chipped soap for finishing plants, printworks, steam laundries, etc.; palm oil, bleaching, fulling and scouring soaps; soap powders for all factory uses; also a complete line of family soaps and crude glycerine.

When James O. Draper and Abner Atwood established their plant in Pawtucket, they at once obtained a foothold, and in 1867 had expanded to an extent that a third partner, Augustus Crowell, was admitted, the firm name then changing to Draper, Atwood & Co. A few months later Mr. Draper purchased his partners' interest, and for a few years conducted the business alone. In 1871 he admitted his nephew, Arthur W. Stanley, to a partnership, the firm name then for the first time assuming the name of the founder as a distinctive title, J. O. Draper & Co., which it still bears, but slightly changed. Twenty years later the founder died, October 14, 1891, but the partner, Arthur W. Stanley, J. O. Draper's son, George B. Draper, and Frank W. Mason, men who had stood with him and made success easier, were qualified and willing to step into the leadership in the various departments, and there was no change in the business management. Incorporation followed in 1904, and the officers then elected to manage the J. O. Draper Company, Incorporated, are still filling the same positions: Arthur W. Stanley, president, treasurer; George B. Draper, secretary, manager; G. Bradford Draper, superintendent; Frank W. Mason, sales agent.

James O. Draper, the founder, was a son of Ebenezer and Beulah (Bradford) Draper, of Attleboro, Mass., and a descendant of James Draper of Yorkshire, England, who died in Roxbury, Mass., in 1694. James O. Draper was born in Attleboro, June 29, 1818, and died in Pawtucket, R. I., October 14, 1891. He attended school and helped in the work of the home farm until he was sixteen years of age, then began learning the shoemaker's trade at Abington. After four years there he and his brother-in-law, J. H. Stanley (father of Arthur W. Stanley, of previous mention), went to Mobile, Ala., there engaged in the produce business for a time, but later returned to

Massachusetts, working at his trade in Wrentham, until 1849, when he joined a company of "gold seekers," and in the ship "Areatus" sailed around Cape Horn, and six months later arrived in California. He returned to Massachusetts the next year but in 1852, again sought fortune in the placer mines of California, was successful in his search, and in 1855, returned to Attleboro, paid all claims against him, and had sufficient capital remaining to finance the business with which his name has ever since been connected, and which he personally managed until his death. He married, November 18, 1840, Mary G. Carpenter, born November 18, 1817, at Wrentham, Mass., died in Central Falls, R. I., April 10, 1866.

This brief review of the founder and of the business he developed to such a degree of profitable productiveness reveals a man of energy, courage, initiative, not afraid to trust his own judgment, nor to lead when that judgment dictated. Success attended the enterprise from the first, a three-story building (still the main structure), 60 x 90 feet, was erected in 1869; and not long afterward another three-story building, 60 x 80 feet, was added. The works are well equipped with the best in modern machinery and appliances, the annual output running into the millions of pounds. The products are known everywhere for their excellence, present customers of the house having in some instances been purchasers from the first founding of the company. During a life of nearly sixty years neither the firm nor corporation has missed meeting a weekly payroll.

Supplementing this account, it may be of interest to give briefly some of the conditions affecting this business, during the war of the Central and Allied Powers, from 1914 to November 11, 1918, when the armistice was signed.

The soap business conducted by J. O. Draper Co. was affected by the scarcity of materials as well as excessive demands for textile soaps.

Fats and oils increased to three or four times their normal prices. The alkalis used for saponification were very much higher in cost. Potash, which was sold at four cents per pound, commanded one dollar per pound during the war. To make a more impressive illustration on the potash situation, let us point out that before the war one drum of caustic potash, containing seven hundred pounds, cost twenty-eight dollars, and after 1914 the same drum of seven hundred pounds sold for seven hundred dollars.

The principal source of potash was in Germany. Naturally with the cost of soap making materials multiplied four or five times their pre-war prices, the selling price of soaps was very much increased. If it were not for the glycerine, a by-product in the manufacture of soap, the prices for soap would have been much higher.

The glycerine that is recovered is known as soap lye glycerine and is sold on a basis of eighty per cent. glycerine. This reached a value of fifty cents per pound, nearly all being converted into explosives.

Quickly following the armistice, soap lye glycerine was sold for ten cents per pound and tallow and other fats have declined to thirteen and one-half cents at

this time, January 21, 1919, after having reached twenty-one cents in November, 1918.

Olive and palm oils for soap making were embargoed, and olive stocks on our side of the Atlantic sold as high as four and one-half dollars per gallon.

Palm oil, which comes from Africa, was not brought in and stocks on hand were sold as high as forty-five cents per pound.

GEORGE BRADFORD DRAPER—A worthy son of an honored father, George B. Draper, brings to the duties of secretary and manager of the J. O. Draper Company the same energy and ability which characterized the founder, and in this youngest son the advocates of heredity may find proof of their contention "Blood will tell." George B., the youngest son of James O. Draper, was born in Bedford, Mass., December 29, 1859. He was educated in the public schools of Pawtucket, R. I., and after completing his studies served an apprenticeship at the wood engraver's trade, his instructor being John C. Thompson of Providence, R. I. He remained with Mr. Thompson four years, then in his twenty-first year opened a wood engraving plant of his own, continuing until photo engraving and other mechanical processes drove the wood engraver out of business. His shop on Westminster street was well patronized, his tenancy there covering a period of about four years. In 1882, he entered the employ of his father, then head of the firm, J. O. Draper Company, and under his father's instruction and direction imbibed the principles upon which the Draper business was founded and conducted. He proved an apt student, his talent for business needing but the opportunity to prove its strength and value. In 1885, he was appointed superintendent of the J. O. Draper Company plant, and in that capacity served most efficiently for nineteen years, 1885-1904. The incorporation of the business as J. O. Draper Company in 1904, brought Mr. Draper prominently into the official force as director, secretary and general manager. His connection with the business has been continuous since 1882, and now covers a period of thirty-six years. He is a member of the Pawtucket Business Men's Club; Union Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Pawtucket Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Pawtucket Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Enterprise Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Draper married, November 30, 1882, Sarah M. Phinney, daughter of Squire Z. and Sarah Niles (Gray) Phinney of Pawtucket. Mr. and Mrs. Draper are the parents of two sons: George Bradford (2), of further mention; and Fred. Z., born in Pawtucket, March 21, 1886, educated in the grade and high schools of the city, studied with the intention of becoming an optician, but decided in favor of an out-of-door life, and located upon the Draper homestead farm at North Attleboro.

G. BRADFORD DRAPER—Of the third generation to hold official relation with the J. O. Draper Company, Incorporated, and the second to fill the



The American Photo

A. W. Stanley

office of superintendent, G. Bradford Draper brought to his task inherited ability, plus the advantages of an advanced education and special training. That he ably fills a post which called forth the best efforts of his predecessors is again proof that heredity is an influence which cannot lightly be dealt with. G. Bradford Draper, son of George B. and Sarah M. (Draper), was born in Pawtucket, R. I., October 29, 1884. After completing grade and high school study he pursued courses at Brown University, specializing in chemistry, as preparation for the business career he was destined to follow. He was inducted into the intricacies of the business of the J. O. Draper Company, under the direction of his father, as the latter had been by his father, and became one of the men under whose leadership the company prospered and waxed great.

In January, 1913, he was elected superintendent of J. O. Draper Company, Incorporated, his present office, he also being a member of the board of directors.

Mr. Draper married, December 31, 1906, Ethel S. Koerner, daughter of Hugo Koerner, of Providence, R. I. They were the parents of two daughters, Dorothy K. and Gretchen S. Mr. Draper is a member of the Pawtucket Business Men's Association, and the American Chemical Society. In politics he is a Republican.

ARTHUR W. STANLEY, of Pawtucket, president and treasurer of the J. O. Draper Company, Incorporated, is one of the city's most progressive and successful business men, and as a citizen enjoys the respect and esteem of the entire community. Mr. Stanley represents the ninth generation of his family in America, many of whom have been distinguished in the public affairs of New England from its earliest settlement. His mother was a lineal descendant of Governor William Bradford, of the Massachusetts Colony, and his maternal grandfather (Draper) was a captive in the prison ship "Jersey," carrying to his grave the scars on his wrists caused by the chafing of the chains.

The Stanley family is one of long and honorable standing in the town of Attleboro, Mass., where it has been a numerous one, and many of its members have been prominent there and elsewhere. They descend from Matthew Stanley, whom Daggett places early at Martha's Vineyard. He was of Lynn, Mass., in 1646, where it is recorded of him in the Massachusetts Historical Collections: "Matthew Stanley was fined five pounds, two shillings, six pence costs, for winning the affections of John Tarbox his daughter without the parents' consent. The latter were allowed six shillings for their attendance in court for three days." Some of the descendants of this Matthew Stanley settled in Topsfield, Mass., and of this branch came the Attleboro family.

Samuel Stanley, son of Matthew Stanley, born in 1656, was of Topsfield. He married Jemima —, and their children were: Samuel, Jacob, Abigail, Joseph, Sarah, Matthew, Mary, and John. The sons settled near the Falls in Attleboro, Mass., Samuel

removing there as early as 1707. From these have descended a large number of families residing in Eastern Massachusetts, and in later generations in New Hampshire and Maine.

Samuel (2) Stanley, son of Samuel (1) Stanley, born October 24, 1678, married, May 2, 1706, Mary Kenney, and their children were: Abigail, David, Elizabeth, Hannah, Jacob, Jonathan, Matthew, Ruth and Samuel.

Solomon Stanley, the great-grandfather of Arthur W. Stanley, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, his widow receiving the pension for his services.

John Stanley, son of Solomon Stanley, was born February 22, 1771, in Attleboro, Mass., and died there October 9, 1862. In early life he was engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Attleboro Falls, but through unfortunate circumstances met with financial reverses, and about 1820 went to the State of Maine, where he engaged in farming. Later, however, he returned to Attleboro, where the remainder of his life was spent. He possessed a good tenor voice and was very fond of music, and in March, 1859, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, he sang a solo, "The Pilgrim's Farewell," playing his own accompaniment on his violin, at a concert given in the old town church at Attleboro; the church was crowded to its utmost capacity. On September 26, 1797, John Stanley was married to Juliet Marsh; born January 30, 1776, in Foxboro, Mass., who died in Attleboro Falls, February 23, 1863. To this union were born children, as follows: Jacob Perry, born May 10, 1798; Emily, Dec. 3, 1799; Nabby, Jan. 25, 1802; Seneca Marsh, Feb. 15, 1804; Albert Fisk, April 28, 1806; Selim Augustus, July 14, 1809; John Herbert, Dec. 10, 1811; Juliet, Feb. 5, 1815; George Washington, July 8, 1817; Osmyn Alcides, Feb. 18, 1822, and Delia Melvinia, Aug. 5, 1824.

John Herbert Stanley, son of John Stanley, was born December 10, 1811, in Attleboro, Mass., where his death occurred March 15, 1894. As a young man he made a whaling voyage of three years and two months' duration, visiting the Desolation and Friendly islands, and returning from the voyage as second mate of the ship. He was offered the position of first mate if he would agree to make another trip, but he declined the offer, and returning to his native town purchased, February 20, 1840, a farm upon which he built a house and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1849. In that year he went around the Horn in the ship "Areatus" to California, where he spent three years in gold mining, after which he returned to his native town. Between the years 1849 and 1857 Mr. Stanley made three trips to California, and at the time of his death there were but four States in the Union that he had not visited. In 1857 Mr. Stanley, with his eldest son, Linnaeus H., took up a quarter section of land in the State of Kansas, upon which they engaged in farming, but Mr. Stanley's health began to fail, and he again returned to Attleboro. In the spring of 1859 he went to Irvington-on-the-Hudson, where he leased for six years the farm known as "The Old Brown Jug," then owned by J. L. Ellis, and which was purchased in 1863 by the late Charles L. Tiffany, of New

York. At the expiration of his lease in 1865, Mr. Stanley returned to Attleboro, and there purchased the Samuel Cushman farm, where the remainder of his life was spent. Mr. Stanley was an able and practical man of business, and was very industrious. He possessed a genial nature, and was very fond of a joke. In political faith he was a Republican, but never cared for nor sought public office. He was a devout member of the First Congregational Church of South Attleboro, Mass., which he joined in 1857, and of which he was a class leader for many years.

On August 29, 1837, Mr. Stanley was united in marriage to Cornelia Draper, daughter of Ebenezer and Beulah (Bradford) Draper, of Attleboro, Mass., the ceremony taking place in the old Draper homestead, where the family have lived for over one hundred and fifty years, and at which on every Thanksgiving Day a dinner is given for members of the family, when as many as forty-five persons will be seated at the table. Mrs. Stanley passed away October 27, 1901, aged eighty-six years, the mother of the following children: Delia Maria, born in 1838, married F. H. Brown, of Maine, and they reside in Pawtucket; Linnaeus H., who died Aug. 3, 1899, in Providence, married Pauline Baguelin; Emeline, who married Edwin F. Kent, of Attleboro, Mass., and died in Providence, R. I.; and Arthur Willis, of further mention. In 1887 the parents celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at their home in Attleboro, and were the recipients of many presents and congratulations in honor of the event.

Arthur Willis Stanley, son of John Herbert Stanley, was born September 30, 1847, in Attleboro, Mass., and received his education in the public schools of his native town, and at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., whither his parents removed in 1859. He attended the Stebbins Academy, at Irvington, which he left at the age of seventeen years, and the next year he spent on the farm with his father. In 1865 his parents removed to Attleboro, Mass., where he spent two years more at farming with his father. On February 14, 1867, he came to Pawtucket, where his uncle, James O. Draper, was a prominent business man. Here he entered the employ of Draper & Atwood, soap manufacturers, of which Mr. Draper became two years later the sole proprietor. Two years later, in 1871, Messrs. Draper and Stanley, the uncle and nephew, formed a partnership under the firm name of J. O. Draper & Company, and the business has been carried on up to the present time in the same location, Nos. 171-173 Front street, corner of Clay, where there are manufactured the celebrated "olive oil" and "English fig" soaps, used in washing wool, worsted and silk goods, palm oil and scouring soaps for factory uses, and toilet soaps in the finer grades. In March, 1905, the business was incorporated as the J. O. Draper Company, with these officers: Arthur W. Stanley, president and treasurer, and George B. Draper, secretary and general manager.

Since the death of his uncle, J. O. Draper, Mr. Stanley, who then became general manager, has devoted himself heart and soul to the upbuilding of the business, and has made a notable success as an executive and financial manager. The growth and

development of the corporation have in a large measure been due to his broad vision and devotion. An appreciation of his faithful service and an indication of the esteem in which he was held was shown by the presentation to him by the stockholders, directors, and officials of a valuable and beautiful diamond scarf pin on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with the company. The end of this half-century of service finds him still energetic and able, bearing his seventy years with ease and serenity, and with a forward-facing enthusiasm and confidence which marks the buoyancy and youthfulness of his temperament. Mr. Stanley is vice-president of the Providence County Savings Bank of Pawtucket, and is also a director of the Pawtucket & Central Falls Associated Charities.

In his political views Mr. Stanley is a Republican, and he served Pawtucket as a member of the Council in 1882 and 1883. He is a member of the Congregational Society of Central Falls, and a member of the First Congregational Church of North Attleboro, Mass. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, in which he has taken an active part, having been chairman of the site committee, and a director of the association for many years. He is a member of the Pawtucket Business Men's Association, and is a charter member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has also served as a trustee and executor of several estates.

Mr. Stanley married, September 17, 1873, Eunice Shepard May, daughter of Henry F. and Elizabeth (Cushman) May, of Attleboro, Mass., where she was born September 29, 1849, a descendant of the May family, of old Colonial New England stock. They are the parents of the following children: 1. Henry Willis, born Sept. 18, 1875, in Pawtucket; attended the public schools of his native city, after which he was graduated with honors from Dean Academy, and spent one year at Brown University, and then studied in Paris and London, and is now a resident of London, where he is successfully engaged as a teacher of voice production; he married Ellen Kuhler, and they are the parents of four children. 2. Maybelle Cushman, living at home. 3. John Lawrence, deceased. 4. Joseph Allerton, deceased. 5. Elizabeth, the wife of Kenneth B. Hastings, of Newtonville, Mass., and they have one child. 6. Arthur Lincoln, an employee of the J. O. Draper Company; married Ruth E. Dodge, of Pawtucket, and they are the parents of one daughter. Mrs. Stanley and her daughters are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Miss Stanley being entitled to membership through seven different lines of ancestry.

Mr. Stanley has crossed the Atlantic ocean several times and has traveled extensively in his own country. Genial and affable, he has hosts of friends in business, and in political and social circles, and he is numbered among the most representative men of Pawtucket.

GENERAL WILLIAM AMES—This review deals principally with the careers of Samuel Ames, for nine years chief justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode

Island, and with his son, William Ames, brevet-brigadier-general of volunteers, manufacturer, and citizen of eminence, both native sons of Providence and lifelong residents. The Ames family was originally of Bruton, in Somersetshire, England, the line being traced to John Ames (Amyas), who was buried in 1560. The family bore arms which indicate noble connection:

Arms—Argent on a bend sable three roses of the field.

Crest—A white rose.

Motto—Fama candida rosa dulcior.

John Ames, of Bruton, married Margery Crome, and their eldest son, John, married Cyprian Brown. They were the parents of two sons, William and John, both of whom left their ancestral home, came to New England, and both founded families. Descendants of William Ames, born October 6, 1605, who came in 1638, and of John Ames, born December 10, 1610, came in 1640, settling respectively in Braintree and Bridgewater, Mass., are to be found in all walks of life, and in almost every section of the Union, indeed the history of the Ames family forms a most interesting chapter in the industrial, commercial, professional and military annals of the United States.

Most prominent among the earlier descendants was Fisher Ames, the friend of Washington, orator, writer, statesman and member of Congress, a man held in such high esteem as patriot and orator that he was chosen by the State of Massachusetts to deliver a eulogy upon General Washington at the time of his death. Captain John Ames laid the foundation of the fortunes of his branch of the family by establishing, in Bridgewater, the shovel manufactory that made the name a familiar one all over the country. His son Oliver inherited the business and was, in time, succeeded by his sons, Oliver and Oakes, both of whom were intimately connected with the building of the Union Pacific Railroad. Another Oliver Ames became governor of Massachusetts, and the list might be extended indefinitely down to the present.

From this distinguished family sprang Judge Samuel Ames, father of General William Ames, and son of Samuel and Anne (Checkley) Ames, his mother a member of an ancient Puritan family of English ancestry, the name formerly Chichele. Judge Samuel Ames was born in Providence, R. I., September 6, 1806, and died in the city of his birth, December 20, 1865. He was educated in Providence schools, Phillips (Andover) Academy, and Brown University, a member of the latter institution's graduating class of 1823, he being then barely seventeen years of age, harking back to the performance of his distinguished ancestor, Fisher Ames, who was graduated with the same brilliancy at the age of sixteen. After graduation he began the study of law in the office of S. W. Bridgman, and for one year attended the lectures delivered by Judge Gould at the law school in Litchfield, Conn. In 1826 he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, and began the practice of law in Providence. He soon became known as an able advocate, and his fluency and earnestness of style gained for him a wide reputation as a popular orator. He was a most effective political

speaker, and in the exciting times of 1842 and 1843 his was a conspicuous and frequently heard voice. In 1842 he was appointed quartermaster-general of the State, served in the City Council, and for several years was a member of the General Assembly. He was staunch and firm on the side of law and order, and his influence was most marked and beneficial during the entire period of disturbance and upheaval in Rhode Island. In 1844 and 1845 he was elected speaker of the Assembly, and his law practice grew wide and far-reaching, extending into the federal courts, and winning for him both honors and emolument.

He was appointed by the Legislature in 1853 State Representative, to adjust the boundary between Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and in 1855 was one of the commissioners in charge of the work revising the statutes of Rhode Island, a work finished in 1857. He received the honorary degree LL. D. in 1855, and in May, 1856, was elected by the General Assembly to the office of chief justice of the Supreme Court, being appointed at the same time reporter of the court. His Reports, contained in the four volumes—IV, V, VI, VII—are "remarkable for their clearness, their learning, and their conformity to the settled principles of jurisprudence," and remain a monument to the ability and industry of their author.

Judge Ames collaborated with Joseph K. Angell in an elaborate treatise, "Angell and Ames on Corporations," which has passed through many editions, and is regarded as a standard authority on the law of corporations. In 1861 he was one of the delegates from Rhode Island to the Peace Convention held at Washington before the outbreak of the Civil War. The Rhode Island delegation was composed of Samuel Ames, William H. Hoppin, Samuel G. Arnold, George H. Browne, Alexander Duncan. It was, however, by his labors on the bench and his rare qualities as a lawyer and erudite judge that his name will be preserved to posterity. Judge Ames sat as chief justice, 1856-65, failing health compelling his resignation, November 15, 1865. But the edict had gone forth, and on December 20, following, he passed away in Providence, the city of his birth and center of his life's activities. He was a man no less distinguished for his social qualities than for the legal and political service and for his excellence as a man of learning and letters. He was a welcome contributor to the New England Historic-Genealogical Society of Boston, of which he was a keenly interested corresponding member, elected in 1845.

Judge Ames married, in 1839, Mary Throop Dorr, who survived him, a daughter of Sullivan Dorr, of Providence, and niece of Thomas Wilson Dorr, leader of the famous "Dorr Rebellion" of 1842. It was during this "rebellion" that Judge Ames distinguished himself by his patriotism and wisdom of conduct, standing always on the side of the constitution. Judge and Mrs. Ames were the parents of four sons and a daughter: 1. Sullivan Dorr, a lieutenant during the Civil War; was executive officer of the United States Ship "Colorado," attached in 1865 to the Mediterranean squadron; Lieutenant Ames married Mary Townsend Bullock; he died Nov. 27, 1880. 2. Wil-

liam, of whom further. 3. Edward Carrington, a lawyer of Providence, died Jan. 31, 1886. 4. Mary B., married William Gordon Reed, of Cowesett. 5. Samuel (2), born April 10, 1849, died Oct. 25, 1900; naval officer and lawyer; he married Abby Greene Harris.

Were the fame of General William Ames required to rest solely upon the public service rendered as member of the State House Commission in planning, constructing, finishing and decorating the new capitol at Providence, it would be sufficient to insure him the undying regard of his fellow-citizens. His work did not end when the massive, appropriately designed, well and honestly erected buildings was completed and turned over to the State, but he continued on the commission and supervised a great deal of the arrangement of the art treasures the State possessed, which were safely installed or hung in the new building. About twenty-five years of his life were thus spent in the service of the State, years during which he received no remuneration of any kind, except the unstinted praise which was bestowed upon him by every one who was familiar with the unselfish and valuable service of those years. From outside the State there also came generous recognition, and many laudatory editorials were written concerning the signal service this public-spirited citizen had rendered his State.

But that was a single item in his record of public service. He was just crossing life's threshold when war broke out between the States, and from 1861 until 1865 he "followed the flag," receiving his commission as second lieutenant at the age of nineteen years, and retiring four years later a brevet brigadier-general of volunteers.

His business career, in many respects, was a duplication of the successes of his military and civic life. But he went further, and displayed an administrative ability that was a new feature in his life and new to his family and his friends. He was a capable, sane and yet very far-sighted manufacturer, presiding over the destinies of an old and well-established manufacturing plant, keeping it steadily in the van of progress, and developing its possibilities in a conservative manner in keeping with the times and conditions that were being passed through.

General Ames might have gone far in the political field had he so willed it, for his many friends were willing and anxious to shower political honors upon him, both elective and appointive. But he preferred the quiet life, and after terms in Council and Legislature he declined all nominations or appointments save the non-political, non-partisan one on the Capitol Commission.

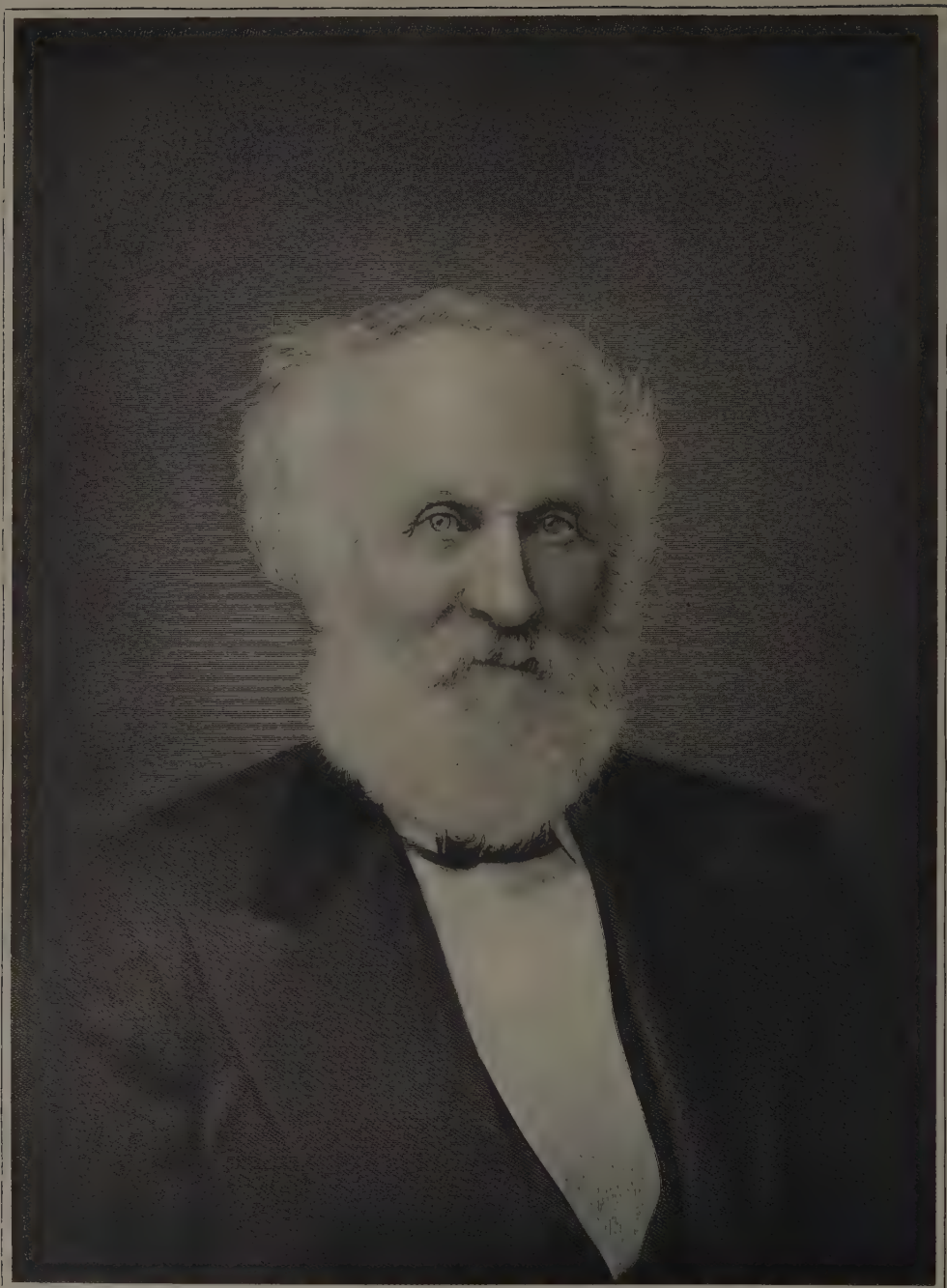
William Ames, second son of Chief Justice Samuel Ames, LL. D., was born in Providence, R. I., May 15, 1842, and there died March 9, 1914. He attended the city public and preparatory schools, entered Brown University in September, 1858, and continued until 1861, when he left the university to enlist in the war for the preservation of the Union. He was commissioned second lieutenant, June 6, 1861, and went to the front with the Second Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers, the first Rhode Island Infantry regiment

to volunteer for the duration of the war. He was in the first battle of Bull Run, and after that first meeting of the armed forces of the North and South he was made a first lieutenant, his commission dated October 25, 1861. During the spring and summer of 1862 Lieutenant Ames was engaged with his regiment in the peninsular campaign, and in the battles fought before Richmond by the Army of the Potomac under General McClellan. The Second Rhode Island was in the advance guard at times, Lieutenant Ames then being acting adjutant of the regiment. He saw hard service with the Army of the Potomac, and was engaged in many of the hard-fought battles of the "Seven Days." On January 28, 1863, he was commissioned major and assigned to the Third Regiment, Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, then engaged in besieging Fort Sumter and the city of Charlestown, S. C. Later he was assigned to the command of Fort Pulaski, and on March 22, 1864, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. On September 27, 1864, in recognition of his ability and service, he was appointed chief of artillery of the Department of the South, and on October 10, 1864, was commissioned colonel of the Third Regiment, Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. Later, while on detached service, he was commander of the artillery brigade at the battles of Honey Hill and Devereux Neck. He continued chief of artillery, Department of the South, until his regiment was mustered out of the service, September 14, 1865, Colonel Ames having served throughout the entire war. In recognition of his continuous, efficient service, gallant and meritorious conduct, he was honored by his State and by the Nation with highest testimonials and the rank of brevet brigadier-general of volunteers.

Upon his return to civil life, General Ames entered the office employ of the Allen Print Works, continuing until September 14, 1869, when he was appointed by President Grant collector of internal revenue for the first Rhode Island district. He continued collector of the first district until October 21, 1873, when the districts were consolidated and General Ames made collector for the entire State. He held that position until June 12, 1875, then resigned to enter the manufacturing field as agent and manager of the Fletcher Manufacturing Company. He continued with that company until 1912, being vice-president and treasurer from 1904. In 1912 the Fletcher Manufacturing Company and other concerns making similar goods combined as the International Braid Company, of which General Ames became vice-president, an office he held until his death in 1914. He was also president of the Blackstone Canal National Bank, director of the Providence Washington Insurance Company, Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company of Rhode Island, and had other business interests.

General Ames was a Republican in politics, but never partisan, on the contrary broad-minded and liberal. He served Providence as a member of Council and as Representative to the State Legislature. There he was appointed a member of the committee to choose a site for the new capitol the State had decided to build. He was elected to the Legislature





Wm. A. Brown, Delin. & Sculp.

Ara Paine

in 1898, but declined reelection in 1899. He was then at the height of his personal career, but for ten years he had been declining office after office, one of these being the postmastership of Providence, which was offered him more than once, and he was well aware that his appointment would please both the politicians and the people. In earlier years he was a frequent delegate to party conventions, and his wise counsel and advice were always sought and followed. But with the exceptions named he kept outside the political circle; however, he was always keenly alive to every duty and responsibility of citizenship.

General Ames was best known to the citizens of Rhode Island generally as a member of the State House Commission. His work on the site committee and on the commission, together with that of his fellow-members, attracted country-wide attention, and was often held up as an example other commissions might well emulate. For nearly twenty-five years he was connected with that work, which began by authority of a resolution passed by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, February 27, 1890, appointing a commission to secure plans for a new State capitol and to secure proposals for a site. As a member of the first commission, appointed by Governor Herbert W. Ladd, General Ames advised that the State should not be extravagant in erecting the new building; that it was imperative that the structure should be a substantial, fire-proof edifice, simple in design, of a size to give ample accommodation to all departments then existing, and to preclude the possible necessity of enlarging for many years to come. He also advised that the location should be a commanding one, convenient to the business section of Providence.

General Ames was made a member of the Second State House Commission which erected the State House, and took a conspicuous share of the work which finally resulted in the completion of the structure with its beautiful terraces and highly ornamental grounds, June 11, 1904. He approached his duties as commissioner with the same sound business principles that characterized his own private business career, and his opinions had great weight with the board and were heartily endorsed by them. His sympathies were wide, and he served other good causes. He was a trustee and a member of the finance committee of the Rhode Island Hospital; was senior warden of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church for more than thirty-five years; member of Hope Club, Agawam Hunt Club, Squantum Association, and University Club.

General Ames married, November 8, 1870, Harriette Fletcher Ormsbee. They were the parents of a son, John Ormsbee, whose sketch follows, and a daughter, Harriette Fletcher, wife of Frank Mauran, of Philadelphia, Pa.

JOHN ORMSBEE AMES—With the absorption of the Fletcher Manufacturing Company by the International Braid Company, in 1912, one of the oldest and most substantial manufacturing establishments in Rhode Island gave up its corporate existence. The business was established in 1793 by Thomas Fletcher, who gave it his name. The business of the plant,

which was located in Providence, was the manufacture of braids and webbing in great variety, and numerous small articles used by merchants and manufacturers. In 1865 the business was incorporated, and for forty-seven years existed under the corporate name, the Fletcher Manufacturing Company. The Ames interest in the company became a large one, and in 1901 William Ames was treasurer, and his son, John O. Ames, secretary. The Fletcher interest was also long continued, a descendant of Thomas Fletcher, William B. Fletcher, being president in 1901. The Ames interest reappears in the official roster of the International Braid Company, John O. Ames being the present vice-president of that company, and a member of the board of directors. Mr. Ames has acquired large business interests since that day in 1890 when he began his business career as a clerk in the office of the Fletcher Manufacturing Company, is a member of the firm, Goddard Brothers of Providence, and holds high official association with many corporations. He is a son of General William and Harriette Fletcher (Ormsbee) Ames, a record of whom precedes this in the work.

John Ormsbee Ames was born in Providence, R. I., January 9, 1872. He was educated in the University and Berkeley grammar schools, Providence, going thence to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston. He began business life at the age of eighteen, beginning with the Fletcher Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of braid, webbing, wicks, and corset lacings, a corporation of which his father was treasurer. In 1895 John O. Ames was elected secretary of the corporation, in 1902 agent, and in 1912 succeeded his father as treasurer. The same year the Fletcher Manufacturing Company was absorbed by the International Braid Company, and on March 26, of that year, Mr. Ames was elected treasurer of the International Braid Company, and in 1916 was elected vice-president, his present position. He is also a member of the firm, Goddard Brothers; agents for the Lonsdale Company, Rope Company and Blackstone Manufacturing Company; director of the Firemen's Insurance Company, International Braid Company, Morris Plan Company of Rhode Island, Providence Gas Company, Providence National Bank, Providence & Danielson Railway Company; president of the directors in the Rhode Island Company, Rhode Island Power Transmission Company; vice-president of the Sea View Railroad Company; trustee of the Providence Institution for Savings; secretary of the Lonsdale Company. Mr. Ames is a leading churchman, and a member of the general board of the Rhode Island Episcopal Convention. His fraternity is Delta Psi, his politics, Republican, his clubs the Hope of Providence, Merchant's, and the Tennis and Racquet of New York City.

Mr. Ames married, November 27, 1900, Madeleine Livermore Abbott, of Providence, the family residence being at No. 121 Power street, Providence.

ARA PAINE—The surname Paine is derived from the Latin *paganus*, meaning peasant, and is of baptismal origin, signifying literally "the son of Pagan,"

popularly Pain and Payne. Pagan, Pain and Payne were great favorites as font-names in the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Pagan or Payn was of Norman introduction, and as the name grew in popularity it underwent various changes, "y" gradually taking the place of the harsh "g." The softened form of pagan (a countryman) is found in Chaucer:

The Constable, and Dame Hermegild, his wife,
Were payenes, and that country everywhere.
Man of Lawes Tale.

In England early records mention the son of Payne and the daughter of Payne in times anterior to the adoption of family names. One Payne owned land in England prior to the Norman Conquest. The family rose to prominence in England in medieval times, and has since held a position of honor and importance in the Kingdom. Hugh de Payen, famous Crusader, was the founder of the Templars of the Cross, out of which grew the Knights Templar.

The Paine family in America dates from the early years of Colonial emigration. There were several of the name who came to the New England Colonies in the first decades of their history, and were the founders here of families which have attained wide prominence and great distinction in American affairs. The Paine families of Massachusetts and Rhode Island have given many sons to the service of their country, and the family has never relinquished the prestige of early generations.

Arms—Pale of six, argent and vert, on a chief azure three garbs or.
Crest—A lion rampant proper supporting a wheat sheaf or.

Ara Paine, descendant of the early Rhode Island family, through a line of distinguished forebears, was born in Burrillville, R. I., in 1808, the son of Moab Paine, an early settler of the town, and a prosperous and influential citizen of the town. Moab Paine was a Methodist minister. He married Prudence Fairfield, member of a long-established family of Rhode Island. Their son, Ara Paine, was educated in the school of Burrillville, and on completing his education went to work on his father's extensive farm. He soon developed a deep interest in civic affairs, and even before attaining his majority was active in town life and in political circles. At the age of twenty-one years he was elected a member of the Town Council, and the fact that he was elected at so early an age to a post usually filled by men of mature years and responsibility evidences his unusual ability and genius for public affairs, as well as the trust which the community placed in his wisdom and trustworthiness. Throughout his life he was an ardent champion of temperance, refusing to countenance the slightest license in this matter. Mr. Paine was active in bringing about sweeping reforms in Burrillville. At the time of his election to the Town Council he was its youngest member. Attending his first meeting he found liquor for the members on the council table. He refused to serve if the practice, a prevalent one of that day, was continued. The discontinuance of this practice was the first step in the work to which he devoted his entire life. Mr. Paine was a farmer on

an extensive scale, cultivating the farm which had been in the Paine family for over two hundred years. He was highly successful in agricultural pursuits. Later in life he purchased land in Blackstone, Mass., where he erected several buildings. He died in 1884, at the age of eighty-six years, after a most active and useful career devoted largely to the service of his fellow-men.

Ara Paine married Lydia Richmond, of Gloucester, R. I., daughter of David Richmond, of Newport and Gloucester. Her mother was a daughter of Lord Nelson, of Scotland. Ara and Lydia (Richmond) Paine were the parents of ten children, six of whom are mentioned, as follows: 1. Benjamin Nelson, died aged fifty years. 2. Henrietta, married Judge Westbrook, of Philadelphia, Pa., both deceased. 3. Dr. A. M. Paine, prominent physician of Woonsocket, R. I. 4. Ellen M., born on the Paine farm in Burrillville, and was educated in the public schools of her native town and in East Greenwich Academy; she married (first) B. Taft, a farmer of Burrillville, and they were the parents of one son, Dr. A. W. Taft, born in Burrillville, March 20, 1871, attended dental college in Baltimore, Md., and Philadelphia, Pa., now has office in Providence, married Emma Haines, of Pawtucket, and they are the parents of three children: Earl H., an electrician, became a member of the Naval Reserves; Ellen Maria, engaged in government work in Washington, D. C., connected with adjutant-general's office; and Muriel, at home. Ellen M. Taft married (second) Lorenzo D. Millard, a real estate dealer and well-known business man of Providence. In 1904 Mrs. Millard married (third) Mowry A. Arnold, son of Stephen Arnold, of Burrillville, mentioned below. 5. Nancy Armstrong, deceased, was the wife of Judge Thayer, of Blackstone. 6. Mary Elizabeth, married Sylvester Angell, of Burrillville, R. I.

Mowry A. Arnold was born at Burrillville, R. I., son of Stephen Arnold, and was educated in the schools of his native town. He matriculated at Brown University, from which he was graduated. Mr. Arnold later taught school for several years. At a subsequent date he studied for the medical profession, and for a long period practiced in Montana, where he became interested in ranching. For many years he was employed as a civil engineer. Mr. Arnold retired from active business life and returned to Rhode Island, settling in Providence, where he resided until his death, April, 1904, aged about seventy-three years. He is survived by two sons of a former marriage, John and Daniel Arnold. Mrs. Arnold survives her husband and resides at No. 806 Broad street, Providence, R. I.

CHARLES GOODRICH KING—The surname King had its origin in the mock pageants and ceremonies of the English held in every village and hamlet of the kingdom in medieval times. The most festive of these ceremonies took place on May-day, when a King and Queen were chosen from each village. The office was one of honor, and the title adhered to the mock monarch long after the feast

had gone past. In this manner the name became hereditary. Several families boast a most ancient and honorable antiquity. The American Kings descended from several progenitors. The late Charles Goodrich King, of Providence, R. I., a well-known figure in financial and brokerage circles in New York and Providence in the latter half of the last century, was a descendant of Thomas Kinge, of Cold Norton, County Essex, England, where the Kinge family has flourished for over five hundred years.

(I) Thomas Kinge, immigrant ancestor and founder, was born in Cold Norton, Essex, England, the son of George Kinge, who was the owner of large estates in Purleigh, Stow, St. Mary's, East and East Cannon, Woodham Mortymer, and Cold Norton. He was baptized February 24, 1613. He came to America, a passenger in the ship "Blessing" in 1634, and settled in Scituate, Mass., where he later took a prominent part in official and religious affairs. He was for many years ruling elder of the church in Scituate, selectman, grand juror and magistrate. He also represented Scituate in "The General Court of Plymouth Colony." Thomas Kinge was a member of the "First Troop of Colonial Cavalry."

(II) Thomas (2) King, son of Thomas (1) Kinge, was born in Scituate, Mass., June 21, 1645, and died there in 1720. He married Rebecca Clopp.

(III) Daniel King, son of Thomas (2) King, married and had a son Daniel.

(IV) Daniel (2) King, son of Daniel (1) King, was born in Scituate, where he resided during the early portion of his life. He later removed to Dighton, where he married, January 11, 1727, Mary Hathaway, daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Talbot) Hathaway, of Dighton.

(V) Elijah King, son of Daniel (2) and Mary (Hathaway) King, was born in Dighton, Mass., December 14, 1737. He removed to Warren, R. I., where he died in 1794. He was a planter, and owned large farms in Taunton and Dighton, Mass., and in East Greenwich, R. I. He was active in official life in Dighton and held many offices. He was commissioner in 1775, with Rufus Whitmarsh and Sylvester Richmond, 3d, to oversee the "condition of arms and Ammunition" among the people of Dighton. He served in the American Revolution under his cousin, Captain Ephraim Hathaway. After the Revolution, through the depreciation of currency and his inability to collect his loans, he was forced to sell his farms. On September 20, 1787, he disposed of his "Homestead Estate" in Dighton and bought a place on the Swansea-Warren line, at a point now called "King's Rock." Elijah King married in Dighton, October 23, 1763, Maria Cooke, who was born in Kingston, Mass., in 1744, daughter of James and Abigail (Hodges) Cooke, and a lineal descendant of Francis and Hester Cooke, of the "Mayflower."

(VI) Elijah (2) King, son of Elijah (1) and Maria (Cooke) King, was born in Dighton, Mass., in 1773. He settled in Providence in 1794. He was a master-mariner and a wealthy ship-owner, engaging in trade with the West Indies. "In the fall of 1815 he invested all his available property in the cargo of seven of his

different vessels, and with them set sail on the 'Grand Turk,' September 15, 1815, for Martinique, West Indies, shortly before 'The Great September Gale' of that date, and he with all the other ships were lost at sea." Elijah King married in Milford, Mass., May 23, 1802, Nancy Jones, who was born in Milford, March 9, 1783, died in Providence, July 25, 1845, daughter of Joseph, Jr., and Ruth (Nelson) Jones.

(VII) William Jones King, son of Elijah (2) and Nancy (Jones) King, was born in Providence, R. I., June 14, 1803, and died there August 8, 1885. After the death of his father and the loss of the greater part of the King estate, he became the sole support of his mother and her three younger children. In the period of years which followed prior to 1836 he was employed in various positions in Providence, eventually becoming cashier of the "Old Union Bank." In 1836 he resigned this office to enter business as a cotton broker, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Alexander Jones, and his father-in-law, Solomon Gilbert, under the firm name of William J. King & Company. The venture was immediately successful and the firm assumed a prominent place on the cotton exchanges of New York and Providence. Upon the retirement of Mr. Gilbert, Ebenezer Knight Glezen entered the firm as a silent partner. In 1865, following the retirement of Mr. Glezen, the firm of William J. King & Sons was formed, and the business expanded. The wharves, from which the company supplied mills in all parts of New England, were located at India and Fox points. Under the management of Mr. King the business weathered successfully the numerous financial and mercantile crises of the middle decades of the past century. He was widely-known in cotton brokerage circles throughout the East, and eminently respected for the unimpeachable integrity of his business methods. As an executive and organizer of more than ordinary talent, he occupied a place of importance in the business world of Providence. He declined public office consistently, although he was deeply interested in the welfare of the city and was often identified with movements for civic betterment.

Mr. King was widely-known in church circles in Providence, and was one of the foremost laymen of the Congregational church in Rhode Island. In 1861-62 he closed his offices in Providence, and becoming a member of the "Christian Commission," went to Washington, and there lived among the soldiers, preaching and giving counsel and material assistance. The welfare and upbuilding of his church were always close to his heart, and from early manhood he was an enthusiastic church worker. For over eighteen years he was superintendent of the Sunday school of the Beneficent Congregational Church, from which church his great-grandmother, Mary (Hathaway) King, was buried. For twenty-five years he was superintendent of the Sunday school of the Central Congregational Church. For a like period he was a trustee of the Reform School for Boys. In his work he had his heart and hand, and he became the adviser and confidant of hundreds of boys in whose subsequent careers the influence of his Christianity and his kindly human sympathy played a vital part. For

forty years Mr. King was a trustee of the Seminary at Norton, Mass.

On October 20, 1832, Mr. King married in Lebanon, Conn., Lydia Coit Gilbert, who was born in Coventry, Conn., April 4, 1807, and died in Providence, R. I., February 9, 1884, daughter of Solomon and Lydia (Morgan) Gilbert, of Lebanon, Conn., and Providence, R. I. She was a lineal descendant of Jonathan Gilbert, of Hartford, James Morgan, of Roxbury, and Edward Fuller, of Plymouth, all of whom were founders of notable New England families. Mr. and Mrs. King were the parents of seven children, among whom was Charles Goodrich, mentioned below. William Jones King died at his home in Providence, in August, 1885.

(VIII) Charles Goodrich King, son of William Jones and Lydia Coit (Gilbert) King, was born in Providence, R. I., January 3, 1840. He was prepared for college in the schools of Providence, and in 1856 matriculated at Brown University. He discontinued his studies at Brown at the end of his junior year, and entered Amherst College, where he was graduated in 1861 with the degree of A. B. In the following year he received the degree of A. M. from Amherst. From 1861 to 1862 he was a student at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa. Toward the close of 1862 he enlisted in the Tenth Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and subsequently became a member of the Hospital Corps, in which he was first sergeant. At the close of the war, in 1865, Charles Goodrich King, in partnership with his father, and brother, Edward G. King, formed the firm of William J. King & Sons, in which he was active until his death. He was one of the foremost figures in the cotton brokerage business in New England for many years, and was well-known on the Cotton Exchange in New York. He was for a long period prior to his father's death the acting head of William G. King & Sons. Mr. King was active in financial circles in the city, and was connected in executive and advisory capacities with numerous mercantile and financial enterprises.

On April 26, 1866, Mr. King married in Philadelphia, Pa., Frances Ellen Jones, who was born there, December 18, 1845, daughter of George Farquhar and Lorian Carrington (Hoppin) Jones, of Providence and Philadelphia. Mrs. King is a descendant of several of the foremost of the old Colonial families of Rhode Island. Mr. and Mrs. King were the parents of three children: 1. Charles Goodrich, Jr., born May 15, 1867, died Nov. 21, 1894. 2. George Farquhar Jones, born May 15, 1867. 3. Mary Farquhar Jones, born Jan. 15, 1870.

Charles Goodrich King died in Providence, R. I., August 27, 1881. The following tribute to his memory appeared editorially in the Providence "Journal:"

Mr. King was one of our leading business men, and one who, had his life been spared, would unquestionably have been most prominently identified in the future, with our leading and central mercantile interests. At the time of his death he was a director of the First National Bank (of which his father was president), a prominent member of the Board of Trade, being one of the Executive Council, and also upon the Finance and Floor Committees. He had always taken a deep interest in the affairs of the Board, and in fur-

thering its prosperity. This is affectingly manifested in a letter which we have seen, written to a personal friend in this city, only Friday, which does not at all indicate that his strength was declining. For a long time, during the rapid fluctuations in the cotton market, he sustained a leading part in the conduct of the extensive enterprises in which his house was engaged, and his was a well known face on the Cotton Exchange, in New York, in its stormiest days. The Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, who united Mr. King and his wife in marriage, officiated at his funeral, which was largely attended, the cotton dealers closing their places of business as a token of respect. His sad and sudden demise has cast a marked gloom over our community.

DAVID WALLIS REEVES—The surname Reeves is of the occupative class and came into use in the same way as the surnames Constable, Sheriff, Chamberlain and others which had their origin in the offices of those who first adopted them. Reeves is the genitive form of "reeve," the bailiff in ancient Anglo-Saxon times of a franchise or manor. Chaucer makes one of his Canterbury Pilgrims a reeve; the following excerpt is taken from the Prologue of his Canterbury Tales:

His lordes shepe, his nete and his deirle,
His swine, his hors, his store, and his pultrie,
Were holly in his reves governing.

In early England almost every manor had its reeve, whose authority was "to levy his Lord's rents, set to work his servants and husband his demesnes to best profit and commodity, to govern tenants in peace, to lead them in war when necessity required; especially in the 'copyholde' manors where old custom prevailed longest." The word reeve is still in use and well understood in its origin meaning, though after the Conquest the word bailiff came into more general use as the title of an officer with the same or similar duties. The office of reeve was one of primary importance in medieval households, one in which the holder took a proper pride. The name was therefore handed down to posterity, and at a very early date was well established as a surname in England. Several branches of the family attained considerable prominence in English affairs, and many of them were entitled to bear arms.

Reeves Arms—Argent a fesse azure between three pellets; on a chief gules a lion passant guardant argent.
Crest—A demi-griffin.

The Reeves family in America dates from the early decades of the Colonial period, and has had many prominent representatives since the time of its founding. The line herein under consideration is that of the late David Wallis Reeves, 1838-1900, one of the foremost composers of band music of his day in the world, and the greatest band leader of his time. Davis Wallis Reeves descended from a distinguished Colonial stock, and was a member of the Vermont branch of the Reeves family. He was a descendant of Judge Tappan Reeves, celebrated jurist of the period of the American Revolution, who subsequently established a law school at Litchfield, Conn. He was a figure of prominence in legal circles in the early years of our country's history. Judge Tappan Reeves married a sister of Aaron Burr.

Lorenzo Reeves, a direct descendant of Judge Reeves, was a native of Litchfield, Conn., and a resi-



D. W. Reeves

dent there in the early years of his life. He removed later to Owego, New York State, where he became a prominent merchant, and a leader in the public and religious life of the town. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian church of Owego, and one of its deacons until the time of his death. A public-spirited and conscientious citizen, he was deeply interested in the welfare of the town of Owego. He was highly respected for the integrity and fairness of all his business transactions. Lorenzo Reeves married, in New York State, Maria Clark; he died in Owego, January 31, 1839.

David Wallis Reeves, son of Lorenzo and Maria (Clark) Reeves, was born in Owego, N. Y., February 14, 1838. He received his elementary education in the school of Owego, and later attended the Owego Academy. On completing his studies there he spent a year in the Wells Academy, at Aurora, N. Y., where his sister was an instructress of music. From earliest childhood he was a great lover of music. He was not given any professional training, however, until he reached the age of fourteen years, when he became a member of the Owego band. A natural musician, he made such rapid strides that he was brought to the attention of an able instructor, who recognizing his genius offered to teach him if he would promise to continue his studies for three years. During this period, while pursuing his studies in which he had all his heart and ambition, he made futile attempts to learn two trades, one the prosaic occupation of carriage-painting, the other marble-cutting. He later clerked for a period in his brother's store in Owego, but finding this work utterly distasteful, and having become an expert performer on the coronet and violin, he decided thenceforward to devote all his attention to his music. Mr. Reeves shortly afterward accompanied his instructor on an extended tour through the country as a member of a circus band, of which he was second leader. He subsequently entered into a similar engagement for three years, during which time he traveled during the summer months, and in winter played for concerts and balls. He made his headquarters during this period at Elmira, N. Y.

In 1860 Mr. Reeves was offered and accepted the position of concert soloist with the celebrated Rumsey and Newcomb minstrels, in which capacity he accompanied the troupe to Europe in 1861, traveling through all the large cities of England, Ireland, Prussia and Saxony. On his return to America he made a short tour of the country, and then associated himself with the celebrated Dodworth Band, of New York City, as concert soloist until 1866. On the resignation of Joseph C. Greene as leader of the American Brass Band of Providence, R. I., he succeeded him in the leadership, February 7, 1866. This band was employed on important occasions by all the military organizations in the State of Rhode Island. Mr. Reeves also became the leader of Gilmore's Band of New York, and accompanied this organization to the Chicago World's Fair. On his return to the East he again resumed the leadership of the American Brass Band, and remained at its head until his death. Mr. Reeves

was universally recognized as the foremost band-master in the world in the closing decades of the last century. He was also a talented composer, and ranked high in this field. He was known in musical and fraternal circles throughout the country. He was a member of the Masonic order, and of numerous musical societies and clubs.

On September 30, 1871, Mr. Reeves married Mrs. Sarah E. Blanding, widow of Lieutenant Jabez Bullock Blanding, and daughter of Benjamin G. and Sarah (Hammond) West. Benjamin G. West was a charter member of the American Brass Band, and a veteran officer of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, serving with distinction in the Civil War. He was a painter and extensive real estate owner of Providence, R. I., and the son of William G. West, a prominent citizen of Providence in the early decades of the nineteenth century. William G. West owned extensive tracts of land in Providence, and his home was situated where the Cathedral now stands. Mr. and Mrs. Reeves were the parents of a son, David W., Jr., who was a graduate of Brown University, 1898; member of Theta Delta fraternity; he was associated with the Marshall Hat Factory, of Fall River, Mass., until his death in 1914. Pamela Lindsey, daughter of Mrs. Reeves by her first marriage, became the wife of William Pitman Stowe, head of the firm of W. H. Wilmarth Company, Inc., at Attleboro, and a prominent and highly successful jewelry manufacturer; he died February 8, 1916. David Wallis Reeves died at his home in Providence, R. I., March 8, 1900, at the age of sixty-two years.

GEORGE TILLINGHAST GORTON—Serving his home city of Pawtucket in the State Senate, Mr. Gorton applies to public business the same energy and careful attention that he has given since boyhood to the business of which he has been sole owner for a quarter of a century. Senator Gorton is eminently qualified for the high office he holds, as he has been continuously in the public service for many years, his first office being councilman. His service as a State Legislator began in the House in 1905, and has continued in the Senate since 1907. To length of service he has added intense public spirit and patriotic fervor, all based upon full appreciation of his responsibility as an American citizen to whom has been delivered a sacred trust. He is a man of energy, believing in the Gospel of work, and following in the footsteps of his father he has never sought easy paths to follow, but with courage and perseverance he has pursued the path of duty. A review of his life from the time when as a boy of ten he began to assist in the lighter shop duties until the present time can bring him naught but satisfaction, for he has proved his manhood in that fiercest of all tests, the public service, in full view of the public eye.

Senator Gorton descends in direct line from Samuel Gorton, born in the parish of Manchester, Lancashire, England, the English home having been for many generations at a village of the parish called "Gorton." He was born in 1592, resided at Gorton until 1637, then with his wife and children came to

New England, arriving at Boston in March of that year. In 1641 he settled in what is now Rhode Island, and in 1643, with others, bought the tract Shawomet, later Warwick. He was assistant commissioner, president of Providence and Warwick, and several times deputy, but he will live longest for his prominence in religious work, many of his writings yet being preserved, and the sect he founded, popularly known as Nothingarians, survived him about one hundred years. He was a religious enthusiast and advocated a religion so at variance with the established faith that he was continually engaged in conflict with the authorities, civil and ecclesiastical. His settlement at Warwick came after he had been driven from Boston and from Rhode Island towns. He went at once to England to plead his own cause before the King, and was so befriended by the Earl of Warwick that upon his return he renamed Shawomet, Warwick, in honor of his friend. He died at Warwick in the latter part of 1677.

Samuel (2) Gorton, son of the founder, was born in England, in 1630, resided in Warwick, R. I., was a deputy and a man of influence, called captain. He died September 6, 1724, at the great age of ninety-four years. He was succeeded by his son, Dr. Samuel (3) Gorton, of Warwick, and he by his son, Dr. Samuel (4) Gorton, a physician of Warwick. Dr. Gorton's son, Deacon Benjamin Gorton, was a substantial farmer and a large land owner of Warwick, and at the home farm his son, Samuel (5) Gorton, was born January 22, 1798. He was a man of rugged physique and strong character, and successful in his farming operations. He died in Providence, March 15, 1887. He married Elizabeth H. Whitmarsh, born June 8, 1801, died at Valley Falls, R. I., August 2, 1881, daughter of Walker Whitmarsh.

George William Gorton, eldest son of Samuel (5) Gorton, was born February 4, 1826, and died January 14, 1914. A son of a farmer, he early learned to bear a hand, and at the age of six years could aid in the milking. At the age of nine he helped in peddling the milk, and soon after began work in a textile mill. At the age of eighteen he began learning the machinist's trade, and until 1857 he followed that trade at Manville and Valley Falls. In the latter year he bought Mason's livery at Valley Falls, but not long afterward was employed in Pawtucket on fire engine construction, but the Civil War caused the shop to close and for a time he was employed in making handcuffs. In 1863 he opened a meat market in Pawtucket, which he successfully conducted for thirty years. He retired October 13, 1893, and lived a quiet, comfortable life upon the proceeds of the business he founded and conducted so long. He was a Republican in politics, served on the Board of License Commission five years, was a member of Rough & Ready and the Hay Cart companies of the Old Pawtucket Fire Department and rendered efficient service. He married, May 20, 1840, Almada Tillinghast, born September 27, 1823, died January 23, 1909, daughter of Pardon and Sarah (Waite) Tillinghast, of South Killingly, Conn., Tillinghast being an old and honored Rhode Island family. Children: George Tillinghast, of further mention; and Almada E., married Richard

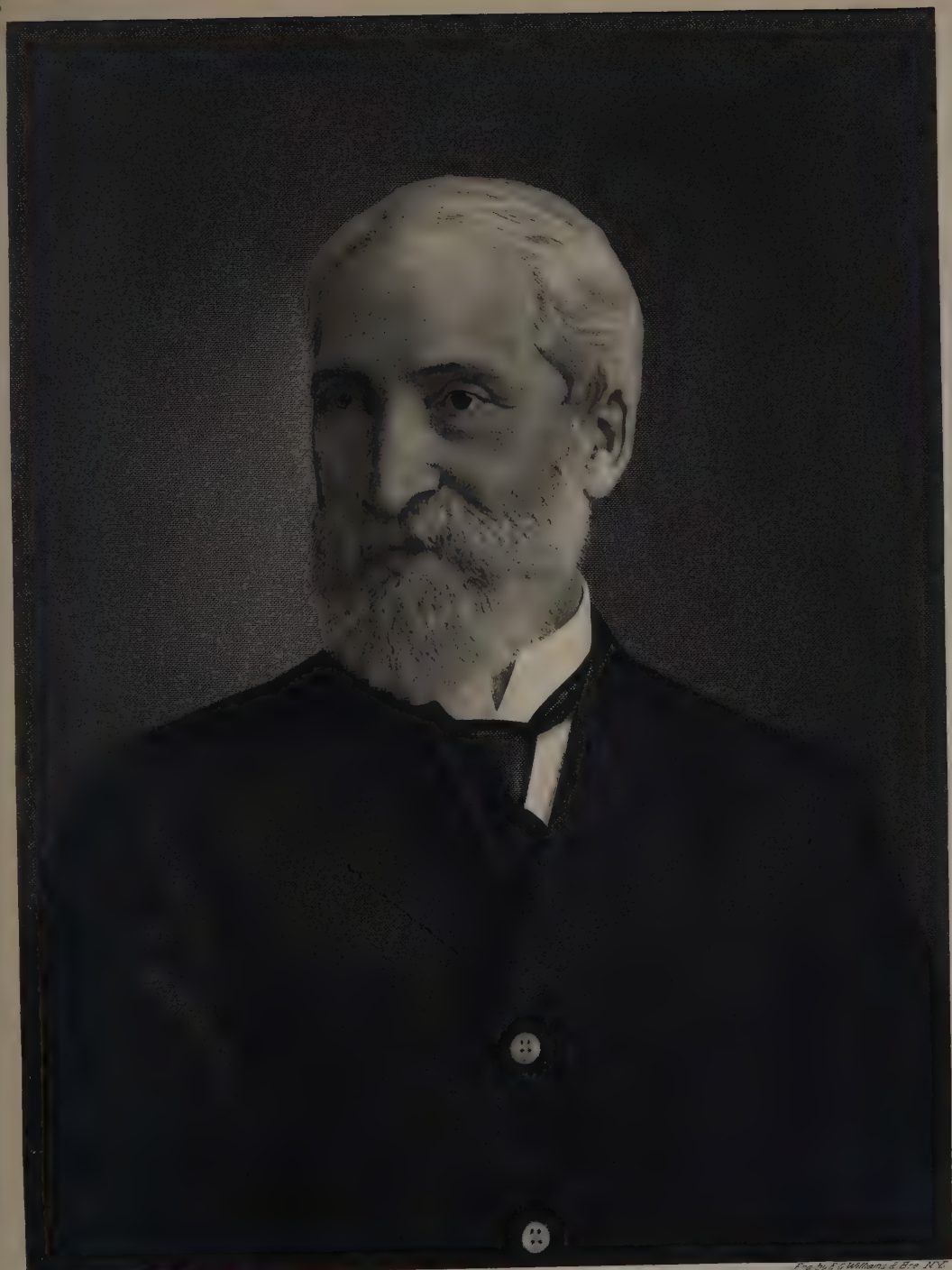
H. Ryder, of Pawtucket. Mrs. Ryder died October 12, 1918.

George Tillinghast Gorton, of the eighth American generation, only son of George William and Almada (Tillinghast) Gorton, was born at Valley Falls, R. I., July 15, 1853. His parents moved to Pawtucket in 1859, and that city has since been his home and business location. He was educated in the grade and high schools of the city, completing his education with a course at Schofield's Business College. From the age of ten years he had been a helper around the meat market during out of school hours, and after leaving business college he was regularly employed as his father's assistant. He gradually assumed greater responsibilities in the management of the business and shared in its emoluments. Finally, after thirty successful years, the father retired, leaving the son in full ownership and control. Mr. Gorton successfully conducted this market for many years, finally selling out in 1909. Since that time he has been superintendent of the gas lamp system for the Welsbach Company in Pawtucket, and also operates an insurance and real estate business.

Mr. Gorton in his interest in public affairs harks back into the past where Gortons were high in official station. He is a Republican in politics, and from youth has taken a deep interest in public affairs. In 1892 he was elected a member of Common Council and served for 1892-93; in 1894-95 was president of the Board of Aldermen; from 1896 until 1900 he was superintendent of street lighting; and in 1906 he was elected representative from Pawtucket to the State Legislature, serving on the committee of engrossed acts, and on the floor of the House, being active and useful in aiding legislation. In 1908 he was elected State Senator, and through reelection has since held that office continuously. He has been one of the influential men of the Senate, and is known as a worker both in committee and on the floor. In 1908 he was made a member of the committee on finance. In 1909 was made a member of the committee on judiciary and committee on militia. He was made chairman of the former committee in 1916, and has been chairman of the latter since 1910. In 1906 he was made floor leader of the Senate and serves in that capacity to date. He possesses the entire confidence of his constituents, and is one of the men they "delight to honor." He is a member of the Baptist church and interested in all good works. He is a member of Sons of the Colonial Wars and the Rhode Island Historical Society.

Mr. Gorton married, December 27, 1876, Mahala E. Colwell, born October 23, 1855, in Pawtucket, died June 9, 1917, daughter of William H. Colwell. Mr. and Mrs. Gorton were the parents of: William, born Oct. 21, 1886, died April 29, 1887; Mahala Colwell, born March 11, 1892. The family home since December, 1907, has been at the corner of Hawes and Nickerson streets.

ALBERT KEENE SHERMAN—In the important occupation of the "shearman," or cloth-shearer, is found the origin of the surname Sherman. The Shear-men, those who sheared the nap and dressed the



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Albert W. Sherman

cloth, formed a company in the York Guild. These guilds were all powerful in the mercantile fields in the centuries in which they flourished, and membership in them was highly prized. It was therefore natural that John, the Shearman, should, when the custom of using surnames obtained a practically universal vogue, adopt the name of his calling as his surname—wherefore we have the name in its present form, Sherman. The Sherman family, in the period when the name had become hereditary, rose to a position of great importance and influence in England, and supplied many noted men to the nation. The Shermands of Yaxley, of whom the American Shermands whose ancestry is traced through Philip Sherman, are descendants, were an honored and respected family there in the early years of the fifteenth century. The Sherman coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Or, a lion rampant sable between three oak leaves vert.

Crest—A sea-lion sejant sable, charged on the shoulder with three bezants, two and one.

Motto—Mortem Vince Virtute.

The progeny of Philip Sherman in America has numbered many noted men. The Rhode Island branch, of which the late Albert Keene Sherman, of Newport, R. I., was a member, has had such distinguished representatives as the Hon. Sylvester G. Sherman, lawyer, Representative, Speaker of the House, and a justice of the Supreme Court; Major-General Thomas W. Sherman, United States Army, and Hon. Robert Sherman, for many years a journalist of note in New England, and a former United States Marshal for the district of Rhode Island.

(I) Thomas Sherman, the first of the direct line of whom we have definite information, was born about 1420, resided at Diss and Yaxley, England, and died in 1493. He married Agnes —.

(II) John Sherman, Gentleman, was of Yaxley, where he was born about 1450, and died in November, 1504. He married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Fullen.

(III) Thomas (2) Sherman, son of John and Agnes (Fullen) Sherman, was born about 1480, died in November, 1551. He resided at Diss, on the river Waveney, between the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. His will mentions, property, including the manors of Royden and Royden Tuft, with appurtenances, at Royden and Bessingham, and other properties in Norfolk and Suffolk. His wife Jane, who was probably not his first wife, was a daughter of John Waller, of Wortham, Suffolk.

(IV) Henry Sherman, son of Thomas (2) Sherman, was born about 1530, in Yaxley, and is mentioned in his father's will. His will, made January 20, 1589, proved July 25, 1590, was drawn at Colchester, where he lived. His first wife, Agnes (Butler) Sherman, was buried October 14, 1580; he married (second) Margery Wilson, a widow.

(V) Henry (2) Sherman, son of Henry (1) Sherman, was born about 1555, in Colchester, and resided in Dedham, County Essex, England, where his will was made August 21, 1610, and proved September 8 of the same year. He married Susan Hills, whose

will was made ten days after his, and proved in the following month.

(VI) Samuel Sherman, son of Henry (2) and Susan (Hills) Sherman, was born in 1573, and died in Dedham, England, in 1615. He married Philippa Ward.

(The Family in New England).

(I) Hon. Philip Sherman, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was the seventh child of Samuel and Philippa (Ward) Sherman, and was born February 5, 1610, in Dedham, England. He came to America when twenty-three years old and settled in Roxbury, Mass., where he was made freeman, May 14, 1634, standing next on the list after Governor Haynes. In 1635 he returned to England for a short time, but was again in Roxbury, November 20, 1637, when he and others were warned to give up all arms, because "the opinions and revelations of Mr. Wheelwright and Mrs. Hutchinson have seduced and led into dangerous errors many of the people here in New England." The church record says that he was brought over to "Familism" by Porter, his wife's stepfather. In 1636 he was one of the purchasers on the island of Aquidneck, new Rhode Island, and on the formation of a government there in 1639 became secretary under Governor William Coddington. The Massachusetts authorities evidently believed that he was still under their jurisdiction, for on March 12, 1638, though he had summons to appear at the next court, "if they had not yet gone to answer such things as shall be objected." He did not answer this summons, but remained in Rhode Island, where he continued to be a prominent figure in the affairs of the colony. He was made freeman, March 16, 1641, was general recorder, 1648 to 1652, and deputy from 1665 to 1667. He was among the sixteen persons who were requested, on April 4, 1676, to be present at the next meeting of the deputies to give advice and help in regard to the Narragansett campaign. He was public-spirited and enterprising. After his removal to Rhode Island he left the Congregational church and united with the Society of Friends. Tradition affirms that he was "a devout but determined man." The early records prepared by him still remain in Portsmouth, and show him to have been a very neat and expert penman, as well as an educated man. His will showed that he was wealthy for the times. In 1634 he married Sarah Odging, stepdaughter of John Porter, of Roxbury, and his wife Margaret, who was the Widow Odging at the time of her marriage to Porter. From Philip Sherman the line runs through six generations to Albert Keene Sherman, of Newport.

(II) Samson Sherman, son of Philip and Sarah (Odging) Sherman, was born in 1642, in Portsmouth, R. I., where he passed his life, and died June 27, 1718. He married, March 4, 1675, Isabel Tripp, born 1651, daughter of John and Mary (Paine) Tripp. She died in 1716.

(III) Job Sherman, son of Samson and Isabel (Tripp) Sherman, was born November 8, 1687, in Portsmouth, R. I., and died there, November 16, 1747. He married (first) Bridget Gardiner, of Kingston, and (second) Amie Spencer, of East Greenwich, R. I.

(IV) Samson (2) Sherman, son of Job and Amie (Spencer) Sherman, was born July 23, 1737, in Portsmouth, where he spent his entire life, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and died in January, 1801. He married, December 9, 1761, Ruth Fish, daughter of David and Jemima (Tallman) Fish, of Portsmouth.

(V) Job (2) Sherman, son of Samson (2) and Ruth (Fish) Sherman, was born in Portsmouth, R. I., January 21, 1766, and died in Newport, R. I., January 24, 1848. In 1796 he removed from Portsmouth to Newport, where he became the founder of the business which is now conducted under the firm name of William Sherman & Company. He was a leader in the business and financial life of Newport in his day, and was one of the original trustees of the Savings Bank of Newport. He was a staunch Whig, and prominent in public affairs, supporting every movement of importance for the advancement of the welfare of the community. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and for many years served as trustee of the Society in Newport. Job Sherman married, December 9, 1795, Alice Anthony, who was born June 9, 1772, and died March 11, 1826, daughter of Isaac and Rebecca Anthony, of Portsmouth, R. I.

(VI) Albert Sherman, son of Job (2) and Alice (Anthony) Sherman, was born in Newport, R. I., August 14, 1815. In early life he learned the trade of sailmaker, an occupation which he followed for many years in Newport and later at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he was engaged successfully in business until 1841. In that year he returned to Newport and established himself in the dry goods business on lower Thames street, in which field he was highly successful. Ill health forced him to lead a life of comparative retirement, and although he maintained throughout his life a deep interest in public affairs, he never aspired to public office. He was a Republican in political affiliation. Mr. Sherman was for many years a director in the Merchants' Bank of Newport, and was active in the founding of the Newport Hospital, to which he was a generous donor throughout his life. He was a member of the Society of Friends. On September 2, 1841, Mr. Sherman married Sarah Catherine Marble, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah A. (Holt) Marble, of Newport. Mrs. Sherman died September 15, 1889, aged seventy-two years. Their children were: 1. Alice Anthony, who died at the age of two years. 2. Albert Keene, mentioned below. Albert Sherman died at his home, June 30, 1884.

(VII) Albert Keene Sherman, son of Albert and Sarah Catherine (Marble) Sherman, was born in Newport, R. I., March 17, 1844. He was educated in private schools in Newport, and in 1857 became a pupil in H. H. Fay's private academy there, where he studied for four years. In 1861, finding business fields more agreeable to his tastes than professional life, he secured his first employment in the grocery store of Captain Oliver Potter, with whom he remained as a clerk for about a year. On May 6, 1862, Mr. Sherman became connected with the dry goods establishment of William Sherman & Company, which was founded by his grandfather in 1796. In 1866, on the death of David Sherman, he was

admitted into partnership in the firm. Thomas G. Brown became a member of the firm in 1873, and in 1885, with the death of the senior partner, William Sherman, Albert Keene Sherman and Mr. Brown succeeded to the management of the business, which under their guidance was developed into one of the largest and most successful of its kind in the State of Rhode Island. The firm dealt extensively in a high grade line of foreign and domestic dry goods.

Mr. Sherman was one of the foremost figures in business and financial circles in Newport until the time of his death. As a shrewd and talented organizer, a keen, far-sighted and able executive, he was universally respected. Strict integrity and justice characterized his every transaction in business and financial fields. He was a director of the Newport National Bank; a trustee of the Savings Bank of Newport; a director of the Aquidneck Mutual Insurance Company; and a trustee of the Long Wharf of Newport. He was deeply interested in historical and genealogical research, and was a member of the Newport Historical Society, the Natural History Society, the Redwood Library, and the Athenaeum. A man of broad culture, he was well versed in literature and the arts, and his home was the center of a refined society. Mr. Sherman was a member of the Central Baptist Church of Newport (now the Second Baptist), and for many years was clerk of the church. He was active in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and treasurer of the Newport Branch for a long period of years. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, and he was a staunch believer in all of its principles and policies. The welfare and advancement of Newport was always near his heart, and he was prominently identified with many movements toward this end.

On September 3, 1874, Mr. Sherman married Mary Eliza Barker, daughter of Robinson P. and Julia Ann (Peckham) Barker, of Middleton, R. I., and a descendant of one of the most prominent branches of the early Barker family of Rhode Island. Mrs. Sherman survives her husband and resides at No. 12 Clarke street, Newport. She is well known in the best social circles of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman were the parents of three children: 1. Kate Robinson born Aug. 16, 1875, died April 6, 1879. 2. William Anthony, born May 12, 1877; was graduated from Harvard College, class of 1899, with the degree of A. B.; Harvard Medical School, in 1902, with the degree of M. D.; immediately afterward he established himself in practice in Newport, where he has been highly successful and has risen to the highest rank in the medical profession. Dr. Sherman is a member of the medical staff of the Newport Hospital, and of the Medical Society; he is also a director of the Union National Bank of Newport. On June 25, 1902, Dr. Sherman married Katherine M. Kennedy, of Scranton, Pa., daughter of William and Amelia (Carter) Kennedy; they are the parents of the following children: William Albert, born May 12, 1903; Charlotte Carter, born June 20, 1911; Mary Elizabeth, born March 2, 1915; Lucius Carter, born March 2, 1915, died March 4, 1915; Ruth Anthony, born



HOME OF JOB SHERMAN
Thames Street
Newport, Rhode Island

March 18, 1916. 3. Edward Albert, born July 16, 1879; was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1901, with the degree of M. A.; Mr. Sherman is now treasurer of the Newport Trust Company, and a prominent figure in financial and public circles in Newport; he served for many years as a member of the school committee of Newport, and in 1906, at the first election held under the new charter of the city of Newport, he was elected a member of the representative council from the Third Ward for a term of three years; he married Hazel Erma Poole, daughter of George W. and Addie Emeline (Hanson) Poole, October 22, 1913; children: Edward Albert, Jr., born June 19, 1915, and Albert Keene, born January 12, 1918. Albert Keene Sherman died at his home in Newport, R. I., December 30, 1915.

EDWARD CLINTON STINESS—Since the coming of Samuel Stiness to Marblehead prior to the Revolution, members of this family have been master mariners, soldiers and sailors of the United States; eminent lawyers and public-spirited business men of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Captain Samuel Stiness was both a master mariner and a soldier of the Revolution; his son, Captain Samuel (2) Stiness, was a sea captain, as well as a captain or sailing master in the United States Navy, appointed October 27, 1812, honorably discharged January 5, 1814. Philip Bessom Stiness, son of Captain Samuel (2) Stiness, was a starch manufacturer of Providence, R. I., an able useful business man and a public-spirited citizen. His son, Samuel George Stiness, is the father of Edward Clinton Stiness, of Providence, this article dealing with the lives of the two last named, both of whom are known to the present generation, Edward C., a lawyer and compiler of "Digest of Rhode Island Reports," since 1899 reporter of opinions of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island.

Samuel George Stiness was born at Douglass, Mass., September 4, 1829, and died at Pawtucket, R. I., November 5, 1894. He was educated in Providence public schools, learned the jewelers' trade with Sackett, Davis & Potter, and in 1853 began business under his own name as a manufacturer of watch-key pipes, the stem-winding watch sounding the death knell of this business. His fine mechanical ability attracted the attention of Colonel J. H. Armington, the gas engineer then in charge of the plant of the Providence Gas Company, who in 1864 gave Mr. Stiness a position at the East Station. In 1869 he was appointed agent and general manager of the Pawtucket Gas Company, a position he most ably filled, the model plant, methods of distribution, and efficiency is a monument to his wonderful work which he accomplished. During his connection with the company the capital increased from \$100,000 to \$600,000, and its gas mains from eleven to seventy miles in extent. Increase in stock values and dividends paid kept pace and the best of service was given patrons. Mr. Stiness was a founder of the New England Association of Gas Engineers, and for three years president. He was also a member of the Guild of Gas Managers; member of the

Society of Gas Lighting; member, and at the time of his death vice-president, of the American Gas Light Association. He devised many mechanical improvements in gas making machinery and appliances, and read before the gas engineers of the associations named many valuable papers prepared by himself.

As a member of the Masonic order Mr. Stiness attained State-wide acquaintance and fame. He was a past master of Corinthian Lodge, No. 27, of Providence (also a charter member); and deputy grand master of Rhode Island Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in 1887 and 1888. He was past high priest of Providence Chapter, and in 1882 and 1883 grand high priest of Rhode Island Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He also held the degrees of Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters; and in Templar Masonry was elected eminent commander of Calvary Commandery, Knights Templar, in 1877, and during the years 1885-86 was grand lecturer of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Knights Templar. He was untiring in his efforts to advance the interests of the order he loved, and in his own life exemplified the best tenets of the institution. He was a member of Trinity Parish of the Episcopal Church of Pawtucket, and in politics was a Republican.

Mr. Stiness married, August 1, 1853, Sarah Hutchison, daughter of James Hutchison, a one time grand commander of Massachusetts and Rhode Island Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, and grand master of Masons of Rhode Island. Mr. and Mrs. Stiness were the parents of three sons: James Albert, died aged seventeen; Edward Clinton, of further mention; George Armington, treasurer of the Pawtucket Gas Company since 1902, married Amy Makin.

Edward Clinton Stiness was born at Pawtucket, R. I., February 16, 1868. He was educated at the private school kept by John B. Wheeler, and the Berkeley School, a graduate in 1886, Brown University, A. B., 1890, Harvard Law School, LL. B., 1894, although admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1893. After graduation he began practice in Providence. Since 1899 he has been reporter of opinions of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, and from 1900 secretary of the Rhode Island Board of Bar Examiners. In 1903 he published the "Digest of Rhode Island Reports," and the author of that portion of Field's "History of Rhode Island" relating to the bench and bar of the State. He is a member of the American Bar and of local and State bar associations. He is a direct descendant of John Coggeshall, first governor of Rhode Island, under the patent of 1642-43.

In the Masonic order he is a past master of Corinthian Lodge, No. 27, Free and Accepted Masons; and in club circles is a member of Providence Art, Rhode Island Country, Wannamoisett Country, Providence Bar and University clubs. He is also a member of the Society of Colonial Governors, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, and Theta Delta Chi Fraternity. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Stiness married at Portland, Me., August 17, 1898, Lucie Frances Higgins, daughter of John and Frances E. Higgins, of Bath, Me.

WILLIAM HENRY POPE—The name, Pope, is an early English surname of the class whose origin is found in nicknames. It signifies literally "the pope," and was applied at the beginning of the surname era to one of austere, ascetic or ecclesiastical bearing. Pope is derived from the post classical Latin, *papa*, meaning father. The name in its present form first appears in English registers in the year 1273.

Arms—Argent two chevrons gules on a chief of the second an escallop or.

One of the foremost figures on the business horizon of New England during the past half century, an eminently successful business man and manufacturer, was the late William Henry Pope, who was for several decades identified with a number of the largest milling enterprises in Rhode Island.

To him belongs the distinction and honor of having developed and practically established the town of Esmond, R. I. That he was the prime factor in its existence is evident from the fact that upon his retirement from business the enterprise and industry which had been its most prominent feature fell off to a marked degree. Mr. Pope was one of the foremost business men of his day, directing enormous banking and railroad interests.

William Henry Pope was born in Enfield, Hampshire county, Mass., July 18, 1840, son of Icabod and Serena (Woods) Pope. Icabod Pope was a prominent manufacturer of England, and was for several years justice of peace in the town. His wife, Serena (Woods) Pope, was a sister of Josiah Woods, founder and donor of Woods Library, Amherst College; she died in the year 1846. Their son received the advantages of an excellent education, and until he reached the age of fifteen years attended a private school at Enfield. He then went to Pawtucket, R. I., where he resided for a short time with his aunt, Mrs. Frank Pratt. Later, while residing in Providence with an uncle, he attended private schools in that city, and on completing his preliminary studies entered the A. G. Scholfield Business College. Following his graduation from this institution he was employed by various firms in the city. In 1863 he became connected with Albert Gallup, then head of Gallup Brothers, cotton manufacturers, in the office of the firm, and continued in this capacity until the removal of Mr. Gallup to New York City. During the period spent with this firm, Mr. Pope familiarized himself thoroughly with the details of cotton manufacturing, and the practical side of business management, serving, as it were, an apprenticeship to the cotton manufacturing trade. He possessed considerable genius in this line, and in his connection with Gallup Brothers, amassed a wealth of information and experience which latter stood him in good stead in his own ventures. After the removal of Mr. Gallup to New York, Mr. Pope entered into the independent manufacturing of cotton, after a short period spent in the cotton brokerage business. About 1871 he entered this field, and accepted the agency for the Robert Watson Mills at Willimantic. In 1878 his success in the brokerage business made it possible for him to engage in cotton

manufacturing, and he purchased the mill and mill village owned by the Smithfield Manufacturing Company at Allenville, in the town of Smithfield, R. I.

Allenville had taken its name from the first mill erected there in 1813, by Governor Philip Allen. Mr. Pope renamed the village Enfield, and forthwith inaugurated a plan for its development and the establishment of a standard of civic efficiency. Enfield named after the birthplace of Mr. Pope in Massachusetts, subsequently became one of the most prosperous and thriving towns of its kind in Rhode Island, a prosperity and thrift which was due entirely to the presence in it of the mills which Mr. Pope owned and directed. The village was his pride, and was a monument to the ability and constructive industry of its founder. His management of the mills was as nearly ideal as is possible, and the operatives of the mills at Enfield were never known to strike. By the application of judicious policies he was able to keep his mills running constantly, the period of idleness which was common to mills of New England being unknown in his plants. His purchase of the property was against the advice of his friends and associates who knew manufacturing conditions in New England, but the venture proved to be a stroke of far-sighted and excellent business policy. Mr. Pope was extremely successful, and brought the mill from an old and comparatively useless establishment to one of the most modernly equipped and best managed cotton mills of the State of Rhode Island.

Cotton manufacturing formed only a small part of Mr. Pope's large interests. He was active in several of the largest financial and commercial organizations of Rhode Island, holding executive positions in many of them. He was treasurer of the Pawtuxet Valley Railroad for over forty years; treasurer-secretary of the Providence & Springfield Railroad Company from 1892 until its absorption by consolidation; director of the National Exchange Bank for over twenty years; at one time the largest individual stockholder of the Union Railroad Company; director of the Providence Telephone Company from the time of its formation; director of the Providence Dry Dock Marine Railway Company; of the Windham Manufacturing Company of Willimantic for several years; secretary of the Providence Press Company for a time after its reorganization in 1880. The value of Mr. Pope's executive ability and constructive policies in these organizations cannot be overestimated. The demands of these various interests upon his time made any connection with public life, otherwise than as a business leader, impossible and he never became identified with politics or public affairs.

He was, however, active and prominent in the club and fraternal life of the city, and was a charter member of the Narragansett Boat Club. He was a true sportsman, keenly interested in yachting. He was also one of the first members of the Squantum Association, a member of the Commercial Club, the Home Market Club of Boston, the Hope Club of Providence, of which latter he was treasurer for four years, and a member of the board of governors from 1885 to 1891. His religious affiliation was with



Wm. H. Pope

the Congregational church. He was a man of magnetic personality, cultured and of refined tastes. Justice and the strictest code of ethics characterized his transactions in the business world, and by friends and competitors alike he was considered the soul of honor.

William Henry Pope married, September 27, 1888, Catherine Elizabeth Robertson, daughter of Andrew and Maria (Halcro) Robertson, of Montreal, Canada. Mrs. Pope survives her husband and resides at No. 11 Young Orchard avenue, Providence. Mr. Pope died at his home in Providence, February 16, 1907. Tributes to his memory came from all sources. A friend said:

Who of all that went to him for advice was ever disappointed in the final outcome? Under an impatient manner and an air of desire of being rid of the whole subject, were hidden a careful listening and interest and in a few days or so there came from him an opinion vested in cautious language. If it was a recommendation, 'twas well to follow it; if a warning 'twas equally well to heed it. Of his boyish generous nature how many of us remember his open hand and his heartfelt sympathy?

At a meeting of the directors of the Providence Dry Dock & Marine Railway Company, held on April 10, 1907, it was voted that the following minute be entered upon the records of the Company:

The directors desire to express their deep sense of loss in the removal by death of their esteemed associate, William H. Pope, which occurred on the 16th of February last. Mr. Pope had served as a director of the Providence Dry Dock & Marine Railway Company since its organization, and was very deeply interested in its success. Always prompt and regular in his attendance at our meetings his good judgment and business ability were of much value in conducting the affairs of the company. His genial and kindly face will be sadly missed at our gatherings.

JOHN H. CADY, Secretary.

CHARLES HENRY YOUNG—The surname, Young, has been continuous in those parts of South-eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island which border upon one another, for a period of over two hundred years, throughout which time the name has been an honored and respected one. The Young family in America traces its origin to several immigrants of the name, who came to the New World in the opening decades of the colonization era, and became the progenitors of families whose branches are now to be found in every part of the country. The surname itself is of the comparatively large class which had their source in nicknames, and signifies literally, "the Young." Probably in numerous cases the nickname was applied in the sense of junior, to distinguish father and son, when both bore the same personal name. It appears in registers of as early date as the Hundred Rolls, 1273, in which we find the entry, Hugo le Yunge, of County Oxford. Families of the name have gained fame in English history, bearing arms and titles. It was Sir John Young, a knight, who accompanied Mary Queen of Scots as her chamberlain on her return from France to Scotland in 1561, and received from her the grant of the manor of Leny. Several descendants of the American progenitors have figured largely in New England history, and have made the name an honored one among New Englanders.

The family herein under consideration has had its seat in what is now the town of Burrillville, R. I.,

since the close of the American Revolution, in which conflict Othniel Young, who is mentioned below as head of the family, served as a member of the Continental forces.

(I) Othniel Young, great-grandfather of the late Charles Henry Young, for a long time one of the foremost dealers in real estate in the Pawtuxet Valley, was a resident of that section of Rhode Island which borders on the State of Massachusetts, in what is now the town of Burrillville, R. I. He enlisted as a private in a Providence company in 1776, and afterwards received a pension from the government for his services. He was drawing a pension March 4, 1831, at which date he was seventy-six years of age. Othniel Young resided in Burrillville, at the home of his son, Alpheus Young, with whom he was living in 1840. The name of his wife is unknown.

(II) Zebede Young, son of Othniel Young, was born April 30, 1780, in Burrillville, R. I., where he resided during the early part of his life. He was a prosperous farmer and land owner, and a well-known citizen. In late life he removed to Mendon, Mass., where he followed the trade of basket-making until his death. Zebede Young married Phila Alby, who died May 15, 1867, in Mendon. He died in Mendon, December 15, 1872.

(III) Daniel Young, son of Zebede and Phila (Alby) Young, was born July 5, 1807, in Burrillville, R. I. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, and following his marriage engaged in agricultural pursuits in Burrillville until 1852. In the latter year he removed to Kent county, settling in Centreville, R. I., where he entered the mill of Benedict Lapham. He subsequently removed to Coventry, where he was connected with the mills for many years. Following his retirement from active business affairs, he removed to West Greenwich, where he died February 21, 1886, in his seventy-ninth year. Daniel Young married Mercy Keech, who was born in Burrillville, R. I., daughter of Rice Keech, and who died at a venerable age. Daniel and Mercy (Keech) Young were the parents of the following children: 1. Charles Henry, mentioned below. 2. Daniel H. 3. Warren, of Cranston, R. I. 4. Ellis, who served in the Union army in the Civil War; now deceased. 5. Phila, who became the wife of Powell Phillips, of Hope, R. I. 6. Zebede, died young. 7. Sarah, died young. 8. William Allen, of Scituate, R. I.

(IV) Charles Henry Young, son of Daniel and Mercy (Keech) Young, was born near Herring Pond, in the town of Burrillville, Providence county, R. I., April 1, 1836. He was educated in the schools of Burrillville, and in 1852 removed to the Pawtuxet Valley with his parents. Mr. Young secured his first employment in the manufacturing world in the Lapham mills at Centreville, R. I., where he received the munificent salary of four and one-half dollars per week in the carding department. A year and a half later he entered the Lippitt Mills, where he remained for a year, at the end of that time going to the Shannock Mills, where he spent two years. He next learned the trade of stone cutting under Mr. Doty of Stonington, Conn., but finding the work distaste-

ful abandoned it and returned to R. I., where he located at Coventry, and worked for a year in the weaving shop of Peleg and Bradford Wilbur. In the fall of 1856 he located at River Point, with which town he was thenceforth prominently identified until his death, with the exception of a short period spent in Coventry in 1857, as foreman of the weaving department of the mill of Bradford Wilbur. On his return to River Point Mr. Young became foreman in the weaving room of what is now the Queen of the Valley Mill, holding the position for twelve years. He resigned this position to learn the trade of carpenter, which he followed successfully for a considerable period, but eventually abandoned in order to give his entire time and attention to his growing real estate business. In 1877 Mr. Young purchased a large tract of land in River Point, through which he opened a street, now known as Youngs' avenue. On this property he erected several houses. The venture proving highly successful, and giving promise of further development, Mr. Young devoted all his resources to bringing it up to a high standard. At the time of his death he was the owner of over thirty houses and stores. Through the nature of his business he was brought more or less before the public eye in River Point, and for many years was prominently identified with all movements which had for their end the advancement of civic interests. He was widely known and eminently respected in business circles. In political affiliation he was a Democrat, and for nine years was a member of the school committee. Mr. Young served one term as highway surveyor of District No. 2, town of Warwick, and also as auctioneer and police constable. He was once the candidate of the Democratic party for Representative in the Rhode Island General Assembly.

On July 3, 1859, Charles Henry Young married (first) Julia A. Westcott, who was born in Johnston, R. I., died in 1913, daughter of Samuel J. and Abby (Burgess) Westcott, of that town. Mrs. Young descended both paternally and maternally from several of the foremost families of Rhode Island. She was well-known in the more conservative social circles of River Point. Mr. and Mrs. Young were the parents of one son, Charles Willington. He married (first) Mary Barber, and (second) Hattie Ingram, and resides in Providence, R. I. Charles Henry Young married (second) Clara Belle Read, October 13, 1915, widow of Rastus M. Read, and daughter of Orran S. Joy and Clara Jane (Hammond) Read, of Johnstown, R. I.

Charles Henry Young died at his home at River Point, R. I., on November 1, 1916.

Read Arms—Gules, a saltire between four garbs or.
Crest—On the stump of a tree vert, a falcon rising, belled and jessed or.

Motto—Cedant arma togæ. (Arms must give place to the gown).

WASHINGTON LEVERETT COLE—The name of Cole has been identified with the history of Rhode Island since the early years of the struggle of the little colony for existence. The heraldic arms of the Cole family is as follows:

Arms—Quarterly, 1 and 4 argent, a bull passant gules, armed or, within a bordure sable bezantee. 2 and 3 gules, a lion rampant argent.

Crests—1st—A demi-dragon holding an arrow or, headed and feathered argent. 2nd—A demi-lion rampant argent, gorged and chained or.

Motto—Deum cole, regem serva. (Worship God, protect the king).

The symbolic arms of the Cole family is as follows:

The shield is divided into four parts, the 1st and 4th being the armorial bearing of the husband and the 2nd and 3rd that of the wife. 1st quarter, the background is silver—silver in heraldry signifies wisdom, joy, peace and sincerity. The black border (called bordure) was formerly a mark of difference, to distinguish one branch of a family from the other. Its color is black, denoting grief, calamity or death. The bezants (roundlets of gold), so called from the ancient gold coin of Byzantium, now Constantinople, denote that the ancestor had been to the Holy Land, very likely at the time of the Crusades (1200). The bull denotes strength and usefulness. Red (the color of the bull) in heraldry denotes fortitude, fire, victorious strength, triumph and power. The dragon (the crest on the left) is deemed the emblem of viciousness and envy. In armory it is properly applied to tyranny or the overthrow of a vicious enemy. The arrow denotes knighthood received for bravery in battle or otherwise, also swiftness and activity. The second quarter is showing a silver lion rampant (aggressive) in a red field. Red denotes fire—"a burning desire to spill one's blood for God or country." The lion is the symbol of strength, courage and generosity. The chain attached to its neck means that the life of the bearer of these arms was a continuous chain of brave and meritorious deeds.

The motto: Deum cole, regem serva, means translated: "Worship God, protect the king," and was no doubt selected, outside of its appropriate and reverent meaning, as an allusion to the name.

The family which was founded in Rhode Island by James Cole, is a branch of the English Coles, one of the most ancient and honorable of early English houses. The Coles owned land in Essex, Wiltshire, Devonshire and Derbyshire under Edward the Confessor. In 1616, James Cole, progenitor of the Rhode Island Coles, lived at Highgate, London; he was a lover of flowers, and a great horticulturist, and married the daughter of de Lobel, the celebrated botanist and physician of James I., from whom the plant Lobelia is named. The Cole family owned lands on the ridge of hills called Highgate, near the Kingston line. James Cole subsequently came to America, settling in Rhode Island, where he founded the family of which the late Washington Leverett Cole was a member.

In 1667 the town of Swansea, Mass., was incorporated, including an expansive territory out of which later came several towns, among them Warren, R. I. In 1669, Hugh Cole, with others, purchased from King Philip, the Indian sachem, five hundred acres of land in Swansea, on the west side of Cole's river (named for Hugh Cole, son of James Cole). At the outbreak of the Indian war two of Hugh Cole's children were made prisoners by the Indians and were taken to Philip's headquarters at Mount Hope. Philip, through a long standing friendship for their father, sent them back with the message that he did not wish to injure them, but in the event of an uprising might not be able to restrain his young braves. Philip advised that they repair to Rhode Island for safety. Hugh Cole removed immediately with his family, and had proceeded but a short distance when he beheld his house in flames. After the war he returned and located on the east side of Touisett Neck, on Kickemuet river, in Warren. The farm and well he made in 1677 are



Cole

yet in possession of his lineal descendants. The friendship of the Indian warrior Philip for Hugh Cole is one of the few romantic and touching stories which come down to us from the whole revolting history of King Philip's War.

Washington Leverett Cole was born in Providence, R. I., August 10, 1841, a descendant of the founder James Cole, through his son, Hugh Cole, and son of Samuel Jackson and Frances (Sessions) Cole. He traced a maternal ancestry as distinguished as that of the Cole family. Samuel Jackson Cole was a man of means and position in Providence in the early part of the nineteenth century, a gentleman farmer, and the owner of a large estate, located in the section between Irving avenue and the Pawtucket line, and what is now the Blackstone Boulevard. He married Frances Sessions, member of a prominent old family of Providence.

Their son, Washington Leverett Cole, was educated in the private school of Samuel J. Austin, in Providence, and on completing his studies, became interested immediately in the management of his father's large property and of his farm, eventually succeeding him in the control of the estate. He devoted his entire life to bringing this farm to a high standard of efficiency and excellence, purely for the love of the work, and for his deep interest in agriculture and dairying. The farm was famous for its herd of one hundred high grade cows, which was the pride of its owner. Mr. Cole conducted a large business in dairy products. He was widely known in Providence, and highly respected for the stern integrity and consistent justice of his life and of his business policies. Although he maintained a deep interest in public issues, he kept strictly aloof from political circles, and was independent of party restriction in casting his vote. He was in accord with the policies and principles of the Republican party on national issues, however. He was a member of the Episcopal church.

On December 28, 1872, Mr. Cole married Martha Stalker, who was born in Greenwich, R. I., daughter of Duncan and Lucy (Spencer) Stalker, her father a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and her mother of Warwick, R. I. Mrs. Cole survived her husband, until November 15, 1916, when she passed away at the Cole home on Cole avenue, opposite Sessions street, in Providence. The Cole home has been preserved in as nearly as possible the form in which it was when early members of the Cole family entertained Washington and Lafayette, and contains among other relics of that day the chair in which the commander-in-chief sat. Mr. and Mrs. Cole were the parents of the following children: 1. Francis Sessions, manager of the Cole farm. 2. Jessie Leverett, who resides in the old homestead. 3. William Marchant, a contractor; married Ella Graham Gulnac; issue: Janet, and William M., Jr. 4. Jackson Lanksford, ordained to the Episcopal priesthood in St. Paul's Cathedral Church at Fond Du Lac, Wis., by the Rt. Rev. Reginald Heber Weller, D. D. and LL. D., bishop, on June 2, 1918, and assumed charge of St. Andrew's Mission at Kenosha, Wis. Washington

Leverett Cole died at his home in Providence, March 17, 1911.

WILLIAM ARNOLD WILKINSON—In a perusal of the lives of the ancestors of the late William A. Wilkinson, of Providence, R. I., the impression is gained that they were a race of hardy, capable men, strong-minded and determined, possessed of great inventive genius, mechanical skill and administrative ability. John Wilkinson, of the second generation, established a forge, and his grandson, Jeremiah Wilkinson, wrought in iron and steel, and in gold and silver, making from silver coins the first silver spoons made in his section. He made hand cards for carding wool, drew his own wire by horse power, and is believed to have been the first man in Rhode Island to cut nails from cold iron. He invented many machines for carrying on his work, and is generally credited with being the first man to start these three important American industries, drawing wire, card making, and cold wire cutting. His son, James Wilkinson, was another inventive genius, making important additions to the articles then in use, and also making the tools used in producing his inventions. He was an excellent mathematician, skillful with pen and surveying instruments, and as a designer unequalled.

The family was founded in New England by Lieutenant Lawrence Wilkinson, son of William Wilkinson, and grandson of Lawrence Wilkinson, of Lancaster, Durhamshire, England. The history of this American ancestor is most interesting, beginning with his service as lieutenant in the English army against Cromwell. He was taken prisoner when the Protector captured Newcastle, and by act of Parliament deprived of his estates. He then came to New England, with his wife and child, located at Providence, R. I., there receiving a grant of land in 1657. By thrift and energy he acquired a large estate and won high reputation as an efficient, public official, a fearless soldier and Indian fighter, and a man of strong, decided character. He died after a long and useful life, August 9, 1692. The line of descent is through John Wilkinson, the eldest son of Lieutenant Lawrence Wilkinson and his second wife, Susannah (Smith) Wilkinson.

John Wilkinson, eldest son of Lieutenant Lawrence Wilkinson, continued his residence in Providence until his death, April 10, 1708, but his son, Jeremiah Wilkinson, removed to Cumberland, R. I., where he became a land owner. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends, and is described as a man of "strong mind, rather stubborn in disposition." He was succeeded in the ownership of the Wilkinson homestead in Cumberland by his son, Jeremiah (2) Wilkinson, the inventor, previously referred to, and he by his son, James Wilkinson, also a noted inventor, who married, November 4, 1813, Rowena Aldrich, they the parents of Arnold Aldrich Wilkinson.

Arnold Aldrich Wilkinson was born in Cumberland, R. I., April 25, 1823, but in early manhood came to Providence, where he died December 12, 1881. He inherited the mechanical ability of his father and grandfather, and for several years was employed in

the mechanical department of the Providence Machine Company. Later he spent several years in commercial life in New York City. After his return to Providence he engaged in the coal business as a wholesaler and retailer, but later sold his business and became superintendent of the American Multiple Fabric Company, a post he capably filled until his death. Arnold A. Wilkinson married Emmeline Hill, born in Slatersville, R. I., in 1825, died in Providence, January 23, 1892, daughter of Ebenezer A. and Ruth H. (Slade) Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson were the parents of: William Arnold, of further mention; Charles Allen, of C. A. Wilkinson & Company, manufacturers of optical goods; Edward DeForrest, deceased, who was an importer and dealer in calico printers' and engravers' supplies; Rowena Alida, now Mrs. Lloyd A. Brayton; Arnold Aldrich (2), agent of the American Multiple Fabric Company.

William Arnold Wilkinson, eldest son of Arnold Aldrich and Emmeline (Hill) Wilkinson, was born in Providence, R. I., March 10, 1850. After completing public school courses he pursued a course of study at business college, then entered business life as an employee of the S. W. Baker Manufacturing Company as a clerk. In direct line of promotions he attained the position of agent, and was filling that post when the business was reorganized as the American Multiple Fabric Company, a corporation. He was the first agent and treasurer of the company, and so continued for several years, then was elected president and treasurer, his brother, Arnold A. Wilkinson, succeeding him as agent. The company's plant is located in Providence, where they manufacture multiple woven goods, including dryer felts, calico printers' blankets, drawing and preparing aprons for worsted webbing, fire hose, etc. Two generations of Wilkinsons, father and sons, have been potent in the management and development of the company, and to them is due the prosperous condition of the same, the sons, William A. and Arnold A., having long been active in the management of the corporation, the former continuing as the executive head until his death, the latter as secretary and agent.

William A. Wilkinson was also president of the E. DeF. Wilkinson Company, importers and manufacturers of calico printers' and engravers' supplies, his brother, Edward DeForrest Wilkinson, being manager of the company until his death, March 16, 1900. He was a director of the Citizens' Savings Bank, and was interested in many other business enterprises of the city. He was a member of the Providence Board of Trade, and interested in all that pertained to the welfare of the city, but purely as a good citizen, not as an office seeker, his interest in public affairs being confined to the exercise of the franchise, his political preference, Republican. His clubs were the Squantum Association and the Wannamoisett Golf.

Mr. Wilkinson married, February 13, 1873, Jessie B. Valentine, born February 13, 1854, at Fall River, Mass., died in Providence, June 10, 1885, daughter of William and Martha Valentine. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson were the parents of two daughters: Jessie Maude, who married Captain Walter I. Sweet, and

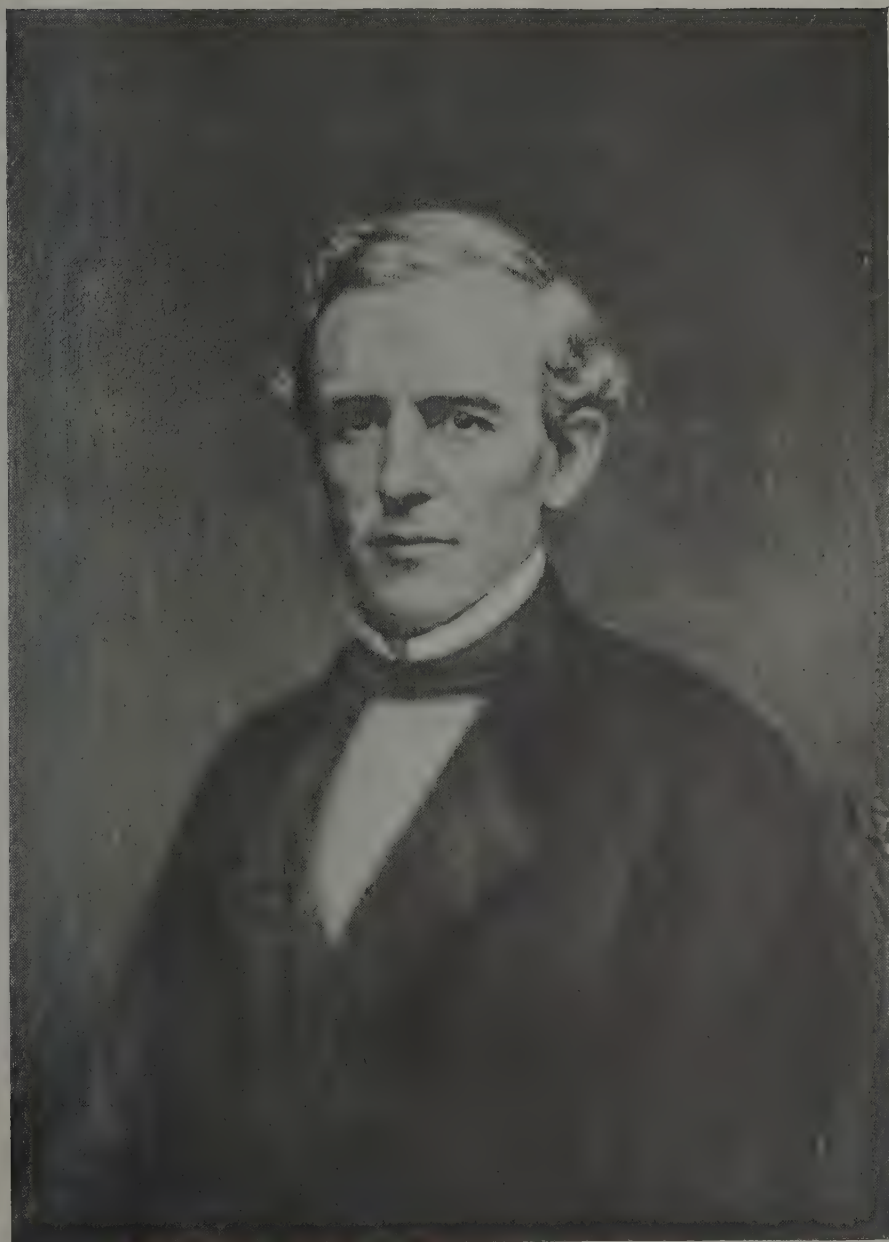
Effie A.; also a son, Walter E., born December 27, 1880, a graduate of Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa. He married Grace Ryder, of Providence, and they are the parents of: Walter E. (2) and Jessie M. Wilkinson. William A. Wilkinson died at his home in Providence, April 10, 1919.

JOHN DAVIS JONES, prominent figure in mercantile and public life in the city of Providence in the latter half of the nineteenth century, was a native of Seekonk, R. I., born in the year 1812, and a member of a family long established and influential in the life and affairs of Providence county. The Jones family is one of the largest numerically of American families of early Colonial date; branches of it are found in every State in the Union. In the early decades of the colonization period several emigrants of the name left England for the American Colonies, and were the founders here of a family which had figured prominently in our history from the very beginning.

Arms—Or, a chevron engrailed between three Cornish choughs sable, all within a bordure azure bezantée.
Crest—A battle-ax and spear in saltire, handles gules, heads argent, mounted or.

John Davis Jones spent the early years of his life in Seekonk, where he attended the public schools. As a young man he went to Providence and entered business life, securing his first employment with his brother, Albert Jones, who at that time was conducting a shoe business in the Arcade. After spending a period of years in the employ of his uncle, during which time he learned every phase of the shoe business thoroughly, and familiarized himself with the methods of management, he established himself in business independently. This venture proved highly successful. Mr. Jones subsequently admitted his son, James Jones, to partnership, and the firm removed to Westminster street. Here Mr. Jones enlarged the scope of his activities to include wholesale as well as retail business. He became widely known in mercantile circles in the city, and was drawn naturally into the field of public affairs. From the time of his removal to Providence, Mr. Jones had taken a deep interest in civic issues, and had identified himself with many movements for the bettering of conditions in the city. He was elected a member of the City Council, holding this office under the administration of Mayor Doyle. He fulfilled the duties of his incumbency so ably that on the expiration of his term he was elected alderman from the Third Ward. Throughout his life Mr. Jones was active in the councils of the Republican party in Providence. He was a man of strict integrity, and great firmness of purpose, a tireless worker. He was active in business life, managing the affairs of the firm of Jones & Son until the time of his death.

Mr. Jones married, in Providence, Fannie Pierce, a native of Uxbridge, Mass., daughter of Calvin Dean Pierce. They were the parents of fifteen children, the following of whom grew to maturity: James, Fannie, John, a physician of Providence; William, a cotton broker, served with the Union forces in the Civil War; Melissa, Carrie, Henry, Lillian, Griffith, and



John Davis Jones

in partnership with his brother Henry in the shoe business; Anna G., who resides in Providence, is the only surviving member of this large family. Mrs. Fannie (Pierce) Jones died at the venerable age of ninety-two years. The family attended the Unitarian church. John Davis Jones died at his home in Providence, October 26, 1869.

ARTHUR ERNEST AUSTIN—When scarcely of legal age admitted to a partnership with his honored father, twelve years then elapsed before Arthur E. Austin was called upon to fill the place made vacant by the death of his father, and since 1900 he has been sole owner and head of the firm, John Austin & Son, gold refiners of Providence, R. I. His father, John Austin, the founder, was a pioneer in his branch of the smelting business, and from a small beginning saw his business grow until the annual output of refined gold reached a total value of one and a half million dollars. For forty-six years he was in the business, and hardly a manufacturing jeweler in the land but knew him. Thoroughly honorable and upright in business, he possessed the confidence of all, and was both respected and beloved.

Under such training Arthur E. Austin received his business instruction, and when called to carry heavy responsibilities for so young a man he was not found wanting. Since 1900 he has continued the business of John Austin & Son, and with the years has taken on business strength and greater burdens. Since 1896 he has been in the public eye as councilman, assemblyman and State Senator, although since 1900 his business interests have absorbed all his energy. This branch of the Austin family descends from Robert Austin, whose name is among those granted lots in Westerly in 1661. From that date Kingston and Exeter, R. I., has been the family state of residence. The line of descent from Robert Austin to Arthur E. is through Jeremiah Austin, his son, Ezekiel, his son, Ezekiel (2), a soldier of the Revolution, who from the age of seventy-five, on March 4, 1831, was a prisoner of the government on account of his services in that year. He was living in 1840, aged eighty-three years. Ezekiel (2) Austin, the Revolutionary soldier, was succeeded by his son, Ezekiel (3) Austin, of Exeter, father of John Austin, father of Arthur E. Austin, of Providence. This review will deal with the two generations of gold refiners, John and Arthur E. Austin.

John Austin was born in Exeter, R. I., October 17, 1830, and died at his home in Providence, February 19, 1900. He spent his youth at the home farm in Exeter, obtained his education in the public schools, then began his business career as an apprentice under L. B. Darling, a gold and silver refiner at Providence. He became an expert in his line, and in 1862 began business for himself, forming a partnership with Horace F. Carpenter, and establishing a refinery at the corner of Friendship and Dorrance streets. Later he became sole owner and conducted the business alone until 1888, when his son, Arthur E. Austin, was admitted a partner, and the firm, John Austin & Son, was formed. Twelve years later he died, after a con-

nection with the refining business covering a period of thirty-eight years, 1862-1900. He specialized in the manufacture of blue vitrol and oxide of zinc, and dealt in fine gold, silver, copper, gold coin, and black crucibles, assayed gold and silver, and smelting and refining these metals. At the time of his death the firm, John Austin & Son, was the leading firm of refiners in the United States, and John Austin the foremost man in his line of business. He was elected president of the High Street Bank in 1878, and in 1879 was elected president of the Citizens' Savings Bank, and held both offices until his death. He became the owner of the old homestead owned by his Revolutionary grandfather, and upon it erected building after building, until they numbered twenty-four, including a memorial church, a post office, school house, and store building, all adding greatly to the attractiveness of the town. Naturally quiet and retiring, he took little part in public affairs, but was so kindly and sympathetic that he made friends everywhere, many of them his customers living in far off parts of the country. He was a Master Mason of Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 4, a companion of Providence Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; and a vestryman of All Saint's Memorial Episcopal Church.

John Austin married, September 18, 1850, Susan Jane Darling, daughter of John and Polly (Weeding) Darling, of Cumberland, R. I. Mrs. Austin passed away October 17, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Austin were the parents of two daughters and three sons: Clara M., Eugene A., Clarence H., Arthur Ernest, of further mention; and Alice W., all deceased except Arthur E.

Arthur Ernest Austin was born July 23, 1868, at Providence, R. I., and was educated in the grade and high schools of the city. Immediately after completing his studies he was inducted into the secrets and mysteries of the refining of gold and silver, as understood by his father, and thoroughly mastered the business from a practical business standpoint. In 1888 he was admitted a partner, and in 1900 the partnership was dissolved by the hand of death, Arthur E. continuing the business of John Austin & Son. He also was president of the High Street Bank, of which his father was president twenty-two years; vice-president of the Citizens' Savings Bank, of which John Austin was president twenty-one years; and has served as secretary-treasurer of the Improved Seamless Wire Company. He is a worthy twentieth century representative of this ancient Rhode Island family, and occupies an important position in the business world in his native city.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Austin was long prominent in public affairs, but business responsibilities caused his withdrawal. From 1896 until 1905 he was a member of the Cranston Common Council, and for the greater part of that period was president of that body. In 1896 he was elected second representative from Cranston to the General Assembly, and in 1897 was elected first representative, serving on the committee of incorporations. In 1898 he was elected State Senator, served on committees, judiciary and militia, but declined reelection, and at the close

of his term retired to private life. He is a Master Mason, a Capitular Cryptic, and Templar Mason; a Noble of the Mystic Shrine; and in Scottish Rite Masonry holds the thirty-two degrees of Providence Consistory. He is a past commodore of the Rhode Island Yacht Club (1892), and formerly a member of the New York Yacht Club, Squantum Association, and Pomham Club. Through the war services of his great-grandfather, Ezekiel (2) Austin, he has gained admission to the Patriotic Order Sons of the American Revolution. He is a vestryman of All Saint's Memorial Church (Episcopal), his father having held the same office. The foregoing shows Mr. Austin as a man of business energy, public spirit, and social prominence, his interest extending to all branches of city life, and in his different activities most helpful and useful. He readily extends encouragement of a substantial nature to every worthy cause and is a man held in highest regard.

Arthur E. Austin married (first), October 25, 1888, Louisa D. Osgood, of Providence, who died April 21, 1894, aged twenty-six years, leaving two children: Clarence E., born July 23, 1889, and Gertrude W., September 20, 1891. He married (second), October 17, 1895, Mrs. Jessie Anna (Wright) Stone, of New York City.

SAMUEL H. TINGLEY—Ranking with the octogenarians of his native city, Providence, Mr. Tingley passed away July 26, 1918, after a long life of close connection with the financial affairs of that city. His entire life from school graduation to retirement was spent with the Bank of North America and the Mechanics' National Bank. Nearly half a century of his life was spent in banking activity, principally as discount clerk and cashier, two departments of a bank upon which the entire structure depends for security and success. He ranked with the best informed and able of cashiers, and was held in the very highest esteem by associates and contemporaries. The Tingley name was brought to Providence by Samuel and Sylvanus Tingley, of South Attleboro, Mass., Samuel, the father, Sylvanus, the uncle of Samuel H. Tingley, whose long and successful life furnishes the inspiration for this review.

The American ancestor was Samuel Tingle, but later in this branch the name became Tingley. Samuel H. Tingley was of the seventh generation in New England, Samuel having been the given name of the head of each generation in his direct line. His grandfather, Samuel Tingley, was a farmer of South Attleboro, Mass., a man of considerable prominence, a fine penman, much called on by his neighbors to assist therein in their writing. His son, Samuel Tingley, born at the South Attleboro farm, May 2, 1785, died in Providence, July 19, 1869. He and his brother, Sylvanus, were stone cutters and letterers, Samuel going to Boston and taking special instruction in lettering. They came to Providence, and as S. & S. Tingley, stonecutters and letterers, established a yard, shop, and mill on South Main street. In addition to monumental work they did a large business in cut stone for buildings, one of their contracts being for all the

stone cap sills used in the Hope College building (the second of the buildings erected by the college), a large contract for that day. Sylvanus Tingley had a large family of sons, and as they arrived at suitable age some were taken into the business. Samuel Tingley then withdrew and established a similar business for himself, which he conducted until his retirement. He was a Whig in politics; served as member of the Providence Common Council; was a Congregationalist in religion, and a man of strong character and upright life. Samuel Tingley married, December 7, 1831, Sarah C. Allen, who died December 28, 1843, daughter of Caleb and Hannah (Smith) Allen, her father a cabinetmaker and later a merchant of Providence, a son of Comfort Allen, who settled at now East Providence. Mr. and Mrs. Tingley were the parents of two daughters, who died in infancy, and a son, Samuel H., of further mention.

Samuel H. Tingley, only son of Samuel and Sarah C. (Allen) Tingley, was born in Providence, R. I., December 21, 1836, where he still resided at the time of his death. He was educated in the Providence public schools, and at the age of seventeen entered the employ of the Bank of North America as clerk, continuing with that institution fifteen years and advancing to the position of discount clerk. After fifteen years' service here he resigned his position and accepted a similar one with the Mechanics' National Bank, Providence, continuing as discount clerk until January 1, 1873, when he was promoted to the cashier's desk. He spent twenty-five years in that position, then retired to private life, one of the best known and highly-regarded bank cashiers of his city. For two years of this period Mr. Tingley was president of the Providence Clearing House Association. For many years Mr. Tingley was a member of the board of trustees of the Providence Public Library, and was its treasurer; was treasurer of the Providence Charitable Fuel Society, now in its ninety-second year; and in 1869 became secretary and later president of the Providence Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers, his honored father having been secretary of the same association in 1836, and from 1863 until his death in 1869. In the later years of his life he was occupied with philanthropic enterprises, to which he gave generously of his time and money. Mr. Tingley was also a trustee of the Bethney Home. He is a member of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church, and the Unitarian Club, and in politics a Republican. He is one of the original members of the Providence Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association. He was superintendent for many years of the Olney Street Congregational (Unitarian) Society Sunday school, and a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

Mr. Tingley married, in Springfield, Mass., October 29, 1885, Adella Malvina Hubbard, born in Enfield, Connecticut, died in Providence, July 12, 1905.

CHARLES HERBERT McFEE—Prior to his elevation to the bench, Judge McFEE had practiced for twenty years at the Rhode Island bar, with offices at Woonsocket. Ten years have elapsed since his assum-



The American Historical Society

Engraved by J. G. Thompson, N. Y.

Samuel H. Tingley

ing judicial dignity, and time has proven his fitness for the high honor then bestowed. His life since 1882 has been lived in full public view as school principal, attorney, legislator, and justice, and the verdict of approval has been stamped upon his official acts by a preponderance of public opinion. His career as a lawyer was one of honorable success, and when called higher he took up his new task with a full knowledge of judicial procedure, for his practice had been an extensive one in all State and Federal Courts of his district. On the bench he has been fair and impartial in his rulings, seeking only the correct reading of the law, and its unbiased application. He is a native son of Massachusetts, son of Hamden and Sarah (Cook) McFee, his father a shoe factory foreman of Haverhill, who died in 1884.

Charles Herbert McFee was born in Haverhill, Mass., January 1, 1861, and there began his education, completing the public school course of study with graduation from high school. In 1878 he entered Harvard University, there remaining a student three years, leaving at the close of his junior year. From 1881 to 1885 he was an instructor of youth, serving as principal of Washington Academy, and principal of the Consolidated Grammar School. He began the study of law during his teaching years, and in 1885 became a student in the law offices of F. L. O'Reilly, of Woonsocket, and in October, 1887, was admitted to the Rhode Island bar. After his admission, Mr. McFee began practice in Woonsocket, continuing most successfully until his election as justice of the District Court, Twelfth Judicial District, in February, 1908. He gained a large and influential clientele while in legal practice, being attorney for the National Glove Bank, Mechanics' Savings Bank, Woonsocket Building and Loan Association. He is a member of the State Bar and the American Bar associations, and one of the strong men of his profession. A Republican in politics, Judge McFee has given much time to the public service of his city and State. He was president of Council, clerk of the School Committee and Representative to the General Assembly, there serving as chairman of the committee on education. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a Universalist in religious faith, and interested in many organizations, professional, charitable and social.

Judge McFee married, April 18, 1888, at Woonsocket, Carrie V. Cook, daughter of Simeon S. and Ruth M. Cook, they the parents of a son, Raymond Frank, born October 29, 1889.

GEORGE FRANKLIN CASWELL—As a leader in his business at Narragansett Pier, R. I., Mr. Caswell enjoys the results of his energy and enterprise and is rated one of the substantial men of that famed summer resort of the Rhode Island Coast. In Rhode Island, the Caswells trace descent from Job Caswell, of Newport, who was admitted a freeman in May, 1727.

(I) Job Caswell was an ensign of the Third Newport Military Company in 1735 and 1736, perhaps longer, captain in 1739, 1741 and 1743, then declining

to longer serve. He died in 1744, his widow Lydia in December, 1760, aged fifty-five years. The records of the Second Congregational Church of Newport show the baptisms of the following children of Job and Lydia Caswell: Mary, April 20, 1729; Philip, Feb. 28, 1730; Job, Jan. 21, 1732, died young; Elizabeth, Nov. 28, 1736, died young; Elizabeth (2), June 4, 1738; Job (2), Aug. 5, 1739, died young; Job (3), Oct. 26, 1740, died young; John, of further mention; Job (4), Oct. 16, 1743; Abigail, December 9, 1744.

(II) John Caswell, son of Job and Lydia Caswell, was baptised in the Second Congregational Church of Newport, March 7, 1742, died in South Kingston, R. I., in 1779. At the time of the Revolution he was living at Newport, but in a time of danger from the British he ferried his family across the bay in a small boat to Narragansett, landing at what is now known as the lower pier. He married, December 31, 1761, Hannah West, born in 1740, died August 3, 1775.

(III) John (2) Caswell, son of John (1) and Hannah (West) Caswell, died in 1812. He married Mary Tefft, born in 1772, died February 9, 1819, daughter of Gardiner Tefft, a soldier of the Revolution. They were the parents of John West, of further mention; Gardiner, Reuben, Waity, Mary, Hannah.

(IV) John West Caswell, son of John (2) and Mary (Tefft) Caswell, was born in South Kingston, R. I., January 10, 1792, died July 30, 1867. He married, in 1815, Hannah Bush Tefft, born in 1797, died in 1852, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Hazard) Tefft, her mother a first cousin of Commodore Olive Hazard Perry. John W. and Hannah B. (Tefft) Caswell were the parents of seven children: Stephen Tefft, of further mention; Daniel Tefft, born Dec. 6, 1819, married Abby Hazard Tefft; Mary Ann, born Feb. 29, 1824; John H., born Feb. 24, 1826, married Abby Ann Eaton; William Gardiner, born Feb. 11, 1828, married Sallie Carpenter Gardiner and had two children, W. Herbert Caswell, of Narragansett Pier (q. v.), and Addie H., residing with her brother; Caroline Amelia, born Aug. 2, 1834, married Jeremiah Slocum Briggs; Thomas Arnold, married Clara Weston.

(V) Stephen Tefft Caswell, eldest son of John West and Hannah Bush (Tefft) Caswell, was born in South Kingston, R. I., July 27, 1816, and there died in 1885. He owned a small farm at South Kingston Hill, which he cultivated, and also was a fisherman. He married Susan Kenyon, and they were the parents of five sons and a daughter, William C., Susan, Stephen Tefft (2), of further mention; John, Caleb, Olive.

(VI) Captain Stephen Tefft (2) Caswell, son of Stephen Tefft (1) and Susan (Kenyon) Caswell, was born at the home farm at Kingston Hill, Kingston, R. I., January 27, 1847, and is now retired and living at Narragansett Pier, but spends his winters in Florida. His school attendance was limited to six weeks, but by home study, reading and close observation, he has acquired a wholesome fund of information and is a well informed man. At the age of twelve years he went to sea, and at the age of seventeen was in command of his own vessel, engaged in the coastwise trade. He sailed the seas as master until 1903, when he retired and now enjoys the rewards of his long

and active life. He is a man of fine physical proportions and held in high esteem at the Pier, where his summers are spent. He also has a host of friends in his winter home in Florida. He married Caroline Matilda Anna Saunders, born in Saunderstown, R. I., in 1848, yet her husband's companion in his joys and sorrows.

(VII) George Franklin Caswell, son of Captain Stephen Tefft (2) and Caroline M. A. (Saunders) Caswell, was born in Saunderstown, R. I., January 22, 1872. He was educated in the public schools of Saunderstown, Narragansett Pier, Peace Dale, finishing his studies at Peace Dale High School. He went to sea with his father when a youth, but later entered business life, and during the years 1895-97 operated a cigar store on the square at Narragansett Pier. He was variously employed until 1903, when he established a small garage on Caswell avenue, removing the next year to his present location on Kingston road, Narragansett Pier. This was the first garage opened at the Pier and Mr. Caswell has always retained his prestige and business prominence, the Caswell Garage business being the largest in the town, it including storage room for one hundred cars, a repair department and a store for the sale of automobile accessories. In politics he is a Democrat, popular with his patrons and a man of high generous impulse.

Mr. Caswell married (first) at Narragansett Pier, Sophia Clarke, born in 1874, died May 21, 1906, daughter of William Clarke, of Albany, N. Y., and later of Narragansett Pier. He married (second) at Flatbush, Long Island, N. Y., Maud Lillian Clarkson, born in London, England, December 28, 1888, daughter of Arthur Sidney Clarkson, whose widow came to the United States with her daughter about 1900, and married (second) Walter R. Lusher, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Caswell are the parents of a son, George Clarkson, born in Providence, R. I., May 15, 1914. Since 1903 Mr. Caswell has made his home in Daytona, Fla., engaging in the automobile business there, but since 1910 has gone South for rest and pleasure only.

MICHAEL W. NORTON—We are very properly full of praise in this country and time for the man who started at the bottom of the ladder and made his way by means of his own efforts to the top. New England is full of such men, and certainly we are justified in adding to the long list the name of Michael W. Norton, born in 1867, in County Limerick, Ireland.

When he was but eleven years of age his parents brought him to Somerville, Mass., where he continued his education, previously started in Ireland. His father, William Norton, a merchant by occupation, died, leaving the widowed mother to conduct the business, which soon deteriorated owing to poor advisers and lack of executive management. This necessitated Michael W. seeking work, which he promptly did, securing a position in the famous Boston hostelry, "The Parker House." His willingness, his native Irish wit and shrewdness, and his most adaptable nature, made him a favorite with whomsoever he came in contact. After

a few years with this management he entered the employ of the Quincy House, in Boston, where he remained until March, 1893. During all this time, having had to discontinue his day schooling, he supplemented his educational qualifications by night courses in a Boston Business College.

During the years of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, the Raymond Whitcomb Company erected a magnificent hotel to care for a clientele that had been booked long in advance. For the management of a department of this splendid hostelry was sought a man of executive ability. Mr. Norton was chosen for this position and at last given his first real chance, which he eagerly seized. In spite of his youth he grasped the situation and was quick to make good; with such ambition and perseverance as was his, he could not fail. After the World's Fair he returned to New England, where he worked in various hotels until 1897, when he came to Providence, R. I., where he was employed as an assistant at the Narragansett Hotel.

During this period, starting with three horses and two wagons, he became interested in the livery and transportation business, later founding and operating the Trinity Square Stables on Trinity Square, Providence. These stables grew to a large and prosperous enterprise, requiring fifty-four horses and the services of thirty men to operate it. With the advent of the motor truck and the taxicab, Mr. Norton correctly diagnosed the situation, seeing the death of the livery business, and prepared to benefit through the same agency which had destroyed the profits of the Trinity Square Stables. These stables he sold in April, 1909.

It was on October 21, 1908, that Mr. Norton and Lincoln Lippitt, in association with well-known men, met at Boston and organized the Taxi Service Company, the second of its kind formed in this country. The founders with Messrs. Norton and Lippitt were Henry W. Lewis, of the H. B. Lewis Company, Lawrence, Mass.; George Smith, of the Smith Dove Company, of Andover, Mass.; James J. O'Brien, a large cranberry grower, of Carver, Mass.; John M. McCarthy, wholesale meats, Boston; Belvidere Brooks, general manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company of New York; A. H. Whaley, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company; Benedict Lederer, now deceased, of Providence; A. W. Stuart, of Baltimore; and others. The company began business in Boston, and its success was so marked that soon a similar company was formed to operate in Providence, R. I. A third taxi service company was incorporated in New York; a fourth in Philadelphia, Pa.; a fifth in Baltimore, Md. From the first, the New York Company controlled the taxi business at the Waldorf, Holland, Manhattan, Imperial, Martinique, Prince George, Seville and Marseilles hotels, the Colony Club and the Union League. The companies are all prosperous and bring satisfactory dividends to the man who gave them birth. Mr. Norton was vice-president of the New York Company for four years, also general manager of that branch which is capitalized at \$2,000,000. Of late years, however, he has devoted himself particularly to the management of the Taxi Service Company of Providence.

He controls all the stock of that company which he serves as president and treasurer.

Upon the death of Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Norton purchased the Hopkins Transfer Company, which he added to the taxi business of his company, the combined working force then totaling one hundred men. In addition to the foregoing interests, Mr. Norton organized a taxi company at Pawtucket, R. I., and one at Waterbury, Conn., both of which he brought to a successful plane of operation before disposing of them. He is now a director of the Quaker City Cab Company of Philadelphia, the Taxi Service Company of Baltimore, the Taxi Service Company of Boston. In 1918 he erected, on Page street, Providence, on his own account, the now famous "Auto Hotel," which is the largest and best-equipped garage in the State of Rhode Island, having a storage capacity of one hundred and fifty cars. Mr. Norton has also taken on the Richmond Street Garage adjoining.

A Republican in politics, he has long been an important figure in public affairs, although caring nothing for active party work. He has a deep interest in all that pertains to the public good, and when the Pathology Bill was being discussed he threw his influence in favor of its passage. He is a member of Cathedral Parish of the Roman Catholic church, and a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Such is the life of Michael W. Norton, a self-made man, starting in this country poor in finances but rich in shrewdness and foresight, traits which go to make up a man among men. Quick to grasp the necessity of mingling with the nation's successful men, he adapted himself to circumstances and took advantage of every opportunity which would bring him in contact with the worth-while things in life. To-day he stands as one of the most prominent and respected business men in Rhode Island, a shining example to the youth of America, a product of Democracy's free institutions.

Mr. Norton married, at Somerville, Mass., in 1895, Elizabeth Quinn, born in Cambridge, Mass. They are the parents of John S., now associated with his father in business, and of Claire, who is a student in the Providence High School.

COLONEL WILLIAM M. P. BOWEN—Seven generations of Bowens had made New England their home before Colonel William M. P. Bowen, who, choosing the legal profession as his lifework, made Providence the seat of his activity, and in law, politics, and society, has won high rank and honorable position. The line of descent from Richard Bowen, of Rehoboth, Mass., is through their son, Thomas Bowen, and his wife, Elizabeth (Fuller) Bowen; their son, Dr. Richard Bowen, and his wife, Mercy (Titus) Bowen; their son Dr. Jabez Bowen; and his wife Joanna (Salisbury) Bowen; their son, Nathan Bowen, and his wife, Lettice Millard (Miller) Bowen; their son, Nathan (2) Bowen, and his wife, Patience (Lindley) Bowen; their son, William Bradford Bowen, and his wife, Hannah Boyd (Miller) Bowen; their son, Amos Miller Bowen, and his first wife, Caroline Mary (Perez) Bowen; their son, William Manuel Perez

Bowen, of Providence, R. I., whose career is herein traced.

Amos Miller Bowen was born at Providence, R. I., January 22, 1838, died at his home in Providence, June 3, 1907, and is buried in Lakeside Cemetery, Rumford, R. I. He enlisted from Brown University as private, Company A, First Regiment, Rhode Island Detached Militia, April 17, 1861, was mustered in May 2, following, taken prisoner at Bull Run, July 21, 1861; paroled, May 22, 1862, at Salisbury, N. C.; discharged July 22, 1862. He reenlisted and was commissioned first lieutenant, Company C, Second Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, February 10, 1863, and was acting aide-de-camp to Brigadier General Eustis, September, 1863, until May, 1864; honorably discharged and mustered out, June 17, 1864. For six years he was a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, and for nineteen years member of the Providence school committee. Lieutenant Amos M. Bowen married (first) Caroline Mary Perez, born April 13, 1842, died November 12, 1867, daughter of Manuel Perez, of San José, Cuba, and Mary F. (Witherell) Perez, of Attleboro. Manuel Perez, maternally, was a member of the Capote family, of Cuba, and his father was a Spanish sugar planter there.

William M. P. Bowen, eldest child of Lieutenant Amos M. Bowen and his first wife, Caroline Mary (Perez) Bowen, was born in Attleboro, Mass., his mother's home, September 8, 1864, but Providence has ever been his home, and his education, primary, preparatory, collegiate, and professional, was obtained in the institutions of that city. He passed the graded and high schools, was graduated from Brown University, A. B., class of 1884, and A. M., 1887. He studied law while performing the duties of assistant clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and of the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court of Providence county, R. I., an office he held from 1884 to 1901. After admission to the bar in 1900, he began the practice of law in Providence, and has won his way to the confidence of an influential clientele, his specialty, corporation law. He is a member of the Rhode Island and American Bar associations, and is highly regarded by his professional brethren. He has contributed to the literature of his profession, and has delved deep into its technicalities and intricacies. Outside his profession he has business interests, and is president of the U. S. Ring Traveler Company, of Providence.

Colonel Bowen has devoted much time to the public service. In 1899 he served on the Providence school committee, and during the years 1902, 1905 and 1906 he was a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives. In 1909 and 1910 he represented Providence in the State Senate, his career in both Houses being marked by the passage of many valuable laws, including an act regulating common law assignments, a State highway act, a meat inspection act, and a large variety of acts pertaining to judicial procedure. He served in 1909-12 on the special taxation committee, which revised the tax laws of the State. For a number of years he has been chairman of the Republican city committee of Providence.

Colonel Bowen is a member of the Sons of Vet-

erans, and has served as division commander; from his honored father he inherits membership in the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; is a member of United Train of Artillery; Rhode Island Society, Sons of the American Revolution; was Colonel (1911-13) of the First Light Infantry Regiment, Providence; and is now on the Rhode Island militia retired list with the rank of colonel. He served in Plattsburg military camps, in 1915 and 1916, and has engaged in various war activities. His Masonic membership is found in Corinthian Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters; Calvary Commandery, Knights Templar; Palestine Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Rhode Island Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is also an interested member of the Providence Rotary Club, Providence Chamber of Commerce, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Rhode Island School of Design. His club is the University of Providence, his Greek letter fraternity, Delta Upsilon. He is a member of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, and interested in all good works. He took a deep interest in athletics in his younger years, was secretary of the Providence Athletic Association during its existence, and an editor of the club organ, "The Triangle." He was long a member of the Narragansett Boat Club, and is a life member of the League of American Wheelmen, his interest in good roads first arising from his love of cycling. The work he did in behalf of good roads bore fruit later in the Legislature, and is seen now in Rhode Island's splendid thoroughfares.

Colonel Bowen married, August 4, 1900, Lucie (McMahon) Carpenter, a widow, the daughter of a New York lawyer.

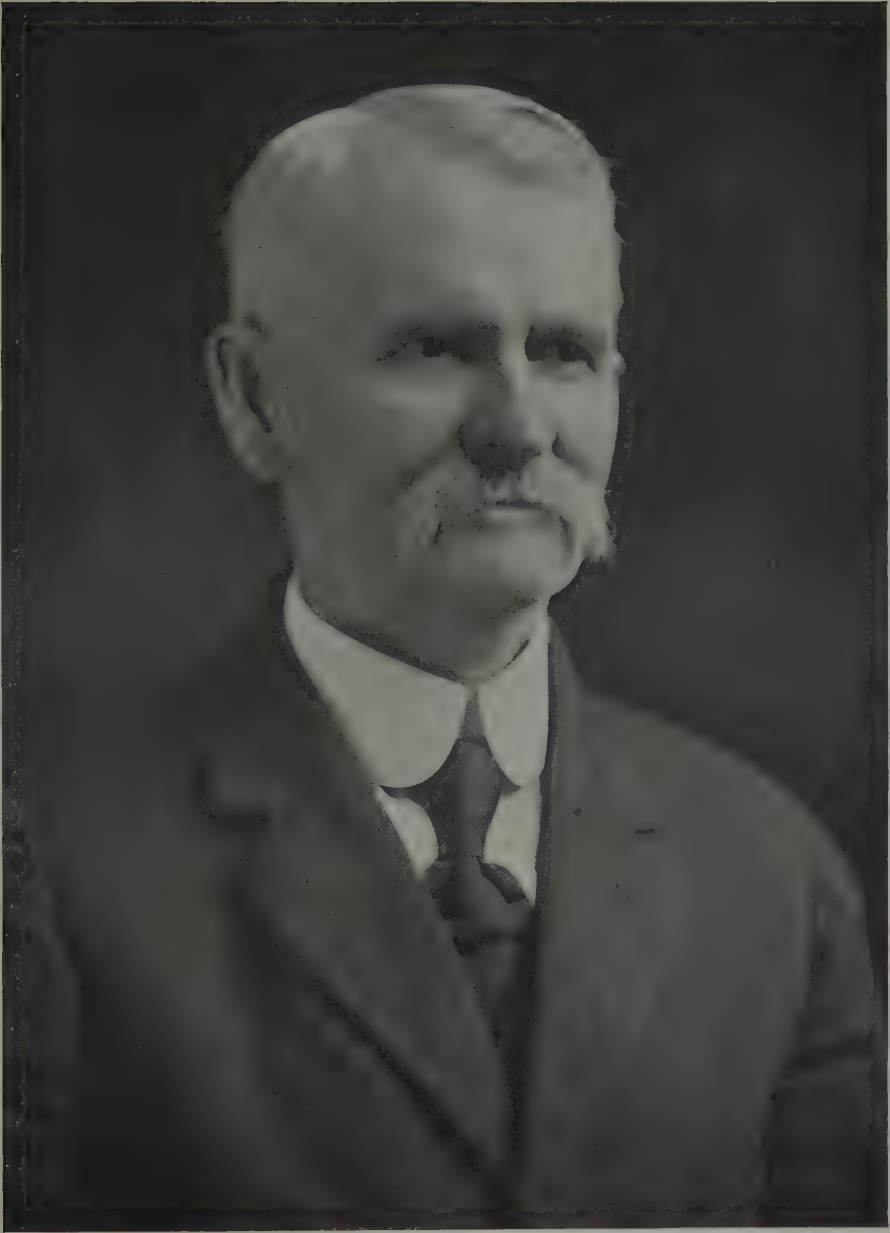
HERBERT HARRIS, owner of the Harris Lime Rock Company, and a prominent business man of Lincoln, R. I., was born at this place, February 18, 1851, before Lincoln had been separated from the town of Smithfield, and has always lived here. He is a son of Ira and Fannie (Clarke) Harris, old and highly-respected residents of this region. Ira Harris was a wheelwright and farmer and had a shop at Lime Rock. He was active in the affairs of the community and took a keen interest in the progress of his home town until his death, which occurred in the month of February, 1901, at the age of eighty-five years. His wife died when sixty-nine years old.

Herbert Harris received his education at the local public schools, and while still a mere youth began work as a teamster. He was ambitious and full of enterprise, however, and in 1890 leased the Harris Lime Rock Company from Robert Harris and continued that business very successfully. Eleven years later, in 1901, he was able to purchase the business outright and at the same time he purchased the controlling interest in the Dexter Lime Rock Co., which he is working at the present time. He also purchased the Stephen Wright lime kilns and quarries. He built three new kilns and put in modern machinery and

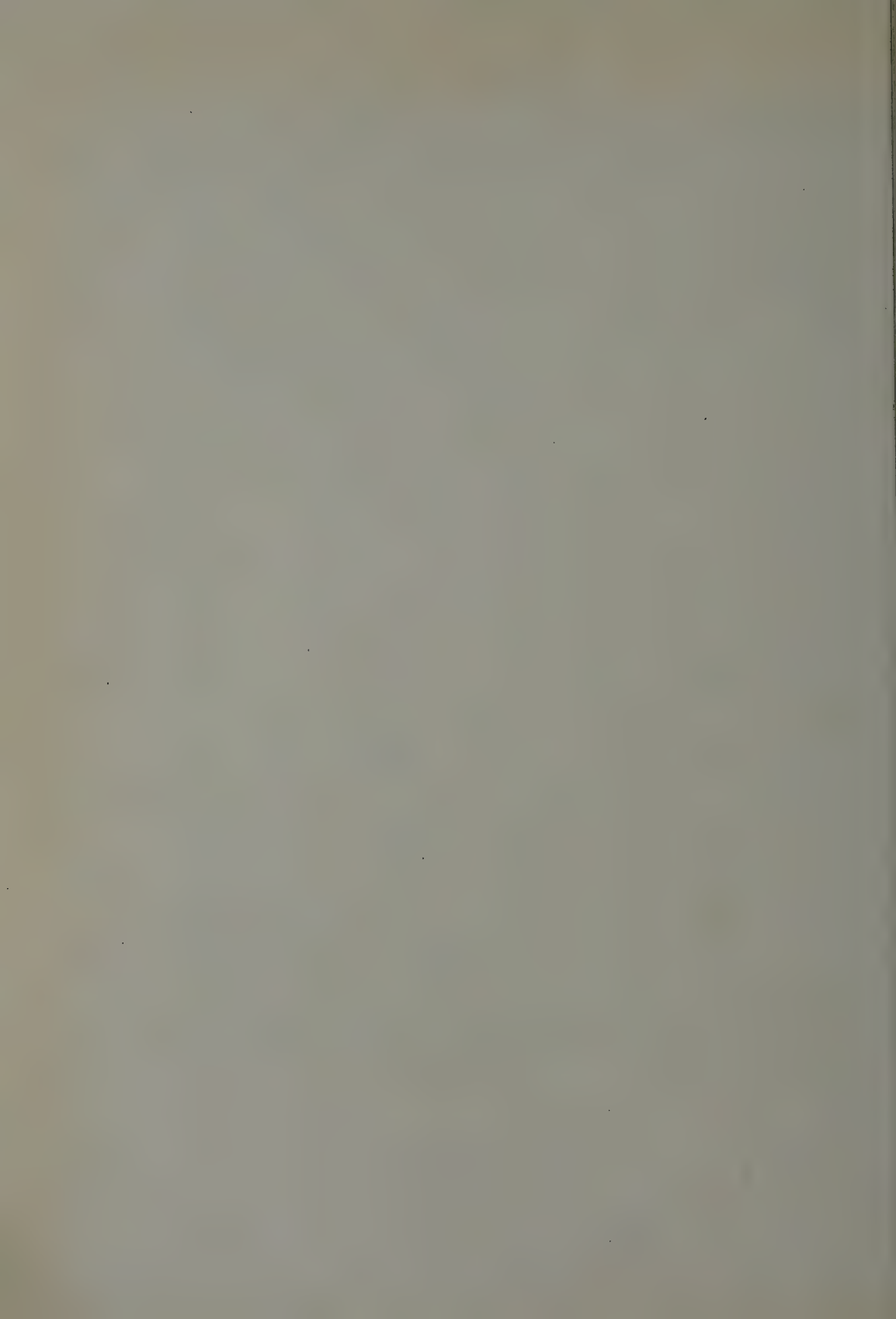
equipment, and has now developed a business in which he employs from twenty to twenty-five men and which produces an output of thirty-five to fifty thousand barrels of lime a year. His business is the only one of its kind in Rhode Island, and Mr. Harris has established a position for himself as one of the substantial manufacturers of the community. In addition to his lime plant, he has also three fine farms which he has improved and where his home is situated. Like his father before him, he has always been keenly interested in local affairs and has been a prominent figure in the politics of this region. He is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, has held a number of public offices, serving five years on the Town Council of Lincoln, and in January, 1917, was elected to represent this town in the State Legislature. He was active in Lime Rock Grange, No. 22, and was master thereof for nine years. He has been extremely interested in the subject of good roads for the community and has done much in this connection.

Herbert Harris married (first) in the year 1873 Mary D. Keene, who died in 1881, and they were the parents of two children, Sarah Jane, who became the wife of E. A. Knight, of Lime Rock, to whom she has borne one child, Irma; Georgiana, who became the wife of A. P. Holly, of Lime Rock. Mr. Harris married (second) in the year 1884, Lena Kulz, of Providence, and they are the parents of three children as follows: Carrie, who died at the age of three years; Bert K., a graduate of Kingston College, and now first lieutenant in a battery of heavy artillery in service in France with the United States Army; Gertrude, who became the wife of A. M. Capron, of Centerdale, R. I.

A word concerning the family and ancestors of Mr. Harris will be here appropriate. He is a descendant of Thomas Harris, who with his brother, William, came from Bristol, England, to Boston in the year 1630 in the company of Roger Williams. William Harris was one of the six persons who arrived in 1636 at Providence, R. I., and who founded that city. He was also one of the twelve to whom Roger Williams deeded land that he had bought from the Indians, and one of the twelve original members of the First Baptist Church in 1639. Thomas Harris was one of the thirteen signers of the compact of 1637, incident to their inhabiting the town of Providence, and he and William were among the thirty-nine signers of an agreement in 1640 for the formation of a government. Thomas Harris was a prominent man in the youthful colony and held a number of positions including that of commissioner, deputy, member of the Town Council, assistant, etc. He was the ancestor of the numerous Harris families who have lived in and about what constituted the old town of Smithfield, and to one of which families Jeremiah Harris, grandfather of Herbert Harris, was a member. Jeremiah Harris was a great-grandson of the original Thomas Harris, and was a native of the town of Burrillville, R. I., where he learned the trade of shoemaker. He later came to Herring Pond, where he made his home and followed this trade, being the owner of a small tract of land in that vicinity. From



Herbert Harris .



there he moved to Slaterville and from there again to Cape Cod, Mass. He maintained, however, a home at Smithfield and it is said frequently walked from Cape Cod to the latter place, a distance of seventy miles, to cast his vote. He married (first) Rhode Young, a native of Burrillville, and a daughter of Othniel Young, a soldier of the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Harris died at Cape Cod and was buried in the Acotes Hill Cemetery. Mr. Harris married (second) Mary (Adams) Daniels, the widow of Bena Daniels. Jeremiah Harris' children were all born of his first marriage and were as follows: Ira, father of Herbert Harris of this sketch; Eliza, who became the wife of Allen Bishop, of North Scituate, R. I.; William, who died in service in the Civil War; Sarah, who became the wife of John Barker, of East Providence; Henry, who died in Montana; Jeremiah, who met his death by drowning and was a soldier in the Civil War; Abby, who became the wife of Talcott Curtis; Lucy, who married George Buxton; Rhoda, who became the wife of Amasa Esten; Thomas, who died in early youth; and Orin, a civil war veteran, who made his home at Buzzard's Bay, Mass.

TRISTAM DICKENS BABCOCK—In 1883 Tristam D. Babcock bought the Paul Babcock farm on the Watch Hill road near Westerly and laid the foundation for his future business of which he has been the executive head since 1900, the Watch Hill Ice Company. Progressive and public-spirited, he has not only been successful in his own private business enterprises but has won high rank as a citizen. He is a son of Oliver and Martha (Dickens) Babcock, his name Tristam being that borne by his maternal grandfather, Tristam Dickens.

(I) The Babcock family trace descent from James Babcock, born in County Essex, England, in 1612, died June 12, 1679, in Westerly, R. I., he moving to that town in 1662. He was made a freeman, February 25, 1665. His first wife Sarah died in 1665, and in 1669 he married Elizabeth March.

(II) John Babcock, son of James Babcock, was born in Portsmouth, R. I., in 1644. Tradition says he eloped with Mary Lawton from Newport and settled on the east bank of the Pawcatuck river near what is now Avondale, near Massatuxet Cove in the town of Westerly, and many romantic stories in verse and prose are founded upon this tradition. He died in 1685, and some of the land which he owned is still held in the family name.

(III) Captain John (2) Babcock, son of John (1) Babcock, was born at Westerly, R. I., in 1669, and died March 28, 1746. He was made a freeman, February 13, 1689, was a captain of militia, held many town offices, and was held in the highest respect and honor. He married, in 1700, Mary Champlain.

(IV) Lieutenant Ichabod Babcock, son of Captain John (2) Babcock, was born November 21, 1703. During the years 1734-35-36 he was lieutenant of the First Company, Westerly Militia. He married, December 1, 1731, his cousin, Jemima Babcock, both members of the Seventh Day Baptist Church at Ashaway, R. I., where he died in 1768.

(V) Joseph Babcock, son of Lieutenant Ichabod Babcock, was born February 3, 1735, and died in March, 1804. He married (first) March 31, 1765, Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Clark) Champlain. She was born in South Kingston, R. I., December 9, 1747, died in 1767. He married (second) in 1771, Hannah, daughter of John and Hannah Ross, of Westerly.

(VI) Captain Daniel Babcock, son of Joseph Babcock, was born September 20, 1777, and died in 1860. At one time he was a master mariner, but later bought a farm in Westerly, and in 1821 was a captain of militia there. He married, October 29, 1801, Nancy Babcock, born in Westerly, December 19, 1778, daughter of Colonel James and Joanna Babcock. Children: Nancy, born Nov. 29, 1803, married John Hall; Emory, born Feb. 6, 1806, died June 29, 1892; Oliver, of further mention; Joseph, born Dec. 24, 1813, died May 12, 1892; Ezra, born Jan. 16, 1816, married Eunice Palmer.

(VII) Oliver Babcock, son of Captain Daniel Babcock, was born June 26, 1811, and died at Westerly, October 22, 1900. For many years he was captain of the whaling barque, "Fellows," which sailed from Stonington, Conn. He was a typical mariner, bluff, hearty and honest, making friends wherever known and holding the esteem of his community as long as he lived. He married, March 27, 1837, Martha Dickens, born September 9, 1817, died March 10, 1888, daughter of Tristam and Desire Hannah (Ross) Dickens. Children: Mary Esther, born May 28, 1838, died April 7, 1841; George, born June 10, 1841, died Dec. 28, 1842; Tristam Dickens, of further mention; Nancy, born Sept. 20, 1852, married, Aug. 20, 1884, John Tourjee, and located in East Greenwich, R. I.; Daniel, born March 28, 1857, died Sept. 13, 1858; James Oliver, born Dec. 15, 1859, and resides in Avondale, R. I.; Daniel Courtland, born Aug. 14, 1863, married, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1896, Margaret Stillman Burke, born March 6, 1868, and resides in New York City.

(VIII) Tristam Dickens Babcock, son of Oliver and Martha (Dickens) Babcock, was born December 10, 1842, at Avondale, R. I., obtaining his education in the schools of Westerly. He resided in Avondale until 1879, twelve years of that period being spent in the employ of his uncle, Captain James R. Dickens, who ran a steamboat between Westerly and New York. He continued in that service from 1860 until 1872, when he retired from that line, and was otherwise employed until 1883, when he bought the Paul Babcock farm on the Watch Hill road, erected large ice houses and entered into the ice business on an extensive scale. He ran the business as a private enterprise until 1900, when he incorporated the Watch Hill Ice Company, of which he is president. He also owns and operates a dairy farm, and in association with his brothers is interested in the fish business. In 1905 he was the Democratic candidate for Town Council and was elected by an unusually large majority. He was a member of the State Board of Agriculture for four years, has been cattle commissioner for Washington county for more than thirty years,

becoming widely acquainted all over the State. He has been a member of the Westerly Water Commission since its establishment.

Mr. Babcock married, August 3, 1868, at Stonington, Charlotte Irish, born October 28, 1843, daughter of Rev. James R. and Charlotte (Babcock) Irish, and granddaughter of George and Betsey (Babcock) Irish. Rev. James R. Irish was born in North Stonington, Conn., December 18, 1811, and died in Rockville, R. I., March 3, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Babcock were the parents of a son, William Tristram, born July 5, 1869, died February 17, 1899. He married, September 27, 1892, Minnie Austin, daughter of James and Sarah (Gavitt) Austin, and left a daughter, Martha, born June 30, 1899.

GEORGE DOW LANSING—The capable, successful and even the most prominent men are not always those who start out with the ambition to achieve something, especially great and famous, but often they are the men who at the outset of life place a just valuation upon honor, integrity, industry and determination. With those qualities only as a capital, George Dow Lansing entered upon a business career, and in the course of years has won for himself a notable name in the business circles of Providence. He is a direct descendant of Gerrit Frederick Lansing, the progenitor of the family in America.

(I) Gerrit Frederick Lansing was the son of Frederick Lansing, of the town of Hassel, in the Province of Overysell, Holland. He came to New Amsterdam and probably settled at Rensselaerwyck, about 1650, and afterwards removed to Albany, where his death occurred October 3, 1679. He was the father of six children, three sons and three daughters, all of whom were born before leaving Holland, as follows: Gerrit, Hendrick G., mentioned below; Johannes, Aeltie, Gysbertge and Hilletie.

(II) Hendrick G. Lansing, second child of Gerrit Frederick Lansing, was born probably at Hassel, and came to this country with his father. He was the father of five children, as follows: Libbitis, Jacob H., mentioned below; Hendrick G., Jr., Alida and Maria.

(III) Jacob H. Lansing, second child of Hendrick G. Lansing, married Helena Pruyn, daughter of Frans Janse and Alida Pruyn, September 27, 1701. They were the parents of the following children: Alida, Hendrick, mentioned below; Elizabeth, Francis, Jacob J., Anntye, Johannes, Abraham.

(IV) Hendrick Lansing, second child of Jacob H. and Helena (Pruyn) Lansing, was baptized December 1, 1703. He married (first) Annetye Onderkirk, a daughter of Isaac Onderkirk (of Kinderhook in 1709 and Half Moon in 1720) and Mayke (Vanness) Onderkirk. They were the parents of four children, as follows: Lena, Isaac, Jacob H., mentioned below, and Mayke. The first wife of Hendrick Lansing died and he probably married (second) Anna Onderkirk, daughter of Abraham and Metty Onderkirk. One child was born of this union, Abraham.

(V) Jacob H. (2) Lansing, son of Hendrick and Annetye (Onderkirk) Lansing, was baptized April 4,

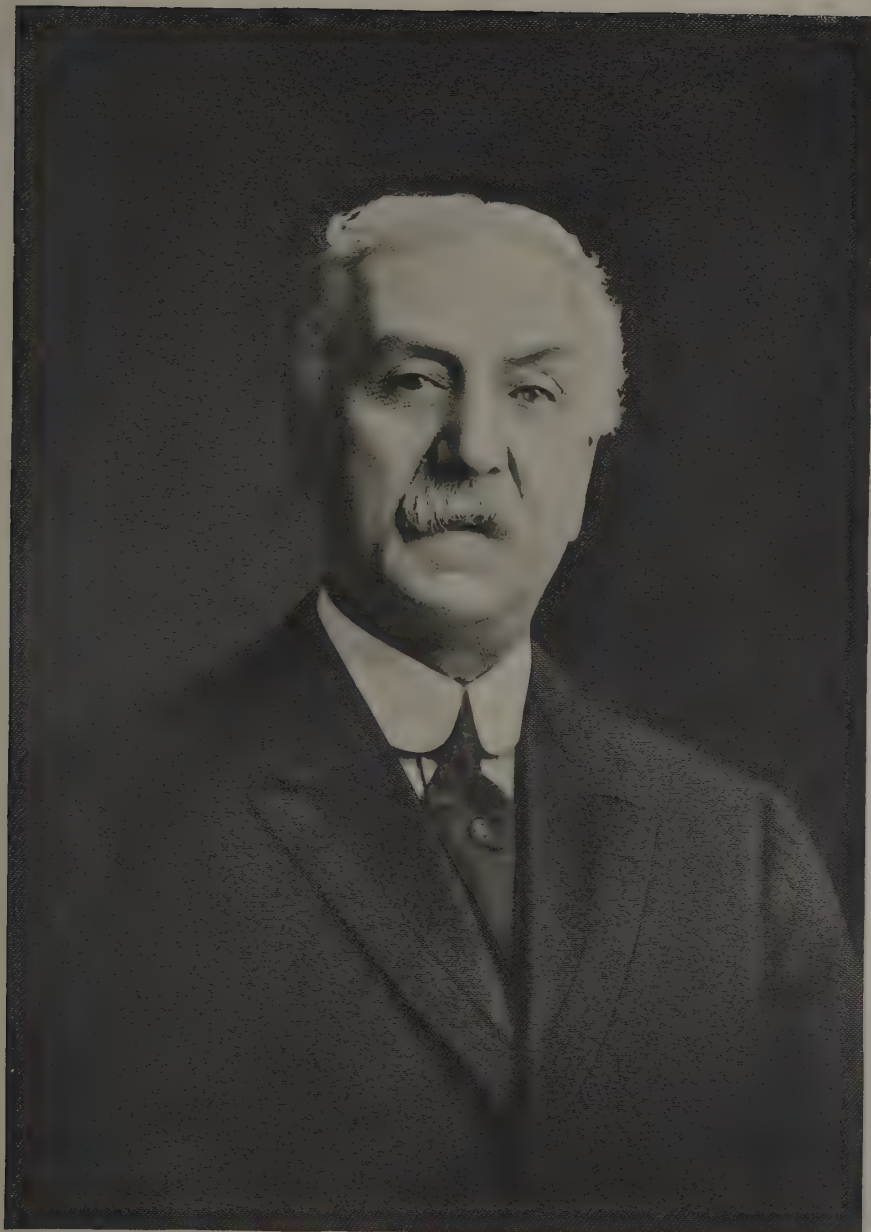
1742. He made his home at Watervliet (Cohoes), N. Y., where his death occurred February 7, 1826. The house in which Mr. Lansing made his home was still standing in 1904. Jacob H. Lansing married, about 1763, Maria Onderkirk, daughter of Johannes and Helena (Fonda) Onderkirk, and they were the parents of the following children: Annatie, who became Mrs. Van Der Worken, Maria, Helena, Elizabeth, and William, mentioned below.

(VI) William Lansing, youngest child of Jacob H. (2) and Maria (Onderkirk) Lansing, was born May 12, 1774, at Cohoes, N. Y. He moved from that place to Mayfield, in the same State, in 1828, and died there January 23, 1853. He married Alida Fonda, who was born March 28, 1775, and died March 10, 1858. They were both buried at Mayfield. To William Lansing and his wife the following children were born: Jacob W., mentioned below; Henrietta, who became Mrs. Van Demark; Abram Fonda, Isaac W., Maria, Dow Fonda, Sarah Ann, who became the wife of — Putnam; and William. All of these children were born at Cohoes, N. Y.

(VII) Jacob W. Lansing, eldest son of William and Alida (Fonda) Lansing, was born September 7, 1795, at Cohoes, N. Y., and his death occurred at that place, November 5, 1848. Mr. Lansing married Helena Wynkoop, born January 13, 1794, and died December 23, 1843, and they were the parents of the following children: John Wynkoop, mentioned below; Alida M., born at Cohoes, N. Y., July 28, 1815, became the wife of Mr. Becker, of Mayfield, and died at that place, May 17, 1853; William J., born Aug. 6, 1819, at Cohoes, and died at Champion, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1864; Abraham J., born Aug. 27, 1821, at Cohoes, N. Y., and died at Gloversville, N. Y., April 29, 1888; Isaac J., born at Cohoes, Oct. 28, 1823, and died in Mayfield, Oct. 12, 1844; Harriett A., born Aug. 30, 1825, at Cohoes, and became the wife of Mr. Gray; Sarah J., born Aug. 23, 1827, and died at Mayfield, April 19, 1831; Helena N., who became the wife of Mr. Hodder, was born June 5, 1830, at Mayfield, and died at Gloversville, N. Y., March 16, 1887; Jacob N., born Aug. 3, 1832, at Mayfield, died at sea off Cape Horn, Oct. 19, 1855; Douw J., born June 23, 1834, at Mayfield, died at that place, June 30, 1845; James W. born Dec. 23, 1836, at Mayfield, died in a Confederate prison, July 10, 1864.

(VIII) John Wynkoop Lansing, eldest son of Jacob W. and Helena (Wynkoop) Lansing, was born September 5, 1814, at Cohoes, N. Y., and died in Swansea, Mass., July 10, 1875. He married, May 1, 1837, Martha Hymes Arnold, who was born at Exeter, R. I., April 10, 1812, and died October 18, 1900, at Providence. They were the parents of the following children: Sarah Jane, born May 12, 1838, died July 12, 1838; John Arnold, born April 29, 1840; Willard U., born July 30, 1841; George Dow, mentioned below; and Isaac J., born Oct. 3, 1846.

(IX) George Dow Lansing, fourth of the five children, born to John Wynkoop and Martha Hymes (Arnold) Lansing, was born November 18, 1843, at Cohoes, N. Y. While yet a youth, his parents removed to Rhode Island, his mother's native State, purchas-



George D. Lansing.

ing a small farm, his father continuing his trade as a blacksmith together with farming on a small scale. Here as a lad he attended the old-fashioned country school of the neighborhood, comparing favorably with the average graded schools of to-day, devoting all his spare time in assisting his father on both the farm and in the shop. His youth was spent in the usual manner largely among country boys, and being an ambitious youth, and always determined to learn a trade, he left his fathers' home at the age of seventeen, with the intention of seeking his fortune. He was the only one of the four boys who wished to learn a trade or later did so. The young man was slightly acquainted with the family of Benjamin Brightman, of New Bedford, Mass., and he first made his way to that place in search of employment and a trade. New Bedford being then, as it is now, a center of various seafaring interests, it was quite easy for him to secure a position as ship carpenter's apprentice in the employ of Mr. Brightman. After remaining at New Bedford for about a year, becoming somewhat dissatisfied with conditions, he removed to Providence, where a cousin, by marriage, one Israel Newman, a contractor and builder, offered him a position as apprentice to learn the regular carpenter trade. He served out his full time as an apprentice and continued to follow the trade of carpenter as a journeyman for several years, as it was his wish to develop his knowledge of, and his skill, in technical lines and mechanical work. With the same end in view, he later secured a position in the flour mill of Knight, Cutler & Company, of Providence, as a specialist on wood and machinery, and he continued with this company until October 19, 1872. Unfortunately, Mr. Lansing was not in very robust health from over-application, and it became necessary for him to give up his position on the above date, much against the wishes of his employers, the senior of whom, Mr. Dexter Knight, gave him a splendid letter of recommendation which he still retains and values highly. Although never intending to follow a mechanical career, Mr. Lansing always believed that it would be of value to him, in his subsequent life, and it was this which impelled him to persevere so long in this kind of work. Upon recovering from his serious illness, Mr. Lansing accepted an offer from his brother, Willard U. Lansing, of the firm of Angell & Lansing, lumber dealers, of Providence, to take an office position with that concern, they offering him a weekly wage of only twelve dollars, which amount was about one-half of what he had formerly received from Knight, Cutler & Company, as a mechanic. He was impressed, however, and believed that he would find in the lumber business a line in which he could succeed, his trade being so directly related to the same, and he willingly began at this low salary as it offered him the opportunity for advancement. As his health returned, Mr. Angell, of the firm, offered him an advanced position as salesman in the yard, which he gladly assumed, and from the first, because in part of the kind words said to his encouragement, he seemed to have found his real place for advancement in the business world, his

sales soon aggregating nearly eighty per cent. of all made in their extensive business.

After a time his ambitions were such as to lead him to sever his pleasant relations with this firm to engage in a wholesale commission business on his own account, which continued for several months with fair success. Then the firm of C. H. and F. F. Carpenter offered him inducements so favorable that he closed up his then business and accepted the management of one of their yards, located at 32 Branch avenue, in Providence, which had been opened about one year previously and had not yet proven a paying investment. By hard work, early and late, as his motto, he soon built up a remunerative and paying business. In April, 1885, he formed a partnership, with the junior member of the firm, F. F. Carpenter, which continued until November 5, 1887, when it was mutually dissolved, conditional that he continue to operate the business, which he finally agreed to do. Mr. Lansing overcame many difficulties during this period of time, and it was due entirely to his own initiative and his intelligent handling of the situation that the foundation of the present large business was built up and increased many hundred-fold in the course of the intervening years. Wishing to continue the enterprise under his own name, he finally purchased Mr. Carpenter's interest in the same in 1887 and admitted his son, Willard L. Lansing, as an equal partner with himself. The firm then became known as George D. Lansing & Son and continued under that title until November 21, 1908, when the present name of Lansing Lumber Company was substituted, with George D. Lansing as president and Willard I. Lansing as secretary and treasurer. Since the year 1897 the business has had a successful and continuous growth and the firm has handled all grades and kinds of lumber, doing both a wholesale and retail business. In addition to this, it has also controlled and sold large quantities of Portland cement, nails and builders' materials generally. In the year 1913 a handsome new office and storage building was erected at No. 824 North Main street, Providence, for the use of the concern, and it is here that it now has its headquarters. In recent years Mr. Lansing has relinquished very largely the active management of the concern to his son, Willard I. Lansing, who has in the past twenty-one years of association with his father mastered every phase of the lumber industry and is known as one of the foremost lumbermen in the State of Rhode Island.

A man of quiet and retiring disposition, Mr. Lansing has found little time to devote to public affairs, yet he has not been able wholly to keep aloof from political life and has served in the Second Ward, where he has lived for more than forty years, in the City Council during the years 1889-1892, and in the Board of Aldermen, during the years 1893-1896. During these years he served on important committees and installed the first "Police Signal System" placed in the streets of Providence. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and is regarded as one of the reliables of the party in his ward. Mr. Lansing is active in

the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of What Cheer Lodge, No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a past master; the Masonic Veteran Association; Providence Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; Providence Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; St. John's Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; and the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, thirty-second degree. He is a member of Eagle Lodge, No. 2, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand, and of the Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the State of Rhode Island, of which he is a past grand master. In his religious belief Mr. Lansing is a Methodist and attends the Mathewson Street Methodist Episcopal Church of this city.

George Dow Lansing was united in marriage on Christmas Day, 1865, with Elizabeth Davis, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Davis, who were natives of England, came to this country, and settled in Providence in about the year 1846. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lansing, as follows: Willard Irving, born Nov. 22, 1868, and Charles Wesley, born Jan. 13, 1872. Both attended the public grammar and high schools of Providence. The eldest son, Willard Irving, became associated with his father, as an equal partner in his business in the year 1897, and married Rillie Augusta Eager on December 13, 1894, who has borne him one son, George Dow Lansing, 2d, born Dec. 12, 1895.

Mr. Lansing is a man of strong domestic instincts, of a quiet and unassuming nature and exceedingly kind and generous impulses. In his seventy-sixth year, he has passed man's allotted time of three score years and ten and is still the possessor of a fine physique and strong constitution. It is with keen comfort and satisfaction that he can and does look back upon and review an active, successful and honorable business life of more than fifty years, and no man deserves better than he the typically American epithet, a "Self Made Man."

BENJAMIN THOMAS PECK, a successful merchant and business man of Providence, R. I., where he is engaged in business as a jobber in plumbers' and steam and gas fitters' supplies, is a native of this city and a member of a very old and distinguished New England family, the members of which for many generations have been prominently associated with the towns of Barrington, Bristol, Swansea, Warren and old Rehoboth in this State. He is a descendant of Joseph Peck, the founder of the line in this country, and through him of an ancient English house. Joseph Peck, himself of Suffolkshire, was a descendant in the twenty-first generation from John Peck, of Belton, Yorkshire, in which part of England the family first appears.

(I) Joseph Peck, son of Robert Peck, of Beccles, Suffolkshire, England, was baptized at that place, April 30, 1587. He was one of those who fled from religious persecution in England, and in 1638 came from Hingham, Norfolkshire, where he was then resid-

ing, to the New England Colonies. He landed at Ipswich, but went to Hingham to make his home in the New World. He later lived at several different towns and finally at Seekonk, where he was one of the original purchasers of the tract of land from the Indians that afterwards became Rehoboth. His death occurred December 23, 1663. Joseph Peck married, in England, Rebecca Clark, and they were the parents of the following children: Anna, baptized July 27, 1616; Rebecca, May 25, 1620; Joseph, Aug. 23, 1623; John, mentioned below; Nicholas, April 9, 1630, all baptized at Hingham, England; Samuel, baptized at Hingham, Mass., Feb. 3, 1638-39; Nathaniel, Oct. 31, 1641; and Israel, March 4, 1644.

(II) John Peck, son of Joseph and Rebecca (Clark) Peck, was born in England, and baptized about 1626. He came to New England with his parents in 1638, when about eleven years of age, settled first at Hingham, Mass., and finally made his home at Luther's Corners near Seekonk and Rehoboth. He became prominent in the affairs of the colony and represented his town in the General Court of Massachusetts. His death occurred in 1713. John Peck was married three times and was the father of the following children: Elizabeth, born Nov. 27, 1657; Esther, Jan. 7, 1659; Anne, Oct. 6, 1661; John, Oct. 7, 1664; Elizabeth, Nov. 11, 1669; Dorothy, June 28, 1671; Rebecca, April 8, 1674; Anne, July 17, 1677; Nathan, mentioned below; Abigail, March 16, 1682.

(III) Nathan Peck, son of John Peck, was born July 6, 1680, and is believed to have settled on lands given him by his father, where his death occurred April 12, 1734. He married, June 11, 1719, Patience Carpenter, and they were the parents of the following children: Jonathan, born Oct. 5, 1721; Nathan, Dec. 31, 1723; Charles, mentioned below; Elizabeth, Aug. 6, 1726; Patience, Jan. 5, 1727-28; and Ann, July 30, 1732.

(IV) Charles Peck, son of Nathan and Patience (Carpenter) Peck, was born January 5, 1725. He resided on what has since been known as the Sweeting farm, where his death occurred April 15, 1799. He married (first) December 7, 1749, Rachel Sweeting, whose death occurred February 20, 1774, and he married (second) Lydia Fry. Mr. Peck was the father of the following children: Abigail, born April 29, 1751; Susannah, Nov. 5, 1752; Charles, Feb. 17, 1755; Rachel, Aug. 15, 1757; John, Feb. 19, 1760; Thomas, mentioned below; Sarah, Nov. 7, 1764; James, March 5, 1767; Peter, June 15, 1769; Lucy, Nov. 8, 1771; Lydia, May 8, 1775; Stephen, Sept. 18, 1776; Asa, Feb. 13, 1780; and Mary, June 18, 1782.

(V) Thomas Peck, son of Charles and Rachel (Sweeting) Peck, was born July 11, 1762, and made his home at Seekonk, upon what afterwards became the Levi Fuller farm. He married, May 7, 1789, Rebecca Chafee, daughter of Nathaniel Chafee, of Seekonk, and they were the parents of the following children: Huldah, born July 5, 1791; James, Nov. 9, 1792; Thomas, mentioned below; Rebecca, Jan. 15, 1796; Susannah, Sept. 20, 1797; Asa, Feb. 6, 1799; Ruth, Dec. 25, 1800; Nancy A., May 1, 1802; Daniel, November 11, 1803; Mary Ann, Nov. 28, 1804; Han-

nah C., Dec. 20, 1806; Charlotte, July 31, 1810; and Darius, June 19, 1812.

(VI) Thomas (2) Peck, son of Thomas (1) and Rebecca (Chafee) Peck, was born September 2, 1794. After his marriage he settled at Swansea, Mass., where he became a wealthy farmer, and prominent in the community. He married, March 24, 1825, Elmira Cole, a daughter of Aaron Cole, of Swansea, and they were the parents of the following children: William H., born Dec. 29, 1825; Elizabeth B., Dec. 29, 1827, and became the wife of William Sherman; James C., Dec. 29, 1829; and Benjamin T., mentioned below.

(VII) Benjamin T. Peck, son of Thomas (2) and Elmira (Cole) Peck, and father of Benjamin Thomas Peck, of this sketch, was born June 22, 1832. He made his home for a time at Assonet, Mass., and later at Providence, R. I., where his death occurred October 23, 1891. He married Louisa J. Davis, and they were the parents of the following children: Louisa Adelaide, born April 12, 1860; Jennie; Benjamin Thomas, mentioned below; William Taylor, born Dec. 19, 1872.

(VIII) Benjamin Thomas Peck, son of Benjamin T. and Louisa J. (Davis) Peck, was born December 19, 1872, in Providence, and there passed his childhood and early youth. As a lad he attended the local public schools, graduating from Point Street Grammar School. He began his business career in the capacity of clerk for Warren & Wood, of Providence, remaining there twelve years. He then was traveling salesman for one year, but in 1902, realizing an ambition that he had long felt to be independent, he began his present business, in association with a Mr. Cranston, the firm name being Cranston & Peck. The concern met with success from the outset and shortly after Mr. Peck bought his partner's interest, since which time he has conducted the establishment alone. He now does a large business as jobber in plumbers' and steam and gas fitters' supplies, with a large store situated at No. 249 to 255 Eddy street, Providence. It has been due exclusively to his own efforts that this business has grown to its present great proportions, and he is looked upon by his associates and fellow-citizens as a most capable business man and substantial merchant. He is a member of the Men's Club of the Church of the Transfiguration. He was formerly a member of the Central Baptist Church, but upon moving to Edgewood joined the Edgewood Congregational Church. Mr. Peck is a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 9, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons; Providence Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; Providence Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; St. John's Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Providence Temple, and the Rhode Island Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, and has taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry. He is also a member of the Central Club, Congregational Club, Chamber of Commerce, and Noon-Day Club of Providence. In politics Mr. Peck is a Republican, but has not taken any very active part in public affairs here, being too much occupied with his private business interests.

Benjamin Thomas Peck was united in marriage, June 2, 1896, with Elsie G. Drew, a member of the

old Hopkins family, which is mentioned at length hereafter. One child has been born of this union, Benjamin Thomas, Jr., Jan. 31, 1898; he was educated in the Cranston public schools, and is now associated with his father in the latter's business; married, Feb. 15, 1919, Dorothy Hicks Stone, daughter of William Darling and Clara (Hicks) Stone, well-known residents of Providence.

(The Hopkins Family).

Mrs. Peck, as above mentioned, is a descendant of the old Hopkins family, which is believed to have originated with William and Hannah (Goff) Hopkins, residents of Roxbury, Mass. William Hopkins married for his second wife Martha, a daughter of the notable Theophilus Whalley, who is related to Oliver Cromwell, and was one of the judges who condemned Charles I. to death. With the return to power of the Stewarts, he and his associates fled the country for their lives, and Theophilus Whalley settled at Narragansett, where he was well-known. It is not absolutely certain that Joseph Hopkins, the ancestor of Mrs. Peck, is descended from this William Hopkins, but the evidence is over-whelmingly strong in favor of that supposition.

(I) Joseph Hopkins resided at Kings Town, R. I., and was a prominent member of the community there. It is not known whom he married, but one of his children was Samuel, mentioned below.

(II) Samuel Hopkins, second son of Joseph Hopkins, was born January 6, 1702-04 at Kings Town, R. I. He made his home on Hopkins Hill, where he was actively engaged in farming most of his life. He was also conspicuous in the public affairs of the community and held a number of important offices, including that of judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Judge Hopkins married, April 23, 1729-30, Honor Brown, daughter of Alexander and Honor Brown, of North Kingston, and granddaughter of Beriah and Abigail (Phenix) Brown, and Alexander and Elizabeth (Wightman) Huling, people of wealth and prominence in the region. They were the parents of a number of children, among whom was Samuel (2), mentioned below.

(III) Samuel (2) Hopkins, son of Judge Samuel (1) and Honor (Brown) Hopkins, was born October 15, 1734, and made his home at West Greenwich, which he represented in the General Assembly.

(IV) Rufus Hopkins, son of Samuel (2) Hopkins, was born in 1773. He was one of the pioneer manufacturers of cotton goods in this part of Rhode Island and operated a mill in the town of Exeter for many years. Later he removed to Coventry, where his death occurred at a great age. He married Amey Shippee, and they were the parents of nine children, as follows: Phebe, Layton, Halsey, David, mentioned below; Elizabeth, Mercy, Samuel, Cynthia, and Polly.

(V) David Hopkins, son of Rufus and Amey (Shippee) Hopkins, was born February 10, 1797, at Exeter, R. I. After spending his childhood on his father's farm, he was employed at the age of fifteen years in a cotton factory, which his father had just purchased in the northeastern part of the town of Exeter. In

1818 he removed to Nooseneck Hill, and there engaged in business on his own account as a manufacturer of cotton yarn. He was highly successful in this line, which he continued to follow during practically his entire life. As a young man he kept entirely out of politics, but later became quite a prominent figure on the Republican side in this region. His death occurred at his home on New Fenner street, Cranston, to which he had removed some years previously, March 17, 1881, and he was buried in the family cemetery at Nooseneck Valley. He married, August 11, 1818, Sarah Franklin, daughter of Joshua and Laurana (Allen) Franklin, and they were the parents of the following children: Julia A., who became the wife of Robert K. Sunderland, and died at West Greenwich; Caroline W., who became the wife of William S. Harris, of Rhode Island; Lyman Rhodes, mentioned below; Marcy M., who became the wife of Charles Tripp, and died at Providence; Edwin W.; and Mary M., who became the wife of the Hon. Ezra K. Parker, of Providence.

(VI) Lyman Rhodes Hopkins, son of David and Sarah (Franklin) Hopkins, was born April 2, 1824, at West Greenwich. His education was obtained during the winter months at the public schools of his native region, and also by dint of independent study, which he pursued with the most commendable ambition in spite of the fact that he was working hard in another occupation. During the spare hours from his school work, he was employed by his father in the latter's cotton mill until he was sixteen years of age, when he accepted a position as clerk in a store belonging to his brother-in-law, beginning this work at a salary of one dollar per week. At the age of twenty, Mr. Hopkins engaged in business on his own account, erecting a small cotton mill at Robin Hollow, R. I., which he operated for five or six years with a considerable degree of success. He met with a great disaster in the failure of the New York house, which had consumed the entire production of his mill. In spite of this blow, however, he persevered in his business and having gained the entire confidence of his fellow-citizens, and others with whom he had come in contact, he gradually built up a new market. In the year 1858 he determined to visit New York City, and engage in mercantile and manufacturing activities there. Accordingly, he went to that metropolis and opened a store at No. 46 Beekman street, and at the same time continued to manufacture cotton twine and wicking in Rhode Island. With his plant in New England he supplied his store in the city as well as several other consumers, and prospered to such an extent that in 1865 he was enabled to purchase an interest in the Merrick Thread Company. Not long after he became president of this concern and continued in that position for a quarter of a century, until the concern was absorbed by the American Thread Company. At that time Mr. Hopkins was elected president of the new great concern, being thus the first president of the largest industrial organization of its kind in the United States. Mr. Hopkins did much toward getting the company into working order, and it was principally through his efforts that

it has built up its great prosperity. He retired from his office in 1902. Mr. Hopkins was an intense lover of outdoor life, especially of such a kind as to combine quiet thought and meditation with gentle exercise, such as hunting, fishing or tramping the woods. He owned a charming cottage at Lake View, Me., built by himself, deep in the woods, where, however, he afterwards erected a factory for the manufacture of spools, the material being furnished by the countless birch trees to be found in the region. At this place it was that he found his rest and recreation from the cares and efforts of business life. Lyman Rhodes Hopkins married (first) when but twenty years of age, Eunice Gardner, who bore him three children, as follows: Charles, who died in early youth; Mary L., mentioned below; George L. Mr. Hopkins married (second) Rosalie Merceine Gilmore, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

(VII) Mary L. Hopkins, daughter of Lyman Rhodes and Eunice (Gardner) Hopkins, was born in 1845 at West Greenwich. She married Bryant Drew, and they were the parents of one daughter, Elsie G. Drew, who became the wife of Benjamin Thomas Peck, as stated above.

ARTHUR WELLINGTON DENNIS, president of the International Braid Company, and half a century a notable figure in the cotton manufacturing industries of Rhode Island, was born in Providence, April 11, 1846, son of Captain John Robinson and Hope Ann (Rhodes) Dennis, and a descendant of Captain John Dennis, privateer and captain of several vessels out of Newport (1745-1756).

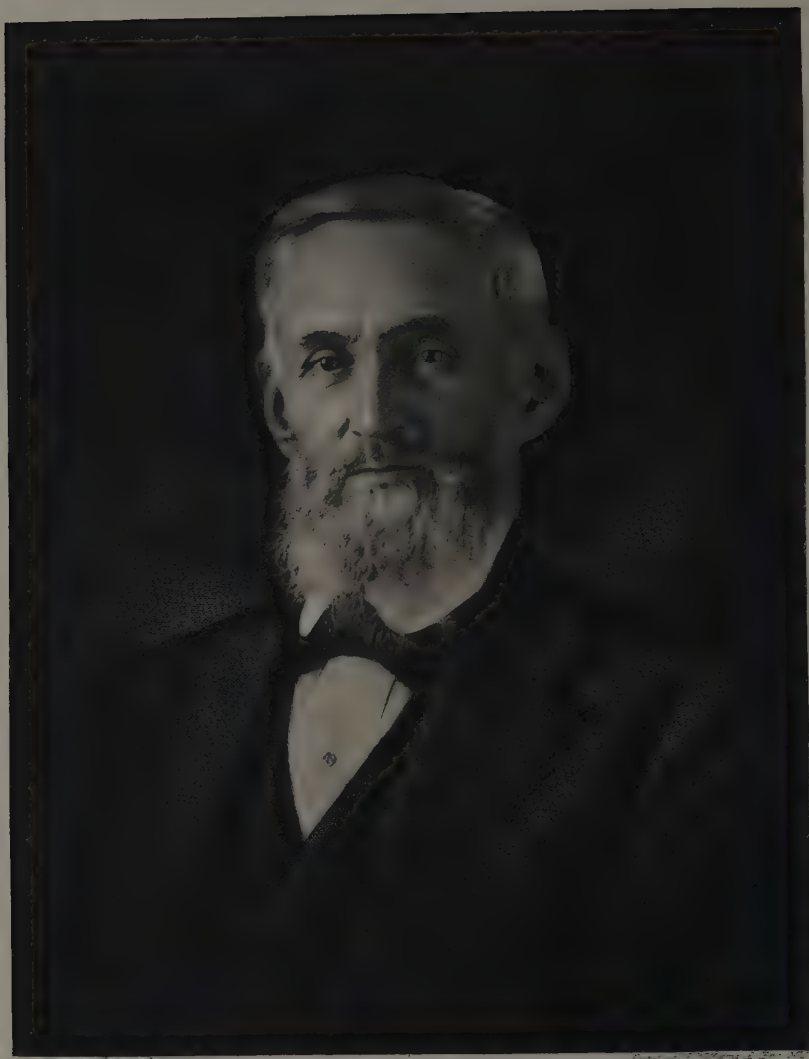
John Dennis, the immigrant, came to the American Colonies from England and became a large land owner in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He was the son of Arthur Dennis, an English gentleman, and sergemaker of Minehead, England. The family has held a prominent position among New England families of early Colonial date since the middle of the seventeenth century.

Captain John Robinson Dennis, father of Arthur Wellington Dennis, was born at Somerset, Mass., January 9, 1800, son of Arthur and Elizabeth (Robinson) Dennis, of Swansea. For about forty years he followed the sea, during half of this period commanding vessels plying between Providence and New York. He married, at Pawtucket, March 4, 1804, Hope Ann Rhodes, daughter of Captain Charles Rhodes, of the merchant marine service, who was captured with his vessel near Honduras by a British cruiser during the War of 1812, and subjected to great loss and privation.

Arthur W. Dennis was educated in the public schools of Providence, and was graduated from the Providence High School. During the year of 1863-64, he was a clerk in the office of the United States provost Marshal, in Salem, Ore., returning to Providence in 1865. From that year he was in the clerical service of J. L. Aldrich, cotton merchants. From 1884 to 1893 he was agent for the firm of Woodward & Stillman of New York. In 1893 he founded and was elected treasurer of the Elmwood Mills, manufacturers of shoe laces, and held that responsible position until



Arthur W. Dennis



Edwin A. Briggs

1912, when he was elected president of the International Braid Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, with a capital of \$1,648,000, for the manufacture of boot, shoe and corset lacings, and narrow goods for different purposes. Mr. Dennis is also a director of the Lawton Spinning Company, and a director of the National Exchange Bank of Providence, R. I. He has maintained the International Braid Company with its varied interests in a most prosperous state, and occupies a leading position among business leaders in Rhode Island.

Mr. Dennis is a veteran of the First Light Infantry Regiment; member of the Rhode Island Society of Sons of the American Revolution, of which he was president; was governor of the Rhode Island Society of Colonial Wars; is a vice-president of the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; past master of What Cheer Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Providence chapter, Royal Arch Masons; past eminent commander of Calvary Commandery, Knights Templar. His clubs are the Pomham and West Side. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Dennis has been active in public life in Providence for many years. During the year 1888-89 he was president of the Providence Common Council; in 1900 he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen; in 1906, Speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives; and in 1909, Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island. Mr. Dennis has long been interested in historical research, and has a valuable collection of early Colonial relics and furniture.

On September 26, 1866, Mr. Dennis married, in Providence, Anne Isabel Smith, daughter of Simri and Sarah (Fuller) Smith. They are the parents of a daughter, Hope Ann, and a son, John Rhodes. Mrs. Dennis died on August 7, 1918.

ROLAND HUNNEWELL BALLOU—Ninth in the Ballou line of descent beginning with Maturin Ballou, who was in Providence as early as 1640, Roland H. Ballou, treasurer of the Manhassett Auto Tire Fabrics Company, and treasurer of Mt. Hope Spinning Company of Warren, R. I., carries responsibilities which mark him as of the same high order of ability that distinguished his honored father, Henry Latimer Ballou, an eminent citizen and active business man of Woonsocket, R. I., until his death. Through the maternal line he traces to Walter Cook, of Weymouth, Mass., 1643, his mother, Susan A. (Cook) Ballou, being of the seventh American generation, daughter of Willis and Cyrena (Thayer) Cook, of Woonsocket, R. I. Roland H. Ballou is a grandson of Latimer Whipple Ballou, banker and Congressman, of Woonsocket, R. I.; son of Levi (2) Ballou, a wealthy farmer of Cumberland, R. I.; son of Levi (1) Ballou, a Revolutionary patriot, substantial citizen of Cumberland; son of Ezekiel Ballou; son of Obadiah Ballou, son of James Ballou, son of Maturin Ballou, the founder.

Henry Latimer Ballou was born at Cambridge, Mass., October 14, 1841, and died at Woonsocket, R. I.,

May 22, 1889. After completing his education, he entered business life in 1861, serving the Woonsocket Institution for Savings and later the Woonsocket National Bank as bookkeeper, assistant cashier and assistant treasurer. During his father's Congressional term—six years—the son acted as cashier and treasurer of the two institutions, Mr. Ballou, Sr., being the regularly elected incumbent. Henry L. Ballou was also identified with several local business corporations of importance, was treasurer of the school district and of the Woonsocket Hospital Corporation. He was an able business man, and to his enterprise and public spirit Woonsocket owes a great deal. He married, October 6, 1868, Susan A. Cook, a lady of forceful character and culture, who survives him. She is deeply interested in philanthropy; is an ex-regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and active in church work. Mr. and Mrs. Ballou were the parents of two sons and a daughter: Latimer Willis, Marie Louise, and Roland H.

Roland H. Ballou, youngest son of Henry L. and Susan A. (Cook) Ballou, was born in Woonsocket, R. I., December 7, 1881, there passed the grades, entered high school, and in 1899 was graduated. He then pursued full courses at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, receiving his degree B. S. with the graduating class of 1904. He at once entered business life, and as "Tech" graduates are highly regarded by corporations, he secured a most satisfactory engagement with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company at Providence, which continued for two years. The next three years were spent with the Woonsocket Machine & Press Company, his position with that corporation being surrendered to accept election to the office of treasurer of the Manhassett Auto Tire Fabrics Company of Putnam, Conn., with offices in Providence, R. I., a post he ably fills, his office No. 1406 Turk's Head building. Mr. Ballou is a Republican in politics, and in religion a Universalist. He is a member of the following clubs: Cumberland, Wampanoisset, University of Providence, Turk's Head, Noon-Day of Providence, Rhode Island Country, Braeburn Country, Arkwright, Rubber Club of America, City Club of New York, Old Colony Club, and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Mr. Ballou married, June 20, 1912, Janet Milne, daughter of Joseph D. and Georgie (Wright) Milne, of Fall River, and granddaughter of John C. Milne. Children: Richard Milne, born September 20, 1913; John Milne, born June 19, 1917.

EDWIN ALLEN BRIGGS—The late Edwin Allen Briggs, whose death occurred in the city of Providence, R. I., on August 29, 1912, was for several decades one of the foremost wholesale and retail fruit dealers of the city, and one of its largest real estate owners.

Briggs Arms—Argent three escutcheons gules, each charged with a bend of the field.

Crest—An arm vambraced and hand holding a bow and arrow proper.

Edwin Allen Briggs was born in the town of Knightsville, Cranston, R. I., March 1, 1831, the son

of Alfred and Candace Allen (King) Briggs. His father, Major Alfred Briggs, also a native of Cranston, was born December 31, 1795, and died July 4, 1868. Early in life he engaged in the trade of blacksmith and wheelwright, which he followed successfully until his death. He was also prominent in military affairs in Cranston, and rose to the rank of major in the local militia. Alfred Briggs married Candace Allen King, daughter of Joseph and Alice (Mathewson) King, who was born August 25, 1798, and died August 8, 1888, descendant of many notable early Rhode Island families. They were the parents of the following children: Andrew, Albert K., Henry Lyman, Jeremiah M., William P., Edwin Allen, mentioned below; Alfred H.

Edwin Allen Briggs was educated in the public schools of Providence, at one period attending the evening schools. He later became a student at the Fruit Hill Academy. Choosing a business rather than a professional career, he immediately entered business life, and secured his first employment at the age of seventeen years in a bakery in Providence. Sometime afterward he entered the employ of the Worcester Railroad as a fireman, having learned the trade of engineer. At a still later period he followed the footsteps of so many men of the time and turned to the West for fortune and opportunity. After working in a Californian mine for three years and nine months, during which time he alternately lost and made money, he returned to the East, having met with a considerable degree of success, and settled in Providence, where he established himself in the fruit business. In conjunction with this early enterprise, which he worked literally night and day to place on a sound paying basis, he engaged in the wrecking business, taking down old buildings in Providence. The first of these was the building which stood on the site of the present Butler Exchange block on Westminster street. He removed others from Exchange place, where the fire station is now located, and from the site of the Rhode Island State Normal School. Mr. Briggs was an indefatigable worker, and through dint of hard work made a success of the first fruit store which he had established on the corner of Weybosset and Dorrance streets. He later established another store, which was also highly successful. During the early years of his struggle to succeed in business he gave his time and attention to practically any honest employment of which he was capable, and at one time planted and tended sixteen gardens in the city, in addition to running his business. The enterprises which he had started on so small a scale gradually developed into the largest of their kind in the city of Providence. He retired from business several years prior to his death, and devoted his time until his demise to the supervision of his extensive real estate interests. He was well known in the business world of the city, highly respected for the fairness of his dealings and universally recognized as a man of fine organizing and executive ability, whose judgment in matters of business might be readily accepted and followed. Fruit raising was his avocation, and to it he gave much of the time which he could spare

from his business affairs. He took many prizes at State fairs, and from the Rhode Island Horticultural Society, of which he was a life member; pears, peaches and grapes were his specialties.

Mr. Briggs was the owner of a very large amount of valuable real estate in the business and residential districts of Providence, much of which he had accumulated gradually through shrewd investments. His great success in the business world is the more noteworthy because it was so essentially self-made, the result of his own untiring perseverance. He was representative of that type of man which we think of as the true New Englander, honest in every detail of his life, just and fair as his forefathers who fought for liberty, independent, a fighter whom the hardest of adversity could not turn aside from an object undertaken. He was a man of simple, democratic tastes, widely read, keenly alive to national and civic issues. He found his greatest pleasure in his home. Mr. Briggs was a member of the South Baptists. His political affiliation was with the Republican party.

Edwin Allen Briggs married (first) Sarah M. Fennner. He married (second) Ada Maria Grafton, who was born April 4, 1854, daughter of Joseph J. D. and Harriet Elizabeth (Campbell) Grafton, and a descendant of an ancient English family of noble lineage. The children of Edwin Allen and Ada Maria (Grafton) Briggs were: 1. Andrew Grafton, born Oct. 31, 1883; an engineer. 2. Everett Allen, was born May 2, 1885; is engaged in business as a dyer, and is at present filling government contracts; married Susan Hammond Barney, and resides in Holyoke, Mass. 3. Fannie Campbell, born October 21, 1886. Mrs. Briggs survives her husband and resides with her daughter, Fannie Campbell Briggs, at No. 857 Eddy street, Providence.

AUSTIN B. RANKIN—From youth until 1915, Mr. Rankin was engaged entirely in mercantile business, working his way upward from clerk to proprietor of a large wholesale meat and provision business. In 1915 he enlarged his line of operation to include banking, and is now the honored president of the National Union Bank of Woonsocket. His life has been an active, busy one, although ample in its rewards, all richly-deserved.

Mr. Rankin is a grandson of Lieutenant John Rankin, of Amherst, Mass., and a son of Ansel and Vienna (Hall) Rankin, of Pelham, Mass. Ansel Rankin was born in Pelham, May 9, 1807, and died in 1884. He was rated one of the best stone masons in his county, but later in life he became a farmer, substantial and influential, serving as assessor, selectman, and member of the school board. His widow survived him until 1893. Ansel and Vienna Rankin were the parents of: Augusta A., John H., Julia Vienna, and Austin B. Rankin.

Austin B. Rankin was born at the home farm in Pelham, Mass., May 11, 1851, and educated in the public schools, finishing his studies at Power's Institute. In early manhood he engaged in mercantile life, first as clerk and assistant, becoming well-known and highly-regarded in business circles. For six years he



Geo Rouse

was manager of the largest dry goods store in Burlington, Vt., but his health broke and he was compelled to resign his position. Later he came to Rhode Island, and at Blackstone established a wholesale meat and provision business. Later he extended the same business to Woonsocket, which city Mr. Rankin makes his home. Blackstone was for years Mr. Rankin's headquarters and home, but with the growth of the Woonsocket branch that city became the principal seat of his large and important business activities. In 1915 he was elected president of the National Union Bank of Woonsocket; is a director of the Woonsocket Trust Company; and for a number of years was a director of the Woonsocket Gas Company. He is a member of the Masonic order, and a past master of Blackstone River Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. In political faith he is a Republican and an active and influential member of the Woonsocket Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Rankin married, August 4, 1888, Bertha Miller, and they are the parents of a son, Carl A., a lieutenant in the United States Aviation Corps, and assistant flying manager of Kelley Field at San Antonio, Tex., and of two daughters, Gladys and Julia.

GEORGE WILLIAM ROWSE—No list of Pawtucket's notably successful business men would be complete without mention of George William Rowse, who came to that city a young man, rich in determination to succeed, but with little else in the way of capital save a clear head, a stout heart, and a strong body. The possession of these attributes, reinforced by hard work and clear vision, proved sufficient, and a prosperous business rewarded his efforts. George W. Rowse was born in Enosburg, Vt., October 14, 1856, son of George Henry and Mary (Domina) Rowse, both also born in Vermont, where most of their lives were spent. George H. Rowse, a farmer, left Vermont and came to Pawtucket, R. I., in 1872, remaining until 1875, then returned to Enosburg, Vt., where he died, March 3, 1903, his widow then making her home with her son, George W., in Pawtucket, until her death, three years after coming to that city. Mr. and Mrs. Rowse are buried in the cemetery at Enosburg, Vt. The son, George W., was educated in the public schools of Enosburg, but at the age of sixteen, in 1872, came with his father and mother to Pawtucket, R. I. When they returned to Enosburg, in 1875, he did not go with them, but remained in Pawtucket, later married, and made that city his home without interruption, until 1883. His first position was with Greene & Daniels, employed in the dyeing department. Later he entered the personal service of Benjamin Greene, then was employed in a flouring mill for a few years. In 1883, he returned to the old Vermont home, remaining in Enosburg two years before coming again to Pawtucket. He was thirty years of age when, in 1886, he opened a small store in Pawtucket for the retailing of butter, cheese, and eggs, shipped to him from Vermont creameries, under an arrangement previously entered into with some large creamery men of Vermont. Soon he began

manufacturing butter on the premises, in a small way, to be sure, but demonstrating that it was both feasible and profitable to establish a modern creamery in Rhode Island. This was a business which had been entirely overlooked by the dairy interests of the State, and dates its birth from this small beginning made by Mr. Rowse. For a time he allowed Vermont creameries to supply him with the greater part of the dairy products he retailed, but when the volume of trade grew so large he was encouraged to look for the manufacturer's profit as well as the retailer's. In 1903, he organized the Crystal Falls Creamery Company, at Montgomery, Vt.; it was not practical to establish in Rhode Island, as the local dairies could not furnish milk enough to meet his demands, and similar reasons. Pawtucket, as a retailing outlet, was most satisfactory, and at once the store facilities were enlarged and improved, but the rush of products from the Vermont creamery and the large retail demand at the store called for more room to meet this demand caused by the high standard of excellence he had established for all goods stamped Crystal Falls Creamery. Mr. Rowse, in 1909, erected a large modern building at the corner of Cottage street and Mendon avenue, in which the business could be conducted on a much larger scale.

At about the time, 1909, the high pressure, under which he had been working, began to tell upon his health, and he found it impossible to devote himself to the business with the same untiring energy which had characterized his activities for a quarter of a century. It was his ambition to remain for a full thirty years the active head of the business he had built up to such a high degree of development, but this was not to be, and a gradual failing of his powers continued for four years, until finally, on November 17, 1913, he passed away, falling short of his ambition by one year, his connection with the business, covering a period of twenty-nine years.

The founding and developing of a successful business was but a part of the life work of Mr. Rowse. He possessed an acute, inventive mind, and the ideas thereof were utilized for the good of his fellowmen. He invented, and in 1900 patented his first automatic machine for vending toilet paper, an invention he placed upon the market through the medium of the American Vending Machine Company, which he organized, and of which he was president until his death. These vending machines were manufactured, and are still made in the Rowse Building, Pawtucket, the machines being widely used, the company a very prosperous one. The American Vending Machine Company and the American Coin Lock Company, are now conducted under the same management.

In his later years, when business cares grew heavy, and assistant managers were needed, Mr. Rowse called his sons into the business, all having been helpers from their early business days. They were a mighty factor in the success of the enterprise conducted, and during the last four years of the founder's life, they bore the entire burden of management, then succeeded him as owners and managers. The business had been continued along the lines laid down by George William Rowse, until 1915, when the Crystal Falls Creamery

of Montgomery, Vt., was merged with the other creameries into a new corporation, The Maple Hills Creamery Company, Incorporated. The Rowse brothers conducted the new company for one year, then sold their interest, and are no longer concerned in the manufacturing of the goods they handle. The Vermont Creamery Company, however, was incorporated in May 25, 1918, the officers of which all are sons of George W. Rowse. The retail business is still continued, the source of supply since 1916 having been obtained from the consolidated creameries whose facilities for manufacturing and shipping resulted in lower manufacturing cost. Mr. Rowse was a director of the American Coin Lock Company; was a charter member and an organizer of Pawtucket Chapter, New England Order of Protection; also of the local camp, Modern Woodmen of America; was a deacon of Pleasant View Baptist Church for thirty-five years; and in politics was an ardent Republican.

George W. Rowse married, October 21, 1874, Malvina Deyo, born in Enosburg, Vt., March 7, 1859, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Riley) Deyo, her parents also of Vermont birth, the father of Montgomery, the mother of Troy, both of whom died when their daughter was very young. Mrs. Rowse survives her husband, and resides at her home, No. 456 Cottage street, Pawtucket. Mr. Rowse is at rest in Oak Grove Cemetery, Pawtucket. They were the parents of eight children:

1. Lottie J., who was born December 16, 1876, married Samuel S. Michaud, director of the Vermont Creamery Company, Incorporated, active in the accounting department, and a salesman of the company's products. Mr. and Mrs. Michaud are the parents of a son, Leroy Rowse, formerly a bookkeeper in the employ of the American Coin Lock Company, and now (1919) a radio operator in the United States Navy.

2. Herbert D. was born February 1, 1878, and attended the Pawtucket grade schools. He then became his father's assistant, so continuing until the connection was dissolved by the father's death. He then became manager of the creamery, and is now president and manager of the Vermont Creamery Company, Incorporated, and a director of the American Vending Machine Company. He is a member of Northcott Camp, No. 7629, Modern Woodmen of America, and in political faith is a Republican. He married Marian Haworth, daughter of William Henry and Mary (Sharrocks) Haworth, her father a prominent contractor of Pawtucket, her mother deceased. Herbert D. and Marian Rowse are the parents of a son, Raymond, and a daughter, Ruth.

3. George William was born September 14, 1880, and after completing grade schools, spent one year in high school prior to a short course in dairying at New Hampshire Agricultural College, at Durham. He then became manager of the plant of the Crystal Falls Creamery, at Montgomery, Vt., so continuing until 1913, when he was elected secretary of the company. He remained in the dual capacity of secretary and manager until the union in 1915, which continued for one year, he being secretary of the merged interests. Soon afterward, disposing of his interest, he joined his brothers in the ownership and management of the

Vermont Creamery Company of which he is secretary. He is a member of Missisquoi Lodge, No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons, of Richford, Vt. His political faith is Republican. George W. Rowse married Daisy B. Baker, daughter of H. A. and Clara (Bombard) Baker, of Montgomery, Vt. They are the parents of a son, Carl Baker, and a daughter, Evelyn Malvina. During the Spanish American War in May, 1898, George W. Rowse enlisted in the First Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged March 30, 1899.

4. Frank J., was born July 20, 1882, and after courses in Pawtucket public schools completed a course in mechanical drawing in Pawtucket, R. I. He inherited his father's inventive genius and became his assistant in the mechanical work which was carried on in the intervals of the business in which both were engaged. The son, Frank, patented several devices, which when added to the invention of the father's vending machine, greatly increased its practical value. Even before his father's death he was manager of the American Vending Machine Company, and its leading spirit and executive, since merged with the American Coin Lock Company, the machine and all its attachments being the property of and manufactured by the American Coin Lock Company, of which Frank Rowse was an organizer and is now president. In 1911, he patented a coin lock, which has met with popular approval, and is rapidly supplanting all other locks opening through the insertion of a coin. Another of his patented inventions which is rapidly coming into favor, is a ticket vending machine. The peculiar conditions of the metal and labor market is retarding production of this new machine, as it is of the Coin Lock, but the business in spite of this handicap is proving a profitable one. Frank Rowse is also associated with his brothers in the business founded by their father, and is treasurer of the Vermont Creamery Company. His societies are the Modern Woodmen of America, and the American Mechanics Association. He married, June 12, 1914, Anna Capron, daughter of Everett and Harriet (Howes) Capron, of Dennis Port, Cape Cod, Mass. They are the parents of a son, Franklin J., and a daughter, Bessie Capron Rowse.

5. Bessie May, born December 29, 1884, died March 3, 1910. She married Charles G. Domina, and left three daughters: Charlotte G.; Doris E.; and Vina M. Domina.

6. Edward A., born December 18, 1887, died May 27, 1911. He was associated with his brothers in the Vermont Creamery Company, as a salesman, and developed an unusual ability in that line. He married Margaret C. Inglis, and left a son, Edward A. Rowse, Jr.

7. William H. was born February 28, 1889, and after completing his school years became interested with his brothers in the Vermont Creamery Company, as salesman, and bookkeeper. He enlisted in the service of his country in October, 1917, and is now a member of the Aviation Corps, of the United States Navy, and is rated as a first-class machinist.

8. Lester F., born March 28, 1895, obtained his education in the public schools of Pawtucket, R. I., and became a salesman with the Vermont Creamery Company. He served during 1917-18 as a machinist in the United States Navy.

SPENCER-BURLINGAME-MILLER—The surname Spencer is of ancient English origin, having its source in the office of house-steward. The office of "la despencer," or "la spencer," was among the highest in the King's household and was proportionately great among the barons, consequently those who filled it, and subsequently adopted the name from the office, ranked among the foremost in the kingdom. Spencers figured prominently at an early date in English history, and the family has never relinquished the influence and prestige of early generations. The family in America also is one of great prominence. The Spencers of New England comprise the progeny of four brothers of the name who were living here in 1648—Michael, Jared, Thomas and William Spencer, who were legates of Sir Richard Spencer, of London, England, who in all probability was their uncle. Michael Spencer settled first in Cambridge, Mass., and later in Lynn, and owned land on the Connecticut river. William Spencer settled in Cambridge, whence he went to Hartford, Conn. Thomas and Jared also settled in Connecticut.

Of John Spencer, the head of the Rhode Island family, and progenitor of the well known East Greenwich Spencers, John Osborne Austin, genealogist, says:

He may have been the son of Michael Spencer, who was of Cambridge, Mass., 1634, and later of Lynn, and may also have been identical with that John Spencer who was made heir of his uncle John Spencer. (The latter made his will in 1637 at Newbury, returned to England, and his will was proved at Salem, Mass., 1648).

The descendants of John Spencer have played a prominent part in the life and affairs of East Greenwich, R. I., since the beginning of the eighteenth century, and the family to-day ranks among the foremost of Warwick families. The line herein under consideration is that of the late Thomas Lyon Spencer, a leader in business and public life in East Greenwich in the middle decades of the nineteenth century.

(I) John Spencer, founder of the family, was first of Newport, and later of East Greenwich. He is of record as early as the year 1661, and in 1668 became a freeman. In 1677 he was one of the first purchasers of the lands comprising East Greenwich, and in the same year held the office of town clerk, filling it until 1683. In 1678 he was chosen conservator of the peace, and in 1680 was elected deputy to the Rhode Island General Assembly. He was a prominent figure in the public life of the town until his death. His sons were all active in public affairs, all at one time or another representing the community in the colonial assembly. John Spencer married Susanna —, and they were the parents of nine children. Two sons, William and Robert, removed to North Kingston; the others remained in East Greenwich.

(II) John (2) Spencer, son of John (1) and Susanna Spencer, was born April 20, 1666, and was a lifelong resident of East Greenwich, R. I., where he died in 1743. He was a cordwainer by occupation, and figured prominently in official life in the town for several decades. In 1660-1700-04-05-09-14-24-26-29, he held the office of deputy to the General Assembly. From 1712 to 1719 he was speaker of the House of Deputies. His will, dated July 2, 1733, and proved December 31, 1743, names his sons, John and William, executors. John

Spencer married, about 1692, Audry Greene, who was born December 27, 1667, and died April 17, 1733, daughter of John and Ann (Almy) Greene.

(III) William Spencer, son of John (2) and Audrey (Greene) Spencer, was born in East Greenwich, R. I., May 15, 1695. He was a lifelong resident in the town, a prosperous farmer and well-known citizen. Under his father's will he inherited a farm in East Greenwich, which was his home. On May 10, 1716, he married Elizabeth Rice, daughter of John and Elnathan (Whipple) Rice, of Warwick. They were the parents of two children.

(IV) Richard Spencer, son of William and Elizabeth (Rice) Spencer, was born in East Greenwich, R. I., March 16, 1718, and resided there until his death. He married Hannah —, and they were the parents of one son, John, mentioned below.

(V) John (3) Spencer, son of Richard and Hannah Spencer, was born October 7, 1737, in East Greenwich. He married on Christmas Day, 1760, Experience Lyon, daughter of John Lyon, of Coventry.

(VI) Captain Simmons Spencer, son of John (3) and Experience (Lyon) Spencer, was born in East Greenwich, R. I., June 23, 1766. He was a captain of a merchant vessel plying between East Greenwich and southern ports, and was well known in East Greenwich in his day. He married, November 11, 1792, Elder Lippitt officiating, Ruth Miller, daughter of Nathan and Robey (Salisbury) Miller, of Warwick. (See Miller VI). Their children were: John, born July 11, 1795; Richard, Feb. 11, 1798; Almy, 1800; Nathan, 1802; Thomas Lyon, mentioned below.

(VII) Thomas Lyon Spencer, son of Captain Simmons and Ruth (Miller) Spencer, was born in East Greenwich, R. I., June 25, 1809. He was educated in the schools of the town, and in early manhood, after a short apprenticeship, began the manufacture of boots and shoes in East Greenwich. He was successful from the very outset in this enterprise, and engaged in wholesale and retail manufacturing, conducting a large and lucrative trade until 1890, when he retired from active business life. Mr. Spencer was widely known in manufacturing and business circles in East Greenwich and in Providence, and eminently respected for the unimpeachable integrity of all his dealings. He was one of the foremost citizens of East Greenwich, always a leader in movements which had for their end the advancement of civic conditions. He was long a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for several years was one of its trustees; he served also in the office of steward. For many years Mr. Spencer was a member of the Town Council, but he refused to accept nomination to higher offices. A Republican in political affiliation, he was nevertheless influenced only by his regard for justice and the greater good of the community in casting his vote. He was a keen student of national and local issues, and thoroughly abreast of the times. Of magnetic personality, kindly and courteous, he was well beloved and his death was sincerely mourned in East Greenwich.

Mr. Spencer married, May 7, 1835, Sarah Hart Bateman, daughter of Benjamin and Alice (Pierce)

Bateman, and granddaughter of Hector Bateman, founder of the family in New England, who settled in Coventry, R. I. Richard M. Bayles, in his "History of Newport County," published in 1888, states that Hector Bateman was the son of Lord William Henry Bateman, of Castle Hill, Herefordshire, England. Alice (Pierce) Bateman, mother of Mrs. Spencer, was the daughter of John Pierce, who deeded the land on which is located the court house in East Greenwich, the transfer being made at the time when there was a bill introduced to annex the county of Kent to the county of Providence. Sarah Hart (Bateman) Spencer died on March 12, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer were the parents of the following children: Ruth Miller, mentioned below; Thomas L. S., born Jan. 13, 1850, died March 8, 1871. Thomas Lyon Spencer died at his home in East Greenwich, R. I., Aug. 17, 1895, and is buried with his wife in the East Greenwich Cemetery.

(VIII) Ruth Miller Spencer, daughter of Thomas Lyon and Sarah Hart (Bateman) Spencer, was born in East Greenwich, R. I., March 23, 1838. She was given excellent educational advantages, and in 1860 was graduated from the East Greenwich Academy, then called the Providence Conference Seminary. She subsequently taught school for several years in the grammar department of the East Greenwich schools. On June 22, 1886, she married Stephen Burlingame, who was born in the town of Coventry, R. I., in 1819, son of Stephen and Celia (Fisk) Burlingame, and descendant of several notable Rhode Island families.

Stephen Burlingame was educated in Coventry and spent the early years of life on his father's farm in that town. On reaching manhood he managed a farm in Coventry for a period of years, but in the fifties he exchanged his property there for land in East Greenwich, whither he removed. With the exception of a few years spent in Randolph, N. Y., he was identified with East Greenwich and with public and business life in the town until his death. He became a prominent figure in politics at an early date, and was a member of the Town Council for several terms. During the administration of Governor Burnside he was chosen to represent East Greenwich in the Legislature, and during his term of office served the interests of his constituents most ably. He was eminently respected in official circles for his earnestness and unswerving honesty of purpose. Mr. Burlingame was a member of the Christian church of Coventry and a generous donor to all its efforts. His death, on November 15, 1890, was deeply mourned. Mrs. Burlingame, who survives her husband, since his death has lived a quiet life, devoting a great portion of her time to religious and philanthropic efforts. She is a member of the Nathanael Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the Rhode Island Historical Society. Mrs. Burlingame has for many years been active in temperance movements, and since 1898 has been president of the East Greenwich Society of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. She is active in Red Cross work.

(The Miller Line).

The surname Miller is in many instances identical with Millerd and Millard in origin, families who in the beginning derived the name from the official "millward," in subsequent generations lapsing into the shorter form of the name, Miller, which was derived from the occupative source. In American Colonial records of early date the several forms of the name are used interchangeably, with the result that families whose progenitors spelled the name Millerd and Millard to-day use the form Miller. The name itself is of very ancient English origin, Millerd and Millard, signifying literally the mill-ward, or one who kept the mill, and Miller, the one who ground corn. Entries are found in the records of every county in England. All of the American Colonies had emigrants of the name. The family herein under consideration has been prominent in the life and affairs of Massachusetts for two hundred and fifty years. The first of the name in New England was Thomas Millerd, a husbandman and planter of Boston, who became a proprietor of the town as early as 1639. He sold land in Boston, May 2, 1668. Administration on his estate was granted in Boston, February 4, 1669-70, to John Miller (Millerd) of Rehoboth, and the court testimony reveals the fact that he was without kindred in this country except his cousin, John Millerd, whom he wished to be his heir.

(I) John Millerd or Miller, immigrant ancestor and founder of the family in America, was a proprietor of the town of Rehoboth, Mass., in the year 1643, and was a town officer in 1648. He was cousin and heir of Thomas Millerd, of Boston, above mentioned. (Cousin in the usage of the day meant nephew). Among the children of John Millerd was Robert, mentioned below.

(II) Robert Millerd, son of John Millerd, was born about 1640. He was a tanner by occupation, and resided in Rehoboth, Mass. He served as a soldier in King Philip's War, taking part in the Falls fight under Captain William Turner. Robert Millerd married, in Rehoboth, October 24, 1662, Elizabeth Sabin, who died after March 11, 1698. They were the parents of ten children, among whom was Nathaniel, mentioned below.

(III) Nathaniel Millerd, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Sabin) Millerd, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., March 31, 1672, and died there March 16, 1740-41, after a life-long residence in the town. He married (first) in Rehoboth, March 30, 1694, Susanna Gladding, who died in Rehoboth, in 1727. He married (second) Rebecca Thayer, on May 30, 1728. Nathaniel Millerd was the owner of three hundred acres of land in Ashford, Conn., which he disposed of by will to four daughters. He died in March, 1740-41, and his will was proved April 21, 1741.

(IV) Nathaniel (2) Millerd, son of Nathaniel (1) and Susanna (Gladding) Millerd, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., October 7, 1696, and resided there in the early part of his life. On September 30, 1748, he purchased of Elisha Arnold and his wife Patience of



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David F. Sherwood

Warwick, R. I., a dwelling house and land in that part of Warwick called Coweset. He subsequently made several purchases of land in Warwick, and at the time of his death was the owner of a considerable landed estate. He rose to a place of considerable prominence in the affairs of early Warwick, and was active also in military life. He was ensign of the Second Company, Kent County Regiment, in August, 1759. Nathaniel Millerd married (first) in Newbury, Mass., May 29, 1716, Ruth Chase, of Newbury, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Follansbee) Chase, who was born there, February 28, 1690-91, and died after May 25, 1724. He married (second) in Warwick, July 1, 1758, as recorded, but doubtless the year is wrong, Barbara (Martin) Bowen, daughter of John and Mercy Martin, and widow of Obadiah Bowen, of Rehoboth. He died at Coweset, in Warwick, R. I., in 1761. His will, dated March 6, 1759, names his wife Barbara sole executor. The inventory of the estate amounted to £3216-6-0.

(V) Nathan Miller, son of Nathaniel (2) and Ruth (Chase) Miller, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., August 1, 1727, and died in Warwick, R. I., October 18, 1815, in his eighty-ninth year. Under his father's will he inherited the latter's house and lands in Providence, R. I., but his residence was in Warwick, where he was most probably a farmer. His gravestone in the Baptist Hill Cemetery in East Greenwich, R. I., calls him Captain Nathan Miller. Nathan Miller was married, in Swansea, Mass., February 3, 1750-51, by Elder Job Mason, to Robey Salisbury, of Swansea, where she was born July 17, 1732, daughter of Ephraim and Rosamond Salisbury. She died in Warwick, R. I., July 11, 1826, and was buried beside her husband, the stone reading "Robey Miller, widow Capt. Nathan Miller, who died July 11, 1826, in her 94th year." Nathan Miller's will, dated June 8, 1815, was proved October 28th following. He served with the Rhode Island troops in the American Revolution, with the rank of captain in Colonel John Waterman's regiment. At the Rhode Island Historical Society, filed as Military Paper No. 25, is an original pay abstract of Captain Squire Millard's company, in Colonel Waterman's regiment, covering the period from December 4, 1776, to January 9, 1777. Nathan Miller is among those named in the paper. Mention of his name is also found in "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution."

(VI) Ruth Miller, daughter of Nathan and Robey (Salisbury) Miller (or Millerd), was born in Rehoboth or Scituate, in the year 1766, and died July 21, 1860, in her ninety-fourth year. She was married in East Greenwich, R. I., on November 11, 1792, by Elder Abraham Lippitt, to Captain Simmons Spencer, of East Greenwich. (See Spencer VI).

DAVID FAULKNER SHERWOOD—The harvesting and distribution of a supply of pure ice for home consumption was the business which first engaged Mr. Sherwood's attention when he first came to the city of Providence, R. I., and the building up of a reputation and a market for the product of the Crystal Ice Company occupied his entire time for

many years. At the time of his coming to Providence, the quality of the ice furnished was but little considered, and a great deal of even the domestic supply ranked low from a sanitary and medical point of view. From 1881 when he came, until 1901 when he retired from the business, he was intimately connected with the ice business of the city, and for eleven years of that period, 1890-1901, he was president of the Crystal Ice Company. From the year 1901, when the Crystal Ice Company lost its identity in the Providence Ice Company, until the present, Mr. Sherwood has been actively engaged along commercial lines of importance, and is extensively engaged in investment enterprises of varied nature.

A life of activity has been his from youth, but in its busiest periods the softer, finer side of life has not been neglected, and in fraternity, church, and social life, Mr. Sherwood has ever taken a deep and abiding interest. He has added to his practical attainment, the education derived from travel at home and abroad, his travels including a European tour in 1904, and a trip through the Panama Canal zone in 1906. He is of the type that can claim the upbuilding of his own fortunes, and in his citizenship has given to the land of his adoption, loyal and patriotic service in whatever duty he has been called upon to fill.

David Faulkner Sherwood is a son of George Solomon Elias Sherwood, a descendant of Thomas Sherwood, the founder of the American branch of this ancient English family which traces to the time of William the Conqueror, an ancestor who came to England with that monarch. Thomas Sherwood, the American ancestor, came from Ipswich, England, in 1634, settled at Fairfield, Conn., and in 1655, died. He brought with him from England, his wife, Alice, he being at the time, forty-eight years of age, she aged forty-seven years, together with children: Ann, aged fourteen years; Rose, eleven years; Thomas, ten years; and Rebecca, nine years. The Sherwoods have been famed in each generation for eminence in the professions and in business, and the name is renowned in war in both branches of the service, army and navy. This branch of the family settled in New Brunswick, Canada. George Solomon Elias and Jane (Faulkner) Sherwood were the parents of twelve children, one of whom, David F. Sherwood, of Providence, R. I., is the principal subject considered in this review.

David Faulkner Sherwood was born at Hammond, Kings county, New Brunswick, Canada, February 26, 1855. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and there remained until 1881 when he came to Rhode Island locating at Providence, which city has ever since been his home and the scene of his business activity. His first employment in Providence was with the Posnegansett Ice Company, of which he became manager three years later, so continuing six years, 1884-1890, the company retiring from business in the latter year. During that same year, 1890, Mr. Sherwood began business for himself under the firm style and title, The Crystal Ice Company. In 1900 the business was incorporated under the same name, with David F. Sherwood, president; George B.

Sherwood, vice-president; and Frank P. Comstock, secretary-treasurer. The business of the company was founded upon the slogan "Purity," and grew to large proportions, the output in 1901 aggregating 145,000 tons. In that year the Crystal Ice Company and several others merged their interests under the corporate title, the Providence Ice Company. After twenty years continuous connection with the business Mr. Sherwood withdrew from official connection, having won high reputation as executive and manager.

In 1898 he purchased the business and plant of the Park Coal Company, and for six years he was closely identified with the retail coal business. After retiring from active connection with the ice company he gave his entire attention to this coal property. The dock and pockets of the company were on the banks of the Seekonk river, and to these he added by purchase four acres fronting on Allens avenue and the railroad extending to the harbor line. This gave him a pier length of 600 feet at a depth of 20 feet of water at mean tide at the head of the pier. This gave unusually fine facilities for docking and unloading coal freighters, and made the plant a valuable one. He operated this plant very successfully until September 1, 1904, when it passed by purchase under the control of John R. White & Sons.

The ice business has always been a favorite field of operation with Mr. Sherwood, and he has always retained an interest in the Providence Ice Company which was formed in 1901, through a union of several companies, including Mr. Sherwood's own business, the Crystal Ice Company. He is yet a director of the Providence Ice Company, and since October, 1912, has been president of the Sherwood Ice Company. He has operated largely in real estate for several years, his interests being with the Sherwood Realty Company of which he is president. He is also president of the Blackstone Hall Company (real estate), is interested in shipping, and has other interests of little less importance. He is a man of sterling character, strong in his business integrity, upright in life, and loyal in his friendships.

In politics Mr. Sherwood is a Republican, keenly alive to his responsibilities as a citizen, and taking an active part in public affairs. He was a member of the State Legislature during the years 1909-1910, and until 1915 was a member of the Providence Common Council, representing the Seventh Ward for six years. He is a past grand dictator of the Knights of Honor; past grand warden of the New England Order of Protection in Rhode Island, and was supreme warden of that body from May, 1911, to May, 1913; and past noble grand of Westminster Lodge, No. 27, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In Free Masonry he holds all degrees of the York Rite, belonging to Nestell Lodge, No. 37, Free and Accepted Masons; Providence Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; Providence Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; Calvary Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar; Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is highly regarded by his brethren of the order, and in his own life exemplifies the best tenets of the institution.

Mr. Sherwood married at Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada, October 5, 1884, Mary Louisa Scribner, daughter of Thaddeus and Harriet Scribner, of Moncton. Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood are the parents of: 1. Dora Evelyn Sherwood, born at Pawtuxet, R. I., Feb. 13, 1886, married Harry Dewing Leonard. 2. Herbert Montague Sherwood, born at Providence, March 26, 1887, a graduate of Classical High School, Brown University, A. B., 1908, Harvard Law School, LL. B., 1911, and became employed by the well-known law firm, Gardner, Pirce & Thornley, of Providence. He is also secretary and director of Blackstone Hall Company. In politics he is a Republican, and during the years 1915-1916, represented the Nineteenth District in the Rhode Island House of Representatives. When the United States declared war against Germany in 1917, he enlisted in the United States service, and became captain of Battery B, 303d Field Artillery, which organization was one of the famous batteries. He is unmarried. 3. The youngest child, Hope Irene Sherwood, was born July 3, 1894, and married Harold Thomas, of Bridgeport, Conn.

JAMES AND WILLIAM P. DEMPSEY—The industrial history of New England during the latter half of the past century might be written in a series of biographies of the men who were the guiding spirits of the enterprises launched and carried to success and world-wide importance during that period. Their achievements, their successes, their failures, their vicissitudes, form a record of the industrial world of their times. The spectacular rises to prominence, and the equally spectacular failures of that period invest its history with an interest which attaches to that of no other period, and the biographies of the men who were prime factors in the development of the great manufacturers of the time throb with life and interest. In the department of bleaching and dyeing no name for more than a half century has stood out more forcefully or prominently than that of Dempsey. In the achievements of the late James Dempsey, and his son, and successor, William P. Dempsey, the name has been idelibly written in the history of manufacturing in New England. James Dempsey, in the capacity of organizer and efficiency expert in the days before such officials were known by the latter term, was the guiding genius in the foundation of many of the notable bleacheries and dye works of New England. During the latter years of his career he was assisted by his son, William P. Dempsey, who succeeded him.

James Dempsey was born in Rathbran, County Wicklow, Ireland, July 30, 1819, the son of Christopher Dempsey, an Irish farmer, and one of six children. Christopher Dempsey died in Ireland at an advanced age, but five of his children, including James, Dempsey, came to America. James Dempsey spent his childhood, as did every farmer's son of the time, aiding in the work of the farm during the summer months and attending school during the winter. On reaching the age of fourteen years he was bound out for three years as an apprentice to a mercantile firm of Dublin, which engaged in the grain and provision

business. On completing his apprenticeship he was offered a position with the same firm at a much advanced salary, and shortly afterward on demonstrating his ability and aptness for the position was offered the management of one section of the largest grain and provision house in Dublin. In this position he gained much valuable experience, and after a year and a half received an even more flattering offer from a rival wholesale grain and flour house. He terminated his connection with this firm to enter business independently, and established himself in a small store in the village of St. Doulix, six miles from Dublin, where he was highly successful from the outset. Owing to a flaw in his lease he was obliged to abandon this place, and he returned to Dublin where he hired part of a brick building on Mabbet street, and opened a general provision store. Wary of mistakes, he had this time employed a lawyer to handle the legal formalities, had paid his rent in advance, and had stocked up to the limit of his capital and beyond. English laws once again proved his nemesis. Two officers suddenly appeared, attached everything he had and closed the store, on a claim of which Mr. Dempsey was entirely ignorant. The premises, which were part of an entailed estate, had been sublet and re-sublet, and arrears of rent had accumulated. According to the English law the inheritor of such an estate had the right to seize on all buildings and personal property found on his land to satisfy his claims for rents or arrears of rent due the lord of the manor. Mr. Dempsey's Dublin friends came to his rescue and the matter was settled by compromise, so that he continued business with fair prospects, but the experience had embittered him against English laws in Ireland, and he determined to leave the country. He perfected a lease at a premium, sold out, and with his wife—whom he had married on his return to Dublin three months before—and with his brother Patrick, he sailed for America. In June, 1841, he landed in New York, and went immediately to Fall River, Mass., where he secured employment in the Globe Print Works, working in various departments of the large plant. Studying conditions he came rapidly to the conclusion that for an expert in bleaching and dyeing the printing industries of New England offered a wide field of particular promise. Thenceforward he devoted all his available time to the study of this work, abandoning his ambitions in a mercantile line. His career for a considerable period was, decidedly checkered. In 1843, with the shutting down for the dull season of the Globe Works, he was left without employment, and buying an ax he set out in company with an old negro, chopping wood, by a strange coincidence, on the site where thirty-six years later he helped Mr. Borden lay out the Fall River Bleachery, of which he was himself a stockholder. He later went to Providence, where he worked for a time in the engraving shop of the Old Cove Print Works. When this was wiped out by fire, he entered the employ of the Cranston Stone Ledge Company, for which firm he worked in the multiple capacity of team driver, bookkeeper, etc., until the Globe Works opened and he returned to his chosen employment. Hard times

again, in 1844, compelled their closing, however. Even at this early date it is evident that Mr. Dempsey had gained a reputation for ability in the bleaching and dyeing industries. In the fall of 1844 he went to Lonsdale, R. I., where he was engaged as second hand to the late Thomas Higgins in establishing a new bleachery at that place. On the retirement of the latter, who was one of the foremost men in the business at the time, Mr. Dempsey was appointed to succeed him, and at once resumed his responsibilities. It was at this time that he first came into contact with the late George Kilburn, a man of great force of personality and mind, a rigid disciplinarian and most exacting, but one always faithful to his own duties and to his word. Mr. Dempsey later attributed much of his success to his friendship with Mr. Kilburn, a friendship terminated only by the latter's death. Mr. Dempsey remained one of the leading men of the Lonsdale Works for twenty-two years, at the end of which time he accepted an offer to go to Millville, N. J., to look over and put in working order the Manantico Bleachery, property owned by Messrs. Wood and Garritt, which had proved a failure. On the termination of his year's contract he was urged to remain, and at the end of two years left the business in a prosperous and healthy condition.

On returning to Rhode Island it was his intention to retire from active business life. He was not, however, allowed to do so, but from that time forward served in the capacity of a consulting expert and organizer. Shortly after returning to his home in Lonsdale, he was invited to accompany Mr. John Kilburn and his father to Boston to consult with the owners of the Danvers Bleachery, Josiah Bardwell and T. W. Walker. The Danvers Bleachery, object of the consultation, was in a greatly run down condition, but Mr. Dempsey agreed to put it in order if allowed an outlay of \$75,000. This was put at his disposal and he began work, but finding the task one of colossal size he sent for his son, George A. Dempsey, who had succeeded him in the Lonsdale Works, and with his assistance put the plant once more on its feet and started it again on a prosperous career.

On completing his labors here, Mr. Dempsey went to Lewiston, Me., and of his work here we have his own account:

The late A. D. Lockwood and Mr. Whittle had fixed up the Lewiston Bleachery and started it, but business did not go satisfactorily. I was asked to meet the late W. B. Wood, who made what seemed to me an extravagant offer to take charge of the concern. Mr. Bates, Mr. Nichols, and N. W. Farwell indorsed his offer and I agreed and commenced business as agent. The capacity of the bleachery was then not more than five tons of bleaching, without any facility for dyeing or finishing colored work that I could use. I have increased it every year, and after paying dividends have used surplus profits in building and increasing our capacity. To-day the works are in first-class condition and equal to any in the county, with a capacity of thirty tons a day to advantage, and with good prospects of future success. I am happy to be able to say that I have been treated by every board of directors with great confidence, even to marked kindness and consideration, and my relations with our board are entirely pleasant.

Now, as to my relations with my fellow-citizens in Lewiston and Auburn, I am pleased to say they have always been most friendly, courteous and complimentary. Although I have tried to be a business man only I have been one year in the board of aldermen, and

was chosen chairman of a joint committee to build the Cedar street bridge, and I have reason to believe our fellow-citizens were satisfied with the work of their committee.

At the inception of the Lewiston City Water Works the city government elected me as a member of the board of water commissioners. I was reelected twice to the same board and with my fellow members I believe I can fully say that we all tried to do our duty for the best interests of the city. I have also been one of the associates that procured the charter for the Manufacturers' National Bank, have been a director for fourteen years, most of the time chosen vice-president, and I am happy to say the institution has proved a success. Owing to a pressure of business at the bleachery, I resigned from the two latter positions. Now, owing to my advanced years, I feel it a duty to myself to resign my position as treasurer and general manager of the Lewiston Bleachery, and am soon to remove to Pawtucket, R. I. I have come to this conclusion with much feeling of regret, but I am satisfied it is the proper thing for me to do.

Mr. Dempsey resigned from his position as agent, general manager and treasurer of the Lewiston Bleachery in 1892, after twenty-one years' service in the office. Before he left the city a complimentary banquet was tendered him, which was attended by many of the business men of the city.

Parallel with his work in Lewiston for many years ran his interests in Rhode Island. In 1880 he purchased property in North Providence, and there established a bleachery and dye works, in charge of which he placed his son, John J. Dempsey. Two years later this plant was destroyed by fire, but he immediately began the erection of an extensive plant in Pawtucket, where he entered upon the bleaching, dyeing and finishing of all kinds of cotton piece goods. This plant, which was opened in March, 1884, stands on the west bank of the Blackstone river, fronting on North Main street, between Smith and Jackson streets. The business proved highly successful from the very beginning. In 1883 the business was incorporated under the name of the Dempsey Bleachery and Dye Works, with the following officers: James Dempsey, president; John J. Dempsey, treasurer; and William P. Dempsey, agent. Since the size of the problem which he was handling at Lewiston demanded all of his time, Mr. Dempsey left the management of his Rhode Island interests almost entirely in the hands of his sons. After his death John J. Dempsey became president of the corporation, and William P. Dempsey, agent. On the death of his brother in 1898, William P. Dempsey became the head of the plant, which is jointly owned by himself and his sister. The Dempsey Bleachery and Dye Works is one of the finest plants in the city of Pawtucket. The buildings are of brick and are equipped with the most modern machinery, and safeguarded with every contrivance for the protection of the lives and health of employees. A man of most engaging personality, true to his friendships, honest, and impeccable in all the relations of life, Mr. Dempsey was highly respected and honored in both Lewiston and Pawtucket. He was of a reserved nature, and avoided ostentation in all things, finding happiness in the essentials.

Mr. Dempsey married, in Ireland, in 1841, Bridget McDermott, a woman of culture and refinement, who was truly a helpmate and a most lovable mother. She died in Lewiston, Me., in 1876. Their children were:

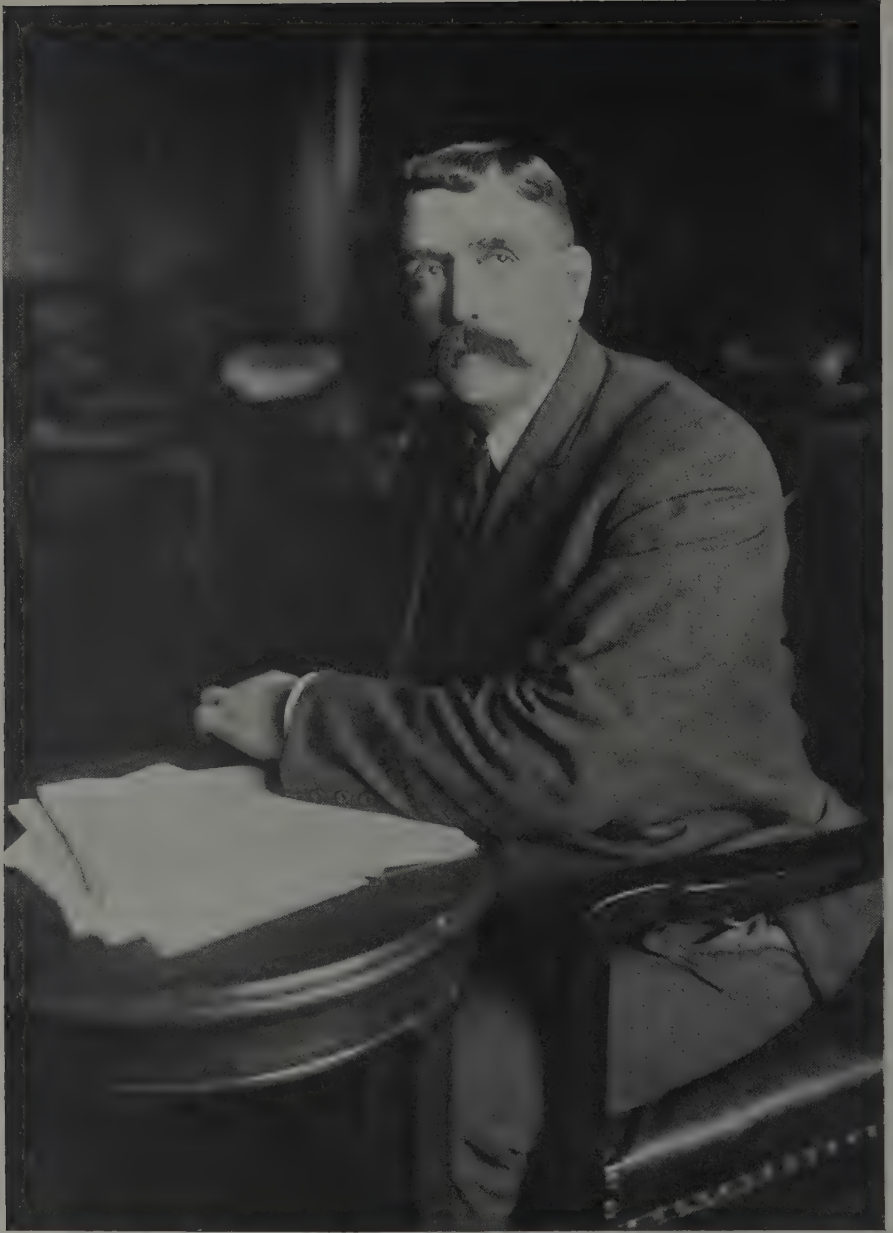
1. Michael C., who was engaged in the grocery business in Pawtucket, died unmarried.
2. John J., who succeeded his father as president of the Dempsey Bleachery and Dye Works, died unmarried in Pawtucket, in Oct., 1898.
3. George A., died in Lewiston, Me., in 1879, unmarried.
4. Mary J., who died Aug. 30, 1909.
5. James A., died in Lewiston, Me., in 1874, aged nineteen.
6. William P., mentioned below.

After his retirement from business in 1892, Mr. Dempsey and his son built the handsome residence on Park place, Pawtucket, which was his home until his death, and where his son, William P. Dempsey, now resides.

Even after his retirement from business life, he did not remain wholly outside the field of business affairs, but was connected with various institutions. He was a director of the Pacific National Bank, a member of the Pawtucket Business Men's Association, and a director of the Lewiston Machine Company and the Hill Mills, of Lewiston. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party, but he took no active part in public life, other than to hold the offices herein before mentioned. His death occurred in Somersworth, N. H., October 1, 1894, and came as a blow to numerous friends, and to the industry in which he had been so prominent a figure for more than forty years.

A whole-souled, earnest man, of dynamic energy and tireless industry, he gave the best that was in him to every project to which he turned his hand. His success was essentially the result of hard toil, indomitable will power and an unconquerable belief in his own ability. The early portion of his life was filled with reverses, disheartening and harsh, yet he rose from under each defeat with the same unquenchable ambition and confidence. Starting life with very few advantages, he finished it a man of wealth, of culture and refinement, honored, loved and respected by a host of friends and associates.

William P. Dempsey, youngest son of James and Bridget (McDermott) Dempsey, was born in the town of Cumberland, R. I., May 9, 1855. He received his education in the public schools of Lonsdale and Pawtucket, R. I., and Lewiston, Me., removing to the latter place with his parents in 1868, and attending the schools there until he reached his nineteenth year. He then entered the Lewiston Bleachery under his father, where he made an exhaustive study of the business, and gained a most valuable practical experience. When in March, 1884, the late James Dempsey established a bleachery and dye works in Pawtucket, he placed his son, William P. Dempsey, in charge of the works as agent and general manager, and John J. Dempsey as treasurer. Mr. Dempsey filled this post competently and well until the death of first his father, and shortly afterward that of his brother, at which time, in 1894, he succeeded to the offices of president and treasurer. Mr. Dempsey has been a prominent figure in the business and financial circles of Pawtucket for many years. He is connected in executive capacities with many large industrial enterprises in Pawtucket and throughout New England. He is a director of the Pawtucket branch of the Industrial Trust Company, of the Pawtucket Mutual



George R. Fiske

Fire Insurance Company, and of the Royal Weaving Company. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Pawtucket Institution for Savings, and a director of the Hill Manufacturing Company, of Lewiston, Me. In January, 1906, he was elected president of the Pawtucket Business Mens' Association, to succeed Lyman B. Goff. He is highly respected in the city. He is a member of the Democratic party, but remains strictly outside public life. He is a member of Tokalon Club, Providence; Catholic Club, Providence; Catholic Club of New York City; Pawtucket Business Men's Association.

GEORGE RAY FISKE—Although at the age of eleven he went on a Rhode Island farm, Mr. Fiske, when nineteen, abandoned agriculture, and for several years was otherwise engaged. But early training asserted itself, and in 1895 he returned to the soil and has since operated his one hundred acre farm very successfully, confining himself principally to dairy farming.

George R. Fiske is a son of Albert Dana and Roxanna Spencer (Johnson) Fiske, and a grandson of Isaac and Nabby (Henry) Fiske, a descendant of an ancient Rhode Island family, who acquired land in Coventry, and were substantial agriculturists in every generation. Isaac Fiske had two sons, Albert D., a well-to-do-farmer of Coventry, and John, a soldier of the Union, serving with Battery B, recruited in Providence. He was wounded at the battle of Malvern Hill, taken prisoner, and confined in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., and in the stockade at Andersonville, Ga., being exchanged from the latter after great suffering. After his release from the hospital he returned to Rhode Island, and located in Anthony, badly crippled. Albert Dana Fiske married Roxanna Spencer Johnson, they the parents of two sons: George Ray and Charles A. Fiske, the last named making his home with his brother at Summit. Albert Dana Fiske died October 23, 1895, aged sixty-two, and Mrs. Fiske died December 3, 1888.

George Ray Fiske was born in Washington, R. I., October 27, 1866, and there was educated in the public schools. He remained at home his father's assistant for eight years, being a section foreman at the time of his leaving the company. He then returned to the farm, and in 1895 purchased a farm of one hundred acres at Summit, R. I., since devoting himself to its operation as a dairy farm. He has a valuable property, well-managed, and is one of the substantial men of this town.

Always a Republican in politics, Mr. Fiske has given much of his time to the public service. In June, 1896, he was elected a member of the Town Council, serving until 1901. In 1897 he was elected State Senator from West Greenwich, and through successive reelections served four terms, one, the last session, in the Old State House, and one, the first session, held in the New State Capitol. In the Senate he served on the committee on State property, and was one of the working, valued members of that body. In June, 1907, he was elected town clerk, an office he still holds, and

in 1914 he was elected to the Rhode Island House of Representatives, and is still holding that office through reelections. He is a member of the committee on labor legislation; in 1917, was appointed to fill a vacancy upon the town school committee of West Greenwich. He is a member and a past master of Ionic Lodge, No. 28, Free and Accepted Masons, of Greene, and interested in other organizations of the town, political, business and religious.

Senator Fiske married, May 17, 1891, Mary Ann Eliza Johnson, daughter of Alfred Smith and Hannah Greene (Howland) Johnson, her mother a descendant of Warwick Greene, and of John Howland, "the pilgrim;" Alfred Smith Johnson, a descendant of Sylvester Johnson, of North Kingston, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, moved from North Kingston to West Greenwich, R. I., in 1878. They were the parents of Mary A. E., wife of Senator Fiske, and Massie, who married Thomas Brown, of West Greenwich. Mr. and Mrs. Fiske are the parents of the following children: Edith M., born Feb. 12, 1893, taught in the West Greenwich schools several years prior to her marriage to Clyde S. Fish, of West Greenwich; Renie E., born Jan. 3, 1895, residing at home; Albert A., born April 18, 1897; George E., born March 14, 1899, died Aug. 31, 1917, by accidental drowning while serving as a fireman of the third class in the United States Navy, assigned to the battleship "Wisconsin;" and Minnie V., born June 19, 1905, residing at home.

REYNOLDS-FOWLER—Various explanations have been offered as to the origin of the surname Reynolds. It is thought by eminent authorities, however, to have had its source in the Norman French Renaud, or Regnaud, which the English render as Reynard, the fox. Renaud was one of the most popular font-names of the surname period, which accounts for its widespread popularity as a surname a century or more later. Reynolds is of the baptismal class, and signifies literally "the son of Reynold," which is the anglicized form of Regnaud, or Reginald. The common use of the fox on coats-of-arms of Reynolds families supports the belief that the surname had the above stated origin. On an old tombstone at Bristol, R. I., there is a coat-of-arms described: Azure three foxes statant or. Crest: A fox statant or.

The arms of the Reynolds family of this review is as follows:

Arms—Ermine two lions passant guardant in pale gules ducally crowned or.

Crest—A wivern, wings elevated, holding in the dexter claw a sword paleways.

Motto—Fide sed cui vide.

The family in America dates from the close of the third decade of the seventeenth century. There were several immigrants of the name during the Colonial period. The ancestor of the line herein under consideration was William Reynolds, who was a prominent figure in the settlement of Providence, and the colony of Rhode Island.

(I) William Reynolds, progenitor of the family in America, was a native of England, and is first of record in the Rhode Island Colony, in the year 1637, when he and certain others were to pay two shillings six pence a piece for ground that they had granted to

them, and on August 20, 1637, or a little later, he and twelve others signed the following compact: "We whose names are hereunder, desirous to inhabit in the town of Providence, do promise to subject ourselves in active and passive obedience to all such orders or agreements as shall be made for public good of the body in an orderly way, by the major consent of the present inhabitants, masters of families, incorporated together in Town fellowship, and others whom they admit unto them only in civil things." On July 27, 1640, he was one of the thirty-nine signers of the agreement for a new form of government. On November 17 of the following year, he with twelve others complained in a letter to Massachusetts of the "insolent and riotous carriage of Samuel Gorton and his company," and therefore the petitioners desired Massachusetts to "lend us a neighborlike helping hand," etc. On January 30, 1644, he was one of the Providence settlers who testified as to the outrage on Warwick settlers by Massachusetts. On January 27, 1645, he sold to Robert Williams all his houses and home share and three small pieces of meadow, and on the same date he sold to William Field a share of six acres on Fox's Hill; on April 27, 1646, he sold to Thomas Lawton his valley of six acres, and three acres of meadow. He was the owner of considerable property and was in very comfortable circumstances, holding a prominent position in Providence.

(II) James Reynolds, son of William Reynolds, was a resident of Kings Town, R. I., where he died in 1700. On May 13, 1665, he signed the petition for land in Kings Province, and May 20, 1671, he took the oath of allegiance. Like his father he was prominent in town affairs, and served as constable in 1671, overseer of the poor in 1687, grand jurymen in 1688, and conservator of the peace in 1690. On May 2, 1677, he was one of those who petitioned the Assembly for instruction, assistance and advice as to the oppressions they suffered from Connecticut, and on May 24, 1677, he and the others who had been taken to Hartford as prisoners received a letter containing the following excerpt from the Rhode Island authorities: "That you might receive all suitable encouragement that as you continue true to your engagement to this colony and upon that account are kept prisoners, we shall equally bear your charges of imprisonment, and with all expedition address ourselves to his Majesty for relief." On July 29, 1679, his name was on a petition to the King for an end to the troubles between the two colonies. He and his wife deeded to their son John fifty acres of land, December 26, 1673, and April 29, 1684, they deeded one hundred acres in East Greenwich to their son James. On April 3, 1692, he deeded a slave named Elizabeth to his son-in-law, Thomas Nichols, and wife Mercy, if said slave be alive at the decease of the grantor; on January 21, 1699, he deeded a negro boy John to his son Francis under the same conditions. He deeded fifty acres of land to his son Henry, March 22, 1699, and on June 5th of the same year ratified a deed to his granddaughter Sarah Aires, and her "maile heirs," having previously omitted the word heirs when deeding to his son John. On September 21, 1700, a declaration was made by John Sweet that James Reynolds, Sr., made a deed of gift to daughter Deborah and her husband,

John Sweet, of a negro girl Betty, but that afterwards he gave Betty freedom when she should be thirty years of age, and to this John Sweet and his wife consented. His son James was executor of his will, and on March 14, 1703, took a receipt from his brother Henry and also from Joseph and Francis for their shares in the estate. It is evident from the above extensive gifts of property, real estate, etc., that James Reynolds was a man of excellent circumstances, having a large landed estate, and owning slaves. He held an honored position in the life of Kings Town. He married Deborah —, and they were the parents of the following children: John, born Oct. 12, 1648; James, Oct. 28, 1650; Joseph, Nov. 27, 1652, died in 1722; Henry, Jan. 1, 1656, died in 1716; Deborah, 1658; Francis, mentioned below; Mercy, born in 1664; Robert, died in 1715; Benjamin.

(III) Francis Reynolds, son of James and Deborah Reynolds, was born in Kings Town, R. I., October 12, 1662. He resided there all his life, a well-known citizen, and prosperous land owner and farmer. Francis Reynolds married (first), in 1688, Elizabeth Greene, who was born October 17, 1668, daughter of James and Deliverance (Potter) Greene, and granddaughter of Surgeon John Greene, the founder of the family in America. He married (second) Elizabeth Anthony, of Portsmouth, R. I. Children of first marriage: Francis, born in 1689, settled on the great plain; Peter, mentioned below; James, born 1693, married Dec. 7, 1717, Hannah Jenkins; Jabez; Elizabeth, born in 1700; Mary, 1706; Susannah, 1717; Deborah, 1719.

(IV) Peter Reynolds, son of Francis and Elizabeth (Greene) Reynolds, was born in Kingstown, R. I., in 1691, and resided there all his life, on the great plain. By his father's will he received the other half of the farm land "where he dwells." He married, and among his children was John, mentioned below.

(V) John Reynolds, son of Peter Reynolds, was born in North Kingstown, R. I. He made his home there throughout his entire lifetime, becoming a prominent citizen and prosperous farmer. He married, and was the father of Benjamin, mentioned below.

(VI) Benjamin Reynolds, son of John Reynolds, was born in North Kingstown, and made his home on the paternal homestead. He married Elizabeth Reynolds, a cousin, whose lineage was almost identical with his own. They were the parents of nine children, of whom John B. was the eldest.

(VII) John B. Reynolds, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Reynolds, was born in North Kingstown, R. I., in 1780. He was the owner of considerable farming property and was a farmer during his entire life. He married Mary Aylesworth, daughter of Arthur and Abigail (Dyer) Aylesworth, of North Kingstown. Their children were: Hannah, Benjamin, Mary, John, Hazard, Abby, Elizabeth, William W. A., Anna G., Emma, Almira, Sarah L., Allen, mentioned below.

(VIII) Allen Reynolds, son of John B. and Mary (Aylesworth) Reynolds, was born in the town of North Kingston, R. I., December 17, 1826. He was educated in the district schools of Kingston, but at an early age left his studies to engage in mechanical pursuits, for which he had evinced a decided talent. He



Chaflon J. Kenyon.

secured his first employment with the David & Sweet Company, in the capacity of mill hand in their carding department. Through his skill in mechanical work he rose rapidly in the employ of this concern. Through a desire to familiarize himself thoroughly with every phase of the woolen manufacturing industry he changed employment several times. In 1847 he severed his connection with the A. & W. Sprague Company, of Natick, R. I., and spent a considerable period in the study of this industry. In 1849 he entered the employ of Davis Reynolds & Company. In 1866 he became a partner of the firm of Davis Sweet & Company, and remained one of the most important members of the firm until it was dissolved in 1873. He then became a partner in the firm of G. W. Reynolds & Company, and engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, both at Davisville and Sandy Hill. The business of these two establishments was highly profitable, and in a short period they rose in the business world of Rhode Island, having a considerable voice in manufacturing and industrial circles. In 1883, upon the retirement of the senior partner, the property and mill at Sandy Hill were sold and the Davisville plant alone was continued. All the attention and energy of the remaining partners was concentrated on the Davisville enterprise, with the result that it became successful.

Through the extensive nature of his business and financial interests, Mr. Reynolds was brought into the field of public affairs. He was well known in the life and affairs of North Kingston, highly respected for the integrity of all his dealings, and honored for his clean success in business. He was elected to the State Legislature of Rhode Island several times, and filled the office of assemblyman in 1878 and 1881. In 1885 he was elected state senator, and filled the office with such satisfaction to his constituents that he was returned to the Senate in 1886 and 1887. In addition to this he held various posts in the town government, and was always deeply interested in all movements for the advancement of the welfare of the town. He was a Baptist in religious belief, and was a member of the Quiddneset Church, of which he was clerk and chorister for a number of years.

In April, 1853, Mr. Reynolds married Elizabeth S. Johnson, daughter of Sylvester and Sally (Wells) Johnson, of North Kingston, R. I. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds were the parents of eight children: 1. Curtis C. 2. Leander. 3. Marion G. 4. Lula A., mentioned below. 5. Emma, who became the wife of Walter B. Knight, of Borahville, Conn. 6. William A. 7. Annie M., now Mrs. W. B. Babcock, of North Kingston, R. I. 8. Fannie E., who died in infancy. Allen Reynolds died at his home in North Kingston, R. I., June 24, 1908.

(IX) Lula A. Reynolds, daughter of Allen and Elizabeth S. (Johnson) Reynolds, became the wife of George Herbert Fowler, of North Kingston, R. I., and is now a resident of Pawtucket. George Herbert Fowler was born in Northbridge, Mass., July 16, 1852, son of George D. and Abigail (Adams) Fowler. He was educated in the public schools of Barre, Mass., later attending Worcester Academy, and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, from which he was graduated with the class of 1873. Shortly afterward he came to the city of Providence, R. I., where he secured his first

employment in a small machine shop. In the following year, by which time he was a skilled workman, he became connected with the Providence Tool Company, with whom he remained for seven years, in the capacity of expert mechanic and designer. In 1882 Mr. Fowler was associated with George H. Webb in the founding of the Pawtucket Manufacturing Company, and on its organization was elected to the office of secretary and treasurer. In this connection he became widely known in the manufacturing world of Pawtucket, and rose to prominence in the life of the city. Mr. Fowler was well known in fraternal and social life in the city. He was a member of Union Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he had filled all offices up to and including that of senior warden. He also belonged to Pawtucket Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; Pawtucket Council, No. 2, Royal and Select Masters; Holy Sepulchre Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar; Aleppo Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and the Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. His religious affiliation was with the Beneficent Congregational Church of Providence during his residence in that city. On his removal to Pawtucket, he became a member of the Pawtucket Congregational Church Society. He died at his home in Pawtucket, January 4, 1895.

GRAFTON IRVING KENYON, one of the most successful and progressive merchants of Wakefield, in this State, is a member of one of the oldest and most distinguished Rhode Island families, which for more than two centuries has made its home in the southern part of this State, and is connected with many other important and distinguished houses here.

According to "Burke's Commoners," there are four lines of the Kenyon family, the arms of which are similar in their general character, but which differ in detail. One of them, the Kenyons of Whitney, has the motto *Magnanimitur crucem sustine* (Nobly bear the cross), which probably indicates that the early ancestors fought in the Crusades. According to some authorities John Kenyon, who was the first of the name in New England, was a direct descendant from Jordan de Lanton, Lord of Kenyon, who flourished in the reign of Henry III., of England.

(I) John Kenyon, the founder of the family in America, was born in England in 1605. He married probably about 1625 or 1630, Ann Smith, and among their children was John Kenyon (2), of further mention.

(II) John Kenyon (2) was born in 1636, and married (first) Hannah Sheppard, and (second) Mary Rigby.

(III) John Kenyon (3), son of John Kenyon (2), was born in 1657 and died in 1732. He married Sarah Gray, a daughter of Edward and Mary (Winslow) Gray, and granddaughter of John and Mary (Chilton) Winslow, who was one of the party of pilgrims who came over in the "Mayflower."

(IV) Jonathan Kenyon, son of John Kenyon (3), and Sarah (Gray) Kenyon, was born in 1695, and died in 1766. He married Mary Gardner.

(V) Nathan Kenyon was born about 1720, and we have record of his will as made in 1805. He married, April 18, 1757, Mary Green, of Charlestown, R. I., and

they were the parents of the following children: Gardner, mentioned below; James, who married Habba Nichols; Green; Nathan; Jonathan; Aaron; Elizabeth; Mary; Sarah; and Amy.

(VI) Gardner Kenyon was born December 6, 1757, and died March 7, 1845. He married about 1784, Susannah Boss, born July 4, 1762, and died April 20, 1844. They were the parents of the following children: Sally, born Feb. 2, 1786, and died Oct. 25, 1868, and became the wife of Benjamin Knowles; Nathan Gardner, mentioned below; Caleb Boss, born Oct. 1, 1791, and died Sept. 24, 1857, married (first) Hannah Congden, and (second) Matilda Kenyon; Lucretia, born May 27, 1793, and became the wife of Nathaniel Kenyon, who subsequently removed to Penryn, Yates county, N. Y.; Susan V., born May 29, 1795, died Jan. 7, 1866, and became the wife of Hazard Knowles; Elisha Reynolds Potter, born April 29, 1799, and died in August, 1839; James Burrell, born May 10, 1801, and died Aug. 12, 1880; Mary, born Sept. 21, 1803, died Feb. 14, 1866, and became the wife of Benjamin Congden, a farmer at Point Judith; Alexander Hamilton, born July 6, 1805, and died in Oct., 1835, unmarried; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Welcome Kenyon.

(VII) Nathan Gardner Kenyon, son of Gardner and Susannah (Boss) Kenyon, was born November 28, 1789, and died December 23, 1851. He was a prominent man in the community and was judge of the court of common pleas for a number of years. Unlike the rest of his family, he was a staunch Whig throughout his life and in this connection an anecdote is related of him which well illustrates his firm character and sturdy disposition. His father was one of the old time Jeffersonian Democrats, who were then known as Republicans, and no one had any reason to suppose that Nathan, the eldest son would not espouse the same principle. When the time came for him to cast his first vote, however, he went to Kingston, and supported the Whig ticket, casting his lot from the first with the party of his choice.

(VII) Elisha Reynolds Potter Kenyon, son of Gardner and Susannah (Boss) Kenyon, was born April 29, 1799, and died in August, 1839, in the prime of life. He resided at South Kingstown, and was engaged in farming at Point Judith. A man of sterling character, he enjoyed the high regard of his fellow citizens and was elected by them to the Rhode Island State Senate in 1836 and 1837. He married Mary Ann Knowles, daughter of Hazard Knowles, and they were the parents of the following children: William Gardner, mentioned below; Elisha, born Aug. 9, 1826, and died Jan. 13, 1903; Edward, born Oct. 27, 18—, and afterwards removed to California; Mary Elizabeth, born May 7, 1830, and died Dec. 11, 1903; Abby F., born in the year 18—, and died June 15, 1884; Giles E., born Jan. 20, 1834, and died May 28, 1879; Sarah Stanton, born April 27, 1836, and died Feb. 15, 1877.

(VIII) William Gardner Kenyon, son of Elisha Reynolds Potter and Mary Ann (Knowles) Kenyon, was born January 4, 1825, at Point Judith, in South Kingstown, and died July 24, 1877, in Providence. His childhood was spent in his native place and he was but fourteen years of age when his father died, so that at that early age he became the head of a large family of

children. He showed remarkable ability for his years, however, and kept up the family farm so successfully, that he was enabled to educate his brothers and sisters, and keep the family together until they had grown to maturity. In 1855 he removed his family to Wakefield, R. I., it being his intention to leave them there while he went to California to join his brothers, Elisha and Edward, in search of a fortune. Upon reaching New York he was unable to procure passage upon any of the outgoing vessels, and finally abandoned his purpose and decided to make his home at Wakefield. The following year he purchased land and buildings thereon for which he paid the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, and there opened a store on the site of the present Wakefield bakery. He was successful in his enterprise and afterwards formed an association with Warren C. Barber, the firm being known as Kenyon & Barber. He was postmaster of Wakefield from May 7, 1859, to October 7, 1861, and did much to develop and improve that important department. Mr. Kenyon sold his store in 1866 to Samuel Robinson, and retired to his farm which he had bought in the year 1863. This was the old Stephen A. Wright farm, a place consisting of over one hundred acres, for which he paid the sum of ten thousand dollars, which was considered a high price at that time. The farm occupies what is now the very heart of the village of Wakefield, and has, of course, increased greatly in value. At the time of his purchase, there were no buildings, with the exception of those connected with the operation of the farm, standing there, and of these the old "Manor House" remains to-day in good repair. In 1867 Mr. Kenyon built a large barn in the position of the present Griffin's Drug Store, for the accommodation of John N. Taylor's stage route, at that time the only way of transferring passengers from Kingston station, to Wakefield, Peacedale, and Narragansett Pier. He was unfortunate in this venture, for shortly after its completion it was struck by lightning during one of the most violent tempests that visited that region, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and was completely destroyed by fire. This netted a loss of about three thousand dollars to Mr. Kenyon as several horses and equipments were also destroyed, but this was soon made up for him by the growing demand for building lots in a community which was rapidly developing. Accordingly, Mr. Kenyon commenced to lay out streets, and some of these were afterwards given by him to the town free of cost, including Prospect, Mechanic, Robinson and Lake streets, and Woodruff, Meadow, Orchard and Kenyon avenues. Mr. Kenyon continued to develop his property until the close of his life, planning so successfully that the farm has become the site of a large and prosperous village, with streets lined with fine residences, and handsome shade trees. Mr. Kenyon was also engaged at one time in business as agent for farm implements, and was the first to introduce the new model mowing machine, and was himself an inventor, having secured patents for a mowing machine and hay spreader. Besides his own farm he owned in 1874, one-fourth interest in the Bradford farm, which was located at West Kingston, and it was largely owing to his efforts that the present railroad station was located there. In the year 1868 he purchased another store, located just east of his old estab-



C. P. Kenyon

lishment where Eldred Brothers are now established, and taking his son, William A. Kenyon, into partnership, engaged in a mercantile business under the style of William G. Kenyon and Son. They continued in this line until the death of the elder Mr. Kenyon, when the business was sold to his youngest son, Orrin P. Kenyon, who continued it alone until 1881, when he and his brother, William A. Kenyon, formed a partnership. The firm of Kenyon Brothers greatly enlarged the original enterprise, and upon the death of the elder brother in 1887, Orrin P. Kenyon continued the business alone.

William G. Kenyon was united in marriage June 21, 1846, with Emeline Bull Allen, who was born Mar. 23, 1822, and died June 11, 1855. He married (second), Sept. 19, 1859, Mrs. Hannah (Pearse) Robinson, widow of Albert C. Robinson. The children by the first marriage are as follows: William A., born May 29, 1847, and died Dec. 16, 1887; Hannah Mary, born Dec. 2, 1849, died Jan. 21, 1901; Orrin Potter, mentioned below; and Samuel Weeden, born May 22, 1855, died Oct. 16, 1884. Samuel Allen, grandfather of Mrs. Emeline B. (Allen) Kenyon and first wife of William G. Kenyon, was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and was one of the volunteers that joined Colonel Barton's expedition to Newport, R. I. He assisted in the capture of General Prescott. Mrs. Kenyon was descended in two lines from Governor Henry Bull. Samuel Allen, her father, was a man of remarkable physical powers, and an equally strong character. In politics he was a Democrat.

(IX) Orrin Potter Kenyon, youngest son of William Gardner and Emeline Bull (Allen) Kenyon, was born January 11, 1852, at Point Judith. His childhood was spent at Wakefield, where he attended for a time the local public school. He was afterwards a student at the famous Friends' School, at Providence, and upon completing his studies he was given a position in his father's store, where he secured his early business training. At the death of his father, he purchased the business, and continued to operate it until 1881, when he formed a partnership with his eldest brother, William A. Kenyon. This lasted until the death of the latter, when he again came into possession of the whole interest, and erected a new store on what was part of the old Kenyon farm, opposite the Post Office. In 1891 he moved into the new building on the corner of Main street and Kenyon avenue, where he developed a large and prosperous business. With the exception of three years, which were spent by him in a woolen house at Providence, Mr. Kenyon has made his home in South Kingston. He was formerly a director of the Wakefield Land & Investment Company, which was liquidated in 1918, and he owns the "Boston Store" at Narragansett Pier, which he conducts during the summer season, for the wealthy tourists at that place. He is an active operator in real estate in and about Wakefield. Orrin P. Kenyon married, August 24, 1880, Fannie Gorton Grafton, a daughter of Samuel G. Grafton, and three children were born to them, as follows: Grafton Irving, with whose career we are here especially concerned; Leslie, born March 12, 1883, and died Aug. 31, 1885; and Gladys Bull, born Nov. 22, 1888, married Dr. Joseph N. Crandall, of Wakefield.

(X) Grafton Irving Kenyon, oldest child of Orrin P. and Fannie Gorton (Grafton) Kenyon, was born March 18, 1882, at Wakefield, on the old Kenyon homestead. As a child he attended the local public school, and later the South Kingston High School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1901 and was prepared for college. In the following year he entered the Burdette Business College, of Boston, where he took a general commercial course, and upon completing his studies there, was employed in a clerical capacity in his father's store. He displayed marked ability in business and before long had worked up to the position of manager of the store. Mr. Kenyon has also been exceedingly active in public affairs here, and is probably better known in this connection than in any other throughout the community. He is in no sense of the word a politician, and has avoided rather than sought public office, but it has been impossible to resist the pressure brought to bear upon him by his fellow citizens, and he has accordingly served them in several important posts. He was elected to the House of Representatives of Rhode Island, and served on that body in 1912 and 1913, and in 1917 and 1918 was a State Senator. In the latter year he was requested to run for Congress to represent this district, but declined this honor, as he did also that of the candidacy for lieutenant-governor, offered at about the same time. In the year 1916 Mr. Kenyon went to Plattsburg, where he took the military training at the Officers' Training Camp there, and he is now captain of the Second Company of the State Guard of Wakefield. Some years ago he became intensely interested in the Boy Scout Movement, and was one of the first scout masters in the State, serving faithfully in that capacity until 1915, when other duties compelled him to give up a work which he profoundly loved. He is now a member of the Greater Boy Council of Rhode Island. Mr. Kenyon is also a prominent figure in fraternal and club circles here and especially in connection with the Masonic order, being a member of Hope Lodge, No. 25, Free and Accepted Masons; Franklin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters; Narragansett Commandery, Knights Templar of Western; Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Providence, Palestine Temple, and the Rhode Island Consistory. He has attained the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite, and belongs also to the Pen and Pencil Club of Providence. Grafton Irving Kenyon was united in marriage on September 10, 1914, at Wakefield, with Mary Louise Burns, a daughter of Robert and Mary (Monaghan) Burns, of Wakefield, R. I. They are the parents of one daughter, Jane Burns, born April 14, 1916.

JAMES TILLINGHAST is of the sixth American generation of the family in Providence, R. I., founded by Rev. Pardon Tillinghast, who was born in 1622, came from Seven Cliffs, Sussex county, England, to America, in 1645, locating in Providence, first of record in Providence, November 19, 1647, when he was granted twenty-five acres. Valuable as were the services rendered by the ancestor in those early days, who served as deputy, merchant, and pastor, his greatest gift was the quality of his descendants, who in each generation have been

eminent in business, public and professional life. In the third generation in this branch, Daniel Tillinghast married (second) Lydia Hopkins, daughter of Stephen Hopkins, Governor of Rhode Island, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, signer of the Declaration of Independence, member of the Continental Congress, and otherwise prominent. This grafting upon the Tillinghast stock was productive of a race of lawyers and professional men, who for a century have added lustre to the Rhode Island bar, and made Providence their home. The life history of Rev. Pardon Tillinghast enriches many chapters of the early history of Providence, but despite his service to the State and city as an official, it is his connection with the First Baptist Church which stands out as his greatest work. He served that church as pastor for many years, but would never accept any remuneration from the congregation for his services. More than that, about the year 1700, he built a church at the northwest corner of North Main and Smith streets, at his own expense, and in 1711 deeded it to the congregation, together with the ground upon which it stood.

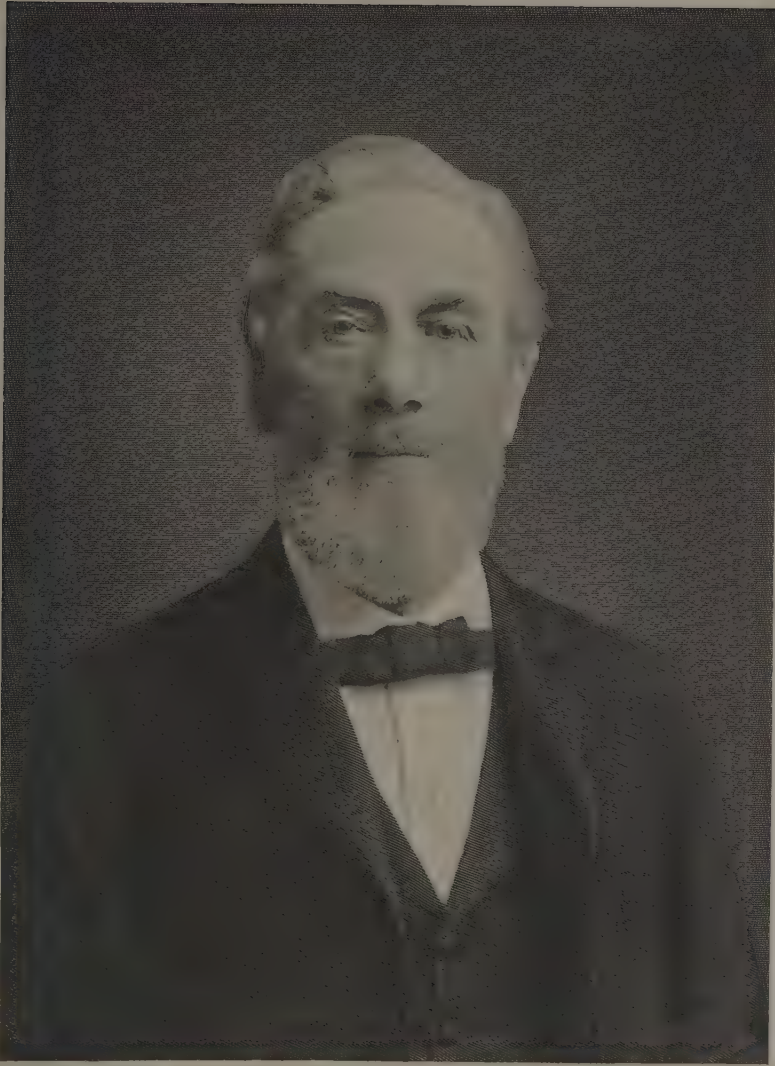
He was of English birth, and if tradition can be trusted, was a soldier in Cromwell's army. He had the commercial spirit highly developed, as well as the religious, and at one time was the leading merchant of the town. He died January 29, 1717, having almost attained the honors of a centenarian, being ninety-six years of age. He was followed in this line by his son, Joseph Tillinghast, a resident and merchant of Providence and Newport. He was succeeded by his son, Daniel Tillinghast, who married Lydia Hopkins, daughter of the statesman, jurist and patriot, Stephen Hopkins; the next in descent being their son, Stephen Hopkins Tillinghast, who married Theodosia Foster, and moved to New York City. Theodosia Foster was a daughter of Theodore Foster, a United States Senator, and his wife, Lydia (Fenner) Foster, daughter of Arthur Fenner, sister of Governor James Fenner, of Rhode Island, and granddaughter of Jedediah and Dorothy (Dwight) Foster, of Massachusetts. All the children of Stephen Hopkins Tillinghast were born in New York City, except the youngest, a daughter. The youngest of his sons was Charles Foster Tillinghast, father of James Tillinghast, of Providence.

Charles Foster Tillinghast, of the fifth American generation, was born in New York City, June 18, 1797, and died at his home in Providence, R. I., after a brilliant career at the Rhode Island bar, August 3, 1864. After preparation in the Providence schools he entered Brown University, whence he was graduated, class of 1814, being but seventeen years of age. He studied law under the direction of Samuel W. Bridgman, of Providence, and in 1816 was admitted to the bar. For one year he practiced in the village of Chepachet, then returned to Providence, again formed an association with Mr. Bridgman, and continued with him several years. He then practiced alone for many years, finally, in 1842, formed a partnership with Charles S. Bradley (later Chief Justice), Tillinghast & Bradley practicing until 1858. Mr. Tillinghast was a learned and able lawyer, having few peers and no superiors in certain branches of law practice. He had no taste for political life, never sought public office, and clung closely to his profession.

In 1843 he consented to serve one term in the State Legislature, his first and only public office. He married Lusanna Richmond, who died in Providence, September 29, 1862, daughter of William and Clarissa (Andrews) Richmond, her father a merchant and president of the Merchants' Bank of Providence.

James Tillinghast, son of Charles Foster and Lusanna (Richmond) Tillinghast, was born in Providence, R. I., July 22, 1828, and after a life of distinguished service at the Rhode Island bar, died in his native city, January 3, 1914. He prepared in the grade and high schools of Providence, was a graduate of Brown University, 1849 (his father a graduate in 1814), and after preparation under the preceptorship of his father, covering a period of two years, was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, September 22, 1851. He was at once admitted to an interest in the law firm, Tillinghast & Bradley, formed in 1842 by Charles Foster Tillinghast and Charles S. Bradley, a firm that was dissolved in 1858 by the withdrawal of Mr. Bradley. James Tillinghast continued practice with his father until the latter's death in 1864, and then until his own, after half a century of continuous practice. At the time of his death he was widely known as a lawyer of learning, skill and integrity. His practice was extensive in both State and Federal courts, his practice general in charter, but special attention given to equity cases, the law of corporations and real estate law. He was one of the four associate counsel for the trustee of the A. & W. Sprague Company, who for fifteen years were engaged in clearing up the legal complications brought about through the failure of that company in 1873. Like his ancestor, Rev. Pardon Tillinghast, he left sons to perpetuate his name and fame, the well-known sign, Tillinghast & Bradley, being replaced before his death by Tillinghast & Tillinghast, he the senior partner, his sons, William Richmond and Theodore Foster, being the "& Tillinghast" until death deprived them of the leadership and wisdom of their honored father. No stronger legal firm graced the Rhode Island bar, and all members devoted themselves strictly to the business entrusted to them, the senior member never being led away by the lure of political life.

James Tillinghast married, May 25, 1857, Sarah Benson Anthony, of Providence, born September 27, 1832, died at Southampton, England, while on a travel tour, August 1, 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Tillinghast were the parents of five sons and a daughter: 1. William Richmond, born in Providence, R. I., April 15, 1858; he attended Mowry & Goff's private school, and was graduated from Brown University in 1879; he attended the Harvard Law School in 1891-92, and returned to Providence to become a member of the law firm of Tillinghast & Tillinghast; later he became a member of the firm of Tillinghast & Collins; on Oct. 22, 1884, he married Annie Barton Aborn, of Providence; his children are: Esther Chapin Tillinghast Dane, James Alexander, and Sophie Louise Tillinghast Crolius. 2. Henry Anthony, born Sept. 15, 1859, died March 18, 1907; secretary-treasurer of the Textile Finishing Machinery Company of Providence; married Sophie T. Aborn, and left two children: Julia Lyman and Sarah Benson. 3. Theodore Foster, born in Providence, R. I., Sept. 25, 1861; until eighteen years of age attended the Mowry & Goff's private



James Fittinghugh

school; he then entered Brown University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1884 (his father's class, 1849, his grandfather's, 1814); choosing the law as his profession, he entered Boston University Law School, there receiving his LL. B., class of 1887; in 1888 he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, and later to a partnership with his father and brother, continuing an active member of the law firm, Tillinghast & Tillinghast, until 1902, when he became connected with the legal department of the Title Guarantee Company of Rhode Island, as an expert title examiner; he is an Independent Republican in his political tendencies, but, like his race, has no office-holding tastes, yet never unmindful of his duties as a citizen; he is a director of the Home for Aged Men and Aged Couples, and the Providence Realty Company, and an attendant of the First Congregational Church; his clubs are the Twentieth Century and the Unitarian, and he is also a member of the Rhode Island Bar Association. 4. Stephen Hopkins, born April 1, 1863, died March 7, 1865. 5. Charles F. Foster, born Sept. 18, 1871; attended Mowry & Goff's private school, graduating about 1890, then attended the school of Technology, was graduated in 1894, and became identified with the Textile Finishing Machinery Company, where he still continues; he was captain of Company A, Rhode Island Infantry, during the Spanish-American War, and later became colonel in the Rhode Island National Guard, and at present (1918) is colonel in the United States Army and stationed at Fort Greble. 6. Charlotte Lusanna, graduate of Brown University, Woman's Department, in class of 1896, and resides at Nayatt, R. I.

ARTHUR LIVINGSTON KELLEY—There is some considerable doubt regarding the origin of this widely spread name, and even of the locality in which it was first found. It has come to be associated with Ireland, from its wide distribution in the allied form of Kelly in that country, and some authorities derive it from the ancient Celtic word "Ceallach," meaning strife or war. It seems, however, that there is some reason to believe that the Kelleys of Ireland are derived from the ancient Devonshire, England, family of that name, which has resided there from time immemorial. Even if we accept this theory, however, the origin still remains in mystery, some authorities holding that the family was derived from an ancient British stock and others that they got their name from LeSire de Cailly, a Norman nobleman. Doubt, however, is thrown upon this alternative theory by the fact that the name "Cailly" became in English "Cayley," as shown in "Burke's Heraldry."

Arms—Argent a chevron between three billets gules: Chest—Out of a ducal coronet gules an ostrich's head argent, holding in the beak a horseshoe or.

(I) The Kelley or Kelly family, as it is variously spelled in this country, of Providence, R. I., is in all probability descended from the ancient Devonshire family, and was founded in this country by one John Kelly, who came from Newbury, England, as early as 1635, and formed one of the original settlers of Newbury, Mass. Practically nothing is known of his life in England, nor is there a great deal known of his life in the colonies. He is recorded, however, as having received

a grant of a house lot of four acres near the Great River at Newbury, "bounded by the river on the north, John Pemerton on the West, and by the way on the south and John Merrill on the east." He also received at the same time a planting lot of four acres in the same location. There is strong reason for believing that these grants were made in the year 1639, because in that time many similar grants were made in that community, and we find that John Kelly seems to have also had another house lot granted him in a different part of the town, since this is mentioned in a record of his son's grant. The Great river referred to is the Parker river, and his house was situated on the north side of Old Town Hill, and stood on neither of his two grants. He appears to have been a man of determined character (possibly his neighbors may have called it stubborn character), as he chose to live in a region away from the central part of the community, where he was exposed to danger from Indians. Evidently he did so against the advice of his fellow colonists, who took a vote that if he should be killed by the Indians on account of living so far away, "his blood should be on his own head." He seems to have weathered the danger, however, as his death occurred peacefully enough on December 28, 1644. The tradition of the family is that he was born at Exeter, Devonshire, England, and as there is certainly no reason to doubt this tradition, we may with confidence assign to him relationship with the ancient Devonshire house. The name of his wife is not known, and the names of but two children: Sarah, born Feb. 12, 1641; and John, mentioned below.

(II) John (2) Kelly, son of John (1) Kelly, was born July 2, 1642, at Newbury, Mass., and appears to have lived there practically his entire life, his death occurring March 21, 1718. He was admitted a freeman at Newbury, May 19, 1669, and was the recipient of several grants of land, as well as the right to cut grass on "five acres of meadow in Cypress Swamp, provided the Twone's heards shall not be hindered but have free Egress and regress through the same at all times." He seems to have been a very prosperous man, and he is mentioned in the "History of Windham, New Hampshire," as the second largest farmer in Newbury. His house was situated at the foot of Gravel Hill, but in 1694 he moved from Oldtown to the "Upper Woods," in Newbury, the section now known as West Newbury, and settled on Worth's Lane. He also ran a ferry at Holt's Rocks. He was a member for some time of the First Church of Newbury, and took sides with the Reverend Mr. Parker in the latter's long controversy with the majority of his congregation. He later signed the covenant of the Second Church of Newbury, and was a member of this church in 1714, when the Rev. Mr. Tufts was ordained. He was twice married, the first time on May 25, 1663, to Sarah Knight, a daughter of Deacon Richard Knight, who was born March 23, 1648, and died about the year 1714. He married (second) March 15, 1716, Lydia Ames, of Bradford. His children, however, were all born of the first marriage, and were as follows: Richard, Feb. 28, 1666; John, mentioned below; Sarah, Sept. 4, 1670; Abiel, Dec. 12, 1672.

(III) John (3) Kelly, son of John (2) and Sarah (Knight) Kelly, was born June 17, 1668, on the old Kelly homestead at Newbury, and there made his home

in after life. His death occurred November 20, 1735. He purchased, on March 28, 1709, land at Amesbury, now Merrimac, Mass., at a place called "Ye Champion Land." His purchase here apparently amounted to sixty acres of land, as this amount is mentioned later in the inventory of his property made in connection with his will. The homestead property consisted of eighty acres, and he also owned ten acres of salt marsh and a river lot near Muzzey's Lane. He and his wife were members of the First Church of West Newbury (the Second Church of Newbury). He married, November 16, 1696, Elizabeth Emery, and they were the parents of the following children: John, born Oct. 9, 1697; Elizabeth Judith, baptized March 29, 1702; Richard, born March 8, 1704; Stephen, July 9, 1706, died at the age of sixteen years; Mary, Dec. 31, 1708; Hannah, March 2, 1711; Lydia, May 31, 1713; Daniel, mentioned below; Sarah, Oct. 6, 1718; Moses, July 20, 1721, who died before reaching his majority.

(IV) Daniel Kelly, son of John (3) and Elizabeth (Emery) Kelly, was born May 9, 1716, and made his home near the western limit of West Amesbury, now Merrimac, where his death occurred in 1773. He inherited all his father's lands in this region on condition that he pay certain sums to each of his six sisters. He married, October 30, 1734, Mercy Smith, of Newbury, who survived him, and they were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, born Nov. 25, 1735; Mercy (Mary), born Sept. 10, 1737, died Oct. 17, 1747; Mary, born May 31, 1739, died July 31, 1739; Lydia, born Aug. 15, 1740, died Oct. 20, 1747; Mary, born June 3, 1742, died Oct. 20, 1747; Deborah, born Jan. 4, 1744, died Oct. 29, 1747; Moses, born Sept. 11, 1745, died Oct. 30, 1747; Daniel, born May 18, 1747; Moses, born Oct. 30, 1748; Jacob, born in 1751; Anthony, served in the American Revolution; Micajah, mentioned below.

(V) Micajah Kelly, son of Daniel and Mercy (Smith) Kelly, was born May 15, 1761, and died December 19, 1844. His birth occurred on his father's property at West Amesbury, but when only sixteen years of age he left the parental roof and went to Gilmanton, to serve an apprenticeship with his brother, Jacob. It was the year of the outbreak of the Revolution, and the youth, instead of engaging in his brother's service, enlisted in the Continental army as a substitute for the elder man, and served as cook. After a time he returned to Gilmanton, but once more enlisted, this time in Captain Lovett's company, Colonel Mooney's regiment of volunteers, and although unusually young, took part in the active campaign of this body of troops. He appears to have been a man of very adventuresome disposition, and after serving in the Continental army he made his way into what was at that time an unbroken wilderness, where he cleared a farm for himself, supplementing his agricultural activities by working at his trade. He was twice married, the first time on November 11, 1784, to Mary, widow of Samuel Gilman, and daughter of David Page, of Epping, N. H. Her death occurred July 6, 1817, and he married (second) in November, 1817, Sarah, widow of Thomas Patten, of Lower Gilmanton, N. H., and a daughter of ——— Gale. She was born in Kingston, N. H., and died March 18, 1841, at the age of eighty-three years. The children of Micajah Kelly were all born of his first marriage,

and were as follows: Samuel G., born March 27, 1786; Daniel, born May 4, 1787; Sally, born Aug. 6, 1789; John, mentioned below; Mary, born Feb. 7, 1795; Lydia, born May 15, 1799; Unice.

(VI) John (4) Kelly, son of Micajah and Mary (Page-Gilman) Kelly, was born December 1, 1791. In his youth he had a strong ambition to enter college, and actually prepared himself for such a course, but abandoned his desire out of respect to his father's wish that he remain on the farm. He taught school for a number of years, and also the art of music. One of his tastes was for the subject of astronomy, which he studied under the well known astronomer, Dudley Leavitt, and was himself a very considerable astronomer. He moved to Wolfborough, N. H., where his death occurred, July 15, 1851. He was a Whig in politics, and was affiliated with the Congregational church. He was twice married, the first time to Lydia Ham, a daughter of Deacon Joseph Ham, of Canterbury, N. H., where she was born, December 2, 1792. His second wife was Harriet Guppy, who died in December, 1877. He was by his two marriages the father of a large family of children, as follows: Joseph Ham, mentioned below; Elizabeth Currier, born Feb. 10, 1817, died in 1841; Cyrus Kingsbury, born June 23, 1820, was a practicing physician, married Mary Moore Wight; Mary McClary, born April 23, 1822, died Dec. 3, 1839, at Gilmanton; Myron Bartlett, born Dec. 13, 1824; John Samuel Gilman, born in 1827, died July 4, 1845; Thomas Spencer, born in 1829, went West; Nahun Wight, born Feb. 13, 1836 or 1837, married Lavinia Ellen Colby.

(VII) Joseph Ham Kelley, son of John (4) and Lydia (Ham) Kelly, was born May 2, 1815, at Gilmanton, N. H., and spent his childhood and youth in his native place. He was educated in the local public schools, and thereafter taught for a time in the same schools where he had already been a pupil. Leaving his home while still a young man, he went to the city of Boston, where he secured a position as clerk in the post office. He married late in life, and took his wife to Canton, N. Y., where they settled on a small farm. After his wife's death he went to Gilmanton, N. H., married a second time, and died there, January 2, 1870. They were both of a religious nature and ardent church members. Mr. Kelly was very prominent in the club circles of the region, and of a kindly philanthropic nature, giving liberally to church and other movements of this sort. He was a highly honorable and well-respected citizen, and was a member of the Masonic order. In politics he was affiliated with the Republican party, although the exacting duties of his profession and other matters of a like kind did not permit him to do so. He married, December 7, 1856, Samantha Laura Westcott, of Canton, N. Y., and they were the parents of the following children: Arthur Livingston, mentioned below; Edward Beecher; Oliver Wendell Holmes, born Nov. 19, 1862, died June 5, 1866; Franklin Lee, born May 18, 1868, died July 8, 1868.

(VIII) Arthur Livingston Kelley, son of Joseph Ham and Samantha Laura (Westcott) Kelley, was born April 17, 1858, at Canton, N. Y. He attended school for a time in his native town, and was then sent to the high school at Lawrence, Mass. Still later he attended Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., from which he was

graduated with the class of 1876. Upon completing his studies at the last named institution he began at once the long and successful business career which led him to so high a position in the regard of the community, and secured a position in the employ of the firm of Stedman, Fuller & Company, manufacturers of card clothing at Lawrence, Mass. He continued with this concern until the year 1889, when, in association with his father-in-law, George A. Fuller, he established the Mechanical Fabric Company of Providence, R. I. Mr. Fuller was president of this concern, and Mr. Kelley treasurer and general manager, positions which he held until 1899 when, upon the death of Mr. Fuller, he was made president to succeed him. Since that time he has held the double office of president and general manager of a concern which under his capable management has grown to very large proportions and become one of the most important of its kind in the region. His interests have not been confined, however, to the one company, and he became affiliated with a large number of important financial and industrial concerns, being a director of the United States Rubber Company, president for seven years of the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company, vice-president of the Industrial Trust Company of Providence, director of the Merchants' National Bank of Providence, and a director in several insurance companies of Rhode Island. Mr. Kelley was an active Free Mason, and a member of Phœnician Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Lawrence, Mass. He was also prominent in club life, and was a member of the Hope Club, the Agawam Club, and of the Squantum Association. Among other organizations with which he was affiliated should be mentioned the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Rhode Island Historical Society. In his religious belief Mr. Kelley was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and attended Grace Church, Providence. He was active in the interests of his parish, and was a junior warden there for some time.

On October 17, 1878, Mr. Kelley was united in marriage with Lotta Persis Fuller, of Lawrence, Mass., and a daughter of George Alonzo and Martha (Scott) Fuller, old and highly regarded residents of that place and later of Providence, R. I. To Mr. and Mrs. Kelley the following children were born: Hope Fuller, born March 16, 1886, died Jan. 23, 1887; Arthur Livingston, Jr., mentioned below; George Fuller, born June 13, 1891, now lives in Oregon, married, May 4, 1912, Frances Alma Johnston, and they are the parents of two children: Barbara Warren, born April 10, 1913, and George Fuller, Jr., born Dec. 22, 1915.

(IX) Arthur Livingston (2) Kelley, son of Arthur Livingston (1) and Lotta Persis (Fuller) Kelley, was born June 14, 1888, at Providence, R. I. He attended with his brother the private schools of that city and then St. George's School at Newport, R. I., where he was prepared for college. He then matriculated at Williams College, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1910. Upon completing his studies he became associated with his father in the latter's great business, and upon the death of his uncle, Edward Beecher Kelley, was elected treasurer of the Mechanical Fabric Company, an office which he is holding at the present time. Mr. Kelley is a Republican in politics,

and a member of the Episcopal church. He is active in social and club life, and is a member of the Agawam Hunt Club. Mr. Kelley is now (1918) at Camp Humphrey, a member of the Second Regiment of Engineers.

Mr. Kelley married, May 18, 1911, Olive Douglas Maltby, born May 18, 1886, a daughter of Julius and Harriet (Fowler) Maltby. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley are the parents of three children: Jean Maltby, born Aug. 3, 1912; Doris, born Dec. 11, 1914; Harriet, born July 4, 1916.

Lotta Persis (Fuller) Kelley was a daughter of George Alonzo Fuller, who was during his life a most successful business man, and the senior partner of her late husband, Arthur Livingston Kelley. Mr. Fuller began life as a hand in a factory, and it was owing entirely to his own remarkable determination and industry that he eventually reached the position which he gained in the life of the community. He was a descendant of the old Fuller family of Rehoboth, Mass., which was founded there by one Robert Fuller, who sailed from Southampton, England, in the year 1638, in the good ship "Bevis," and settled first at Salem, Mass., and later at Rehoboth, where he was one of the original proprietors.

George Alonzo Fuller was a son of Rufus Fuller, who resided at Leicester, Mass., and of Charlotte (Warren) Fuller, his wife. He was himself born at Leicester, Mass., November 27, 1827, and spent his early life on his father's farm. His educational advantages were decidedly meager, and during the time he was attending school he also worked in his spare moments on his father's farm. He was still little more than a lad when he abandoned his studies, however, for the purpose of learning the trade of card setting, which was the principal business of Leicester. After learning this trade he went to Pennsylvania and was employed for a time at Lancaster in that State, and later in the city of Philadelphia. Here he formed a close and intimate friendship with the late George W. Child, the noted philanthropist, who was his room-mate and constant companion. Mr. Fuller remained in Philadelphia until the year 1852, and then returned to his native place, where he made his home for two years. In 1854, however, he went to Lawrence, Mass., which was at that time undergoing a very rapid industrial development. Here for three years he was employed at his trade of card setting, but in 1857 found by dint of hard work and the strictest kind of economy that he was in a position to engage in business on his own account. Accordingly, he became associated with Samuel M. Stedman in the manufacture of card clothing, under the firm name of Stedman & Fuller, and this firm rapidly increased in size and importance. In 1885 it was incorporated under the name of the Stedman & Fuller Manufacturing Company, and the business was removed to Providence, R. I. In 1890 the large business was sold to the American Card Clothing Company of Worcester, but Mr. Fuller remained associated with the new company as a director and the manager of a Providence branch. On the death of the late Joseph Murdock, of Leicester, Mr. Fuller was elected president of the American Card Clothing Company and this position he held until the time of his death. In the year 1890 he organized, in connection with Mr. Kelley, the Mechanical

Fabric Company, and was president of that important concern until the time of his death, when he was succeeded by his son-in-law. He was also vice-president of the Narragansett Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and was generally prominent in financial and industrial circles in that part of the world. While a resident of Lawrence, Mass., Mr. Fuller had taken a decidedly active part in local politics and held a number of public offices there. He was a Congregationalist in religious belief, and upon coming to Providence united with the Union Congregational Church of that city, and was a deacon thereof for a number of years previous to his death. He was a man of very strong religious feelings, and was unusually active in promoting the cause of his church in the community. He was a member of the Hope Squantum and Providence Athletic clubs.

Mr. Fuller was married, at Leicester, Mass., in 1854, to Martha Scott, a daughter of William H. and Persis (Earle) Scott, of that town. Mrs. Fuller died December 25, 1889, in her sixty-second year. To Mr. and Mrs. Fuller one child was born, Lotta Persis, who, as has already been mentioned, became the wife of Arthur Livingston Kelley.

GEORGE FRANCIS O'SHAUNESSY—Representative in Congress from Rhode Island in the Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, and Sixty-fifth Congresses, Mr. O'Shaunessy returned to private life, March 4, 1919, and to his practice as senior member of the law firm of O'Shaunessy, Gainer & Carr, of Providence, R. I. Mr. O'Shaunessy came to Rhode Island after a busy and useful career in his profession in New York City and State and from participation in political activity in Brooklyn and New York. And in Providence, his home and the scene of his professional practice since 1907, he holds equally honorable and important place, having rendered to his city and the State of his adoption public service of value and devotion. Mr. O'Shaunessy is a son of Stephen and Margaret (Flynn) O'Shaunessy, and was born in Galway, Ireland, May 1, 1868, being brought to the United States by his parents when a child of four years of age.

From 1875 to 1881 he attended St. Theresa's Parochial School, and the De La Salle Institute of New York City, from 1881 to 1884. The funds for his schooling he himself provided by work during vacations as messenger and errand boy, and later, when his ambition for the law impelled him to enroll in the law department of Columbia University, he worked as a night clerk in the New York post office, attending the lectures by day. He was graduated Bachelor of Laws, in the class of 1889. In the same year he passed his examinations for the New York bar and until 1907 he was identified with the legal profession of New York City. The ambition and determination that held him to his chosen course in the face of such obstacles as confronted him when he was working night and day to prepare himself for his life work have sustained him in his public service and his private work, and during a public and political career, long and active, he has stood faithfully and unswervingly for high standards and ideals. Mr. O'Shaunessy has been a lifelong Democrat, a firm believer in the principles of his party and a loyal supporter of its welfare. When a young man

in Brooklyn he was a member of the group formed by Edward M. Shepard, the noted student and leader of reform, known as the Shepard Democracy, and in the deliberations and activities of this organization he took an interested part. In 1893 he worked in support of the Citizens Union ticket, a fusion of Democrats and Republicans, headed by Charles A. Shieren, who was elected mayor of Brooklyn, and William J. Gaynor, afterward mayor of New York City, being a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court.

His legal work during the time had been successfully pursued, and after moving from Brooklyn to New York City in 1898 he continued active in his profession and in political matters. Throughout his entire life Mr. O'Shaunessy has never avoided conflict with the ruling clique in party policy if he felt that the needs of the district, city or State, could be best met in other manner, and in New York his record is no exception to this rule. As a young lawyer he gained a notable decision over Richard Croker, Tammany leader, in the Court of Appeals, in a case involving the election of laws governing the contest for State Senator from the Twenty-first Senatorial District, and subsequently as attorney for Perry Belmont, congressional candidate, he was again successful in a similar case. In these cases Mr. O'Shaunessy helped materially to purify politics and break the power of the boss.

In 1904 Mr. O'Shaunessy became deputy attorney-general of the State of New York, filling that responsible position throughout the following year, and during 1906 he was assistant corporation counsel of New York City. His New York residence and public service was terminated by his removal to Providence, R. I., in 1907, and in Providence he became associated with Messrs. Gainer and Carr, his present partners in legal practice. He became the candidate for alderman from the Ninth Ward in 1908, but was defeated, and in the following year he was elected to the Legislature of the State, one of the nine Democrats holding seats in that body. During his membership in the Legislature he participated in much important work, among his activities the sponsoring of the bill making Columbus Day a legal holiday in Rhode Island, and before the expiration of his term he became the Democratic candidate for Congress from the First Congressional District. In the elections of November, 1910, he received a plurality of seventeen hundred and fifty-one, taking his seat at the opening of the Sixty-second Congress, and was reelected successively for three terms by pluralities of thirty-five hundred, nine hundred, and twenty-nine hundred. The latter part of his term of service included that most trying period of the United States participation in the great war and the critical period immediately preceding the American entrance, and during that time, which so intensely magnified the weakness or strength of men in public life, he was an advocate of the staunchest Americanism, and stood with the most loyal patriotism in support of the administration. During the Sixty-fifth Congress he served as a member of the committee of ways and means, and in that capacity, as in all others of his public career, he gave his important duties the best of his time and effort. The needs of his constituency have never been neglected by him and he has secured governmental interest in numerous projects of



The American Historical Society

Gen. F. J. Shannon

benefit to his State, in connection with coast and river work, public buildings, and service training stations. He has been a constant friend of the naval stations in Narragansett bay, and the port of Providence has benefited by his active interest. Mr. O'Shaunessy, having been at one time a post office clerk under civil service rules and regulations, has ever been concerned with this branch, finding time to champion the cause of those employed under civil service direction and working with intelligently applied zeal in their behalf. His public career is an open book of capable and disinterested service, service that has gained him the confidence of his colleagues and the approval of the constituency whose servant he was. Mr. O'Shaunessy has resumed his private practice as senior member of the firm of O'Shaunessy, Gainer & Carr, of Providence, having been the unsuccessful opponent of Senator Le Baron Colt for the office of United States Senator in 1918.

He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, a communicant of St. John's congregation, Providence, and he belongs to the University Club of Washington, D. C., the Columbus Club, the Pen and Pencil Club, the Metacomet Golf Club, and the Catholic Club, of Providence. For twenty-five years past Mr. O'Shaunessy has been an active member of the Royal Arcanum, which honored him in the State of Rhode Island by electing him grand regent.

Mr. O'Shaunessy married, June 24, 1902, Julien M. Kiely, of Providence. Their residence is at No. 215 Broadway, Providence.

RATHBONE GARDNER—In recent years the Independent in politics has become respectable, but this was not always true. Perhaps party independence is yet frowned upon in Rhode Island, but it was heresy and worse when Rathbone Gardner, of Providence, dared to announce that he should support Republican candidates for president, but that in State and local affairs he was a law unto himself and should support the men whom he found worthy, no matter in which party he found them. It took courage to antagonize the Republican machine in Rhode Island, but one of Mr. Gardner's friends says of him:

His most striking characteristic is courage. When he is convinced that a certain course is right, no amount of disapproval or dissent can shake him, and he is outspoken in its advocacy, however influential or numerous his opponents.

So he has declined nominations from one party to accept from another, and has been the nominee of all parties. He has absolutely refused machine or organization dictation, and acts solely from conviction. A skillful and resourceful lawyer, conscientiously ethical and upright, he scorns subterfuge, and wins or loses his legal contests on the merits of his case, and his own ability to properly prepare and present it. His life has been given to his profession, to the public service and to philanthropy, and he has wonderfully aided the causes he has espoused. Mr. Gardner is a descendant of John Gardner, who came from England to Rhode Island, and died at Kingstown, in 1679.

A descendant of the seventh generation, Henry W. Gardner, born at Killingly, R. I., September 17, 1821, died at Providence, R. I., April 4, 1888. He was brought

to Providence by his parents when a lad, educated in Friends' School, and became president of the Providence Steam Engine Company, also having other very important business associations. He served in both branches of Common Council, as member of the State Legislature, and from 1880-1887 was postmaster of Providence. He married, September 8, 1846, Mary B. Rathbone, born July 24, 1823, died May 28, 1892, daughter of Stephen Kilton Rathbone, cashier of the American Bank from its incorporation in 1833 until 1856.

Rathbone Gardner, eldest son of Henry W. and Mary B. (Rathbone) Gardner, was born in Providence, R. I., February 18, 1856. From private city schools he advanced to Mowry & Goff's Classical School, completing his preparatory education with the graduating class of 1873. He at once entered Brown University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1877, and A. M. in course of time, class of 1880. After graduation, in 1877, he began the study of law with Browne & Van Slyck, of Providence, and a year later entered Boston University Law School, where he spent one year. The same year (1879) he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, and locating in the Vaughn building, Providence, began the practice of his profession, continuing until 1889, when he was appointed by President Harrison, United States District Attorney for Rhode Island, an office he ably filled four years. In 1893 the law firm, Comstock & Gardner, was formed, this firm continuing until 1905. The same year he became associated with James A. Pirce and William H. Thornley, with offices as at present in the Turk's Head building. Later William W. Moss was admitted to the firm. The company practices in all State and Federal courts, and are leaders of the Rhode Island bar.

Eminent in his profession, Mr. Gardner is not less highly regarded as a citizen and public official. From 1884 to 1887 he was a member of the Common Council, serving as president of the council, 1855-87, the re-location of the Union Station and of the approaches thereto being one of the questions practically settled during his term. In 1896 he was again elected, and in 1898 declined the Republican nomination for the House of Representatives, but accepted nomination from the Republican and Democratic parties with a Municipal League endorsement. In 1906 he was the candidate of the Democratic and Lincoln parties for State Senator, was elected and reelected in 1907. He led with others in the support of Robert H. I. Goddard for United States Senator against George P. Wetmore, the result being a deadlock in the Legislature. He also favored constitutional change increasing the power of the governor and equalizing representation.

As president of the Coventry Company, Mr. Gardner is at the head of a cotton manufacturing corporation, and in 1907 was appointed receiver of the Union Trust Company. The plan of re-organization he pushed to adoption was approved by the depositors by almost a unanimous vote, and in May, 1908, the company resumed business with Mr. Gardner as president. During his executive term all depositors were paid in full, the bank placed upon a sound basis, and in 1912 he resigned the presidency and returned to the practice of law. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, member of the standing committee of the Diocese of

Rhode Island, formerly a member of the General Board of Missions, and now senior warden of Grace Church, Providence. Public-spirited and able, he is frequently called upon for advice and leadership in benevolent and philanthropic movements, and he can always be relied upon to "lend a hand." His clubs are the University of New York; the University of Providence, of which he is an ex-president; the Agawam Hunt; Hope; Economic; Churchman's and Providence Bar. He is also a member of the Rhode Island Bar Association, Providence Athenaeum, Rhode Island Historical Society, Rhode Island School of Design, Audubon Society of Rhode Island, and Psi Upsilon Society.

Mr. Gardner married (first) January 1, 1880, Sophie L. Gardner, daughter of Hon. John A. Gardner, an eminent member of the Providence bar and former United States District Attorney for Rhode Island. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner are the parents of two children: 1. Henry Wood, a graduate of Yale, 1904, now associated with his father in the practice of law. 2. Marianna Field, married, Dec. 6, 1905, Royal C. Taft, Jr., son of Ex-Governor Royal C. Taft, of Rhode Island, they the parents of Royal C. (3), born July 17, 1907; Mariana F., born Feb. 15, 1911; Gardner, born March 1, 1913. Sophie L. Gardner died Sept. 12, 1912, and Mr. Gardner married (second) Jan. 14, 1914, Karine M. Froberg. They have one child, Ellen M., born May 28, 1916.

JOHN MORTON FERRIER—The story of the career of John Morton Ferrier is the story of obstacles overcome and fine ambitions achieved through sheer dint of that wonderful American pluck, which one often reads of in the pages of fiction, but rarely encounters in real life. That he has won his way to the front ranks in the community in Providence is due to the innate force of character of the man who took the difficulties in his way as a strong swimmer takes the water, with a certain zest in the effort and with an abiding confidence in his own ability to overcome whatever might befall. That this confidence was not misplaced is shown by the records of things done, and by the seals of official sanction by the institutions from which he gained his degrees.

He was born at Green River, Ontario, Canada, youngest son of Obadiah P. and Emma (Anderson) Ferrier. Here he went to school until he was twelve years old. The business of life began then for the young boy, and he went to work on a farm of the region, remaining there until he was nineteen, carrying on his studies part of this time in the evenings of his hard-worked days. He was a boy with intellectual ambitions, and the farm work was merely to him a means to an end, and that end to gain a college education. He finally gained admittance to the Christian Biblical Institute, of New York, and there he studied for the ministry, graduating in 1898, and later received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity from this institute. This was followed by his ordination in the Christian church. He then preached and financed his way through Starkey Seminary, New York, graduating from there in 1902, and was ready for the higher institutions to which it was now his ambition to go. He had set his mind on graduating from Brown University, and

accordingly he matriculated there at this time and in 1906 won his degree of Bachelor of Arts from that institution. In the following year he was made Master of Arts. In 1908 he established his present business, and is now one of the large real estate operators of Providence.

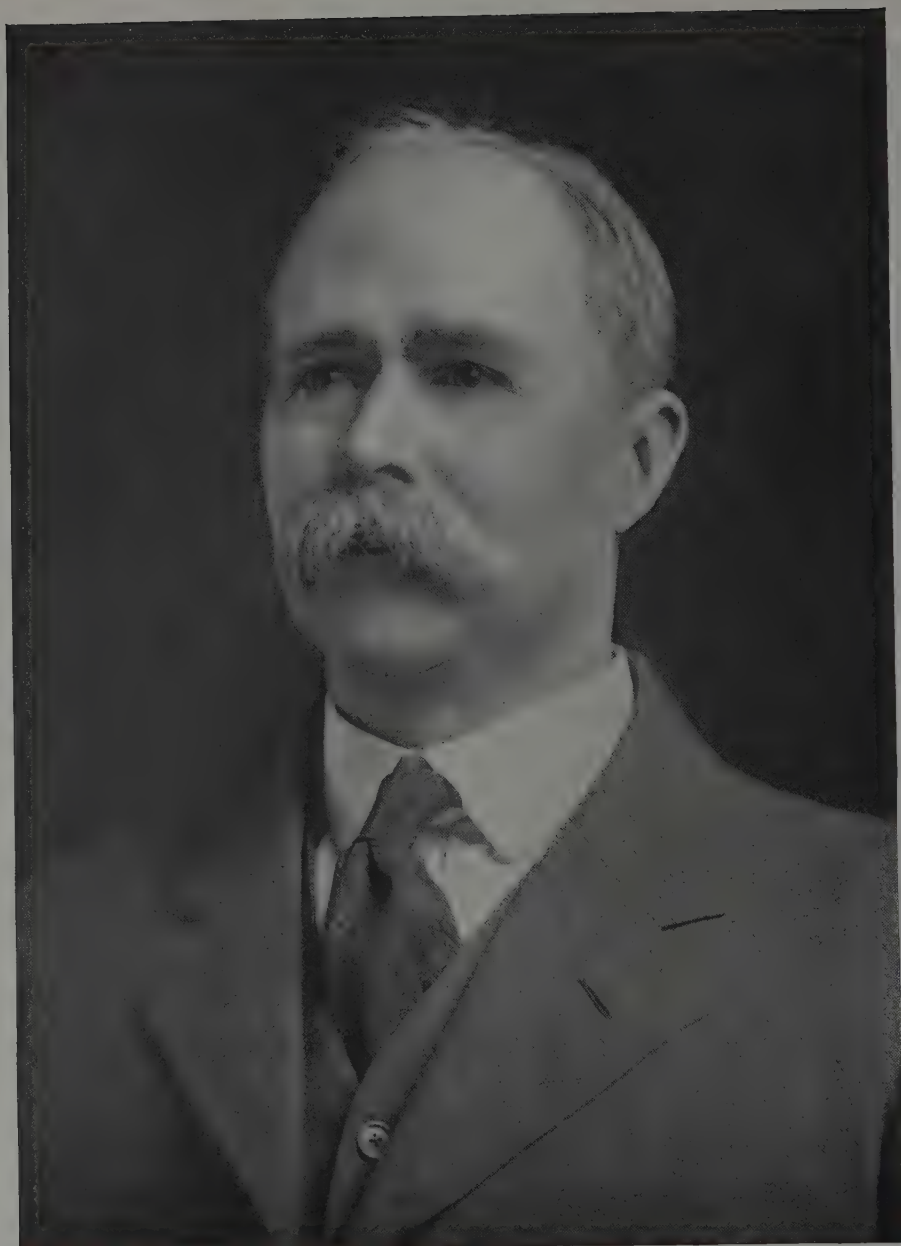
Mr. Ferrier is a Republican in his political views, and is an active worker in city affairs. In 1911 he was appointed on the school board of the city of Providence, to serve an unexpired term of a former member, and was reelected in 1912 to serve for a six year term. In the face of strong opposition Mr. Ferrier introduced, championed and pushed to successful issue the plan of military training for high school students, and it is largely due to him that this now highly endorsed plan is in force in Providence high schools. He served on the committee on high schools, committee on special schools, and is chairman of the committee on military training. He is past chancellor in the order of the Knights of Pythias, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Masonic Order, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council of the latter. He is a member of the Christian church, and belongs to the Provident Fraternity, to the Rotary Club, of which he is a director, to the Providence Real Estate Exchange, of which he is a director and vice-president, and to the National Real Estate Exchange. He was elected to the City Council of the city of Providence, November 5, 1918, to represent the Eighth Ward, and appointed on the committee of education, and committee on lights.

Mr. Ferrier married, May 12, 1898, Winifred Estelle Howard, a native of Foster, R. I., a daughter of Lester Howard, D. D., and Alvira A. (Phillips) Howard. Rev. Howard was a native of Foster, and for many years was professor of Greek at Christian Biblical Institute of New York, and later pastor of Congregational church at Chepachet, continuing until his death on October 3, 1918. They have two children: Howard Anderson, born Aug. 20, 1911, and John Morton, Jr., born March 19, 1913.

HON. SAMUEL CLARK—The Clark families of New England rank among the oldest and foremost in the country. The Rhode Island families of the name have figured notably in the life and affairs of the colony and State for two and a half centuries. The original immigrants were Thomas, John, and Joseph Clarke, brothers, natives of Westhorpe, County Suffolk, England, and descendants of a family long established there. Thomas Clarke was admitted an inhabitant of the Island of Aquidneck in 1638, and became one of the original members of the First Baptist Church in 1644. He died in 1674, leaving no issue. John Clarke, one of the most notable leaders of early life in Rhode Island, a physician, minister, and public man, was first at Boston in 1637; of Portsmouth, in 1638, and of Newport in 1639; he was deputy governor of the colony from 1669 to 1672. Dr. John Clarke left no issue that survived him long. Joseph Clarke, the remaining brother, was admitted an inhabitant of the Island of Aquidneck in 1638. He was one of the original members of the First Baptist Church in 1644, and subsequently rose to a position of prominence in colonial affairs; was a



J. Morton Lerry



J. Ernest Hammond

member of the General Court of Trials in 1648; commissioner in 1655-57-58-59; was assistant in 1658-64-65-66, 1678-79. His name appears in the charter granted Rhode Island in 1663 by King Charles II. He was a freeman of Westerly in 1668 and deputy from the town in 1668-69-70-71-72, and 1690. The Clarkes and Clarks of Rhode Island descend through Joseph Clarke. Branches of the family are found throughout Rhode Island and in bordering towns of Massachusetts. The line herein under consideration, that of the late Hon. Samuel Clark of Lincoln for many years State treasurer of Rhode Island, descends through Robert Clark, of Uxbridge, a descendant of Joseph Clarke, of Westerly. (I) Robert Clark, great-grandfather of Hon. Samuel Clark, was a resident of Uxbridge, Mass. He married, at Smithfield, R. I., October 24, 1739, David Comstock, magistrate officiating, Anna Taft, daughter of Robert Taft, the progenitor of most of the Taft families of this country and ancestor of Ex-President Taft.

(II) Samuel Clark, son of Robert and Anna (Taft) Clark, was born about 1745-50. He resided at Smithfield, R. I., where he was the owner of a farm of one hundred seventy acres. He later removed to Gloucester, where he died in 1827. He married, at Gloucester, February 14, 1773, Amy Mowry, daughter of Judge Daniel Mowry, and a descendant in the fifth generation of Nathaniel Mowry, founder of the family in America.

(III) Samuel (2) Clark, son of Samuel (1) and Amy (Mowry) Clark, was born at Smithfield, R. I., in 1793. He was educated in the schools of Smithfield, and throughout his life engaged in farming and lime burning in his native town. Samuel Clark was active in business circles, and prominent in local affairs until his death. He married Rebecca Cushman, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Catherine, married Nelson Blackington. 2. Stephen, married Mary Kenyon. 3. Samuel, mentioned below. 4. Rebecca Cushman, died unmarried.

(IV) Hon. Samuel (3) Clark, son of Samuel (2) and Rebecca (Cushman) Clark, was born June 29, 1826. He was educated in the schools of Smithfield, and during his youth assisted his father in the management of his farm and in the Lime Works Company, by which he was employed for a time as teamster. He was active in public life in Smithfield from 1856, when he was elected to the office of town clerk until 1871, when after continuous service in the office he declined to accept renomination. He represented Smithfield in the Rhode Island General Assembly for one term, and was appointed on February 4, 1872, to fill the unexpired term of Samuel A. Parker, as general treasurer of the State of Rhode Island. He was elected to the office on February 15, 1872, and held it by successive reelections until 1887. Again in 1888 he was elected to office, served until 1892, was reelected in 1897 and served until his death. It is conceded that he was one of the most able and faithful treasurers that the State has had. He was industrious and zealous in the performance of his public duties, courteous and honorable in all his dealings. He left an enviable record for fidelity, efficiency, and uprightness in public life, and was respected and honored by all classes of people. Among his neighbors he was particularly honored and beloved, and was often called upon to make wills and conveyances and

to act as advisor and counsellor in cases of disputes. His legal knowledge fitted him ably for this work, and his services were in constant demand. He gave freely of his time and money to those who sought him, and was widely known for his kindness and charity. He was a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 8, Free and Accepted Masons, of Lime Rock, R. I. In political affiliation he was a Republican and for many years was a leader in the councils of the party.

Hon. Samuel Clark married, in October, 1853, Louise Elizabeth Clark, who was born April 9, 1834, died July 17, 1913, daughter of William F. and Louise (Bacon) Clark, member of a distinguished branch of the Clark family of Rhode Island. Their children were: 1. Charles Cushman, for many years assistant in the office of the general treasurer of the State of Rhode Island; married (first) Elizabeth Sparhawk, of Ashton; (second) Etta Smith, who survives him and resides in Manton. 2. Minnie, married Gilbert L. Church. 3. Samuel, married Alice Buxton. 4. Annie, married Alfred Everett Sherman. 5. Kate, married David C. Randall. 6. Louisa Bacon, married Wallace Gushee. 7. Rebecca Cushman, mentioned below. 8. Amy Mowry, unmarried, resides in Lincoln. Hon. Samuel Clark died at his home in Lincoln, December 26, 1898, aged seventy-two years.

(V) Rebecca Cushman Clark, daughter of Hon. Samuel (3) and Louise Elizabeth (Clark) Clark, was married in the town of Lincoln, in 1907, to George Sparhawk. Mr. Sparhawk was for many years engaged in business as an insurance inspector, supervising mills and mill property. After retiring from active business life he made his home in Lincoln. Mr. and Mrs. Sparhawk were the parents of two sons: 1. George Cushman. 2. Charles Clark.

J. ERNEST HAMMOND—One of the progressive concerns of Providence, R. I., a business which has developed remarkably under the force of the strong personality of the sole owner and proprietor, J. Ernest Hammond, is the Hammond Printers' Supply House, No. 129 Dyer street. When the business was first established, many were the predictions of failure, but they knew not the dynamic power contained in the six-foot frame of the "man from Maine," who was well known in the "Pine Tree" and "Granite" States for his broad and liberal views, and physical endurance in athletic contests; a man strictly temperate in the use of intoxicants and tobacco; and in spite of the prophets he has won a pronounced success. He is the son of John H. and Sarah (Weymouth) Hammond; his father, a prominent farmer, market gardener and proprietor of the Bauneg-Beg greenhouses, also for many years holding town, State and national public offices, who numbered among his personal friends such men as James G. Blaine, Thomas B. Reed, Eugene Hale, etc., has long since passed to his reward as has his faithful wife, both of whom were prominent active workers in the Grange.

J. Ernest Hammond was born June 27, 1860, at the old Hammond homestead, near the summit of Bauneg-Beg mountain, three and one half miles from the thriving town of Sanford, with the largest population in the United States not incorporated under a city charter. He attended the district school and worked with his

father and brothers at market gardening and general farming. At the age of thirteen years he rescued a younger brother from drowning, by a race for life from the hay field and descending into a deep well which had always been viewed as unsafe, thus establishing a record for courage and action seldom attained by older persons. At the age of twenty years he rescued his father from drowning, where in crossing a pond, he had broken through thin ice covering twenty feet of water. When seventeen years old he secured alone and unaided the establishment of Bauneg-Beg post office and during the following half dozen years was active in the world of rural journalism as editor, owner and publisher of the "Bauneg-Beg Monitor," a local paper; also in service as reporter for the "Portland Daily Argus," "Portland Daily Advertiser," and several class publications. It was during this period that he first learned the art of setting type at the "Allen Steam Job Print" office, Sanford, Me., combining publishing and newspaper work as recreation with the real work of farming. When twenty-four years old he secured employment on the flourishing farm owned by the late W. S. Lamson, of Lamson cash carrier fame, first as manager of the fruit department and later as manager of the Lamson Farm Stores in Boston, and superintendent of the Lamson Farm, Windham, N. H. It was while in the employ of the Lamson Farm in a business trip to Lowell, Mass., that he caught a run-a-way horse by the head and was carried some distance before his hold was broken, being thrown to the street, where he was picked up unconscious and taken to the Lowell Hospital with his face torn and mangled, one bone broken, and an injury to the back of his neck which came near the "breaking" point, this last injury having proved a permanent and troublesome factor.

In 1889 he came to Rhode Island, locating in Arlington, where he was variously engaged as printer, and later, to be in open air, as carpenter and builder and in the wholesale fruit and produce business until 1896, when he finally found his true sphere in his present business. It was not until 1899 that the business could be pronounced a success, but in October of that year, a change in location to the Slade building, No. 45 Eddy street, opposite the city hall, brought unto it prosperity at once, a surprise to the trade and a delight to its owner. His business, printers' type, tools and machinery, was the only one between Boston and New Haven, and J. Ernest Hammond the only dealer in New England handling that line in combination with paper goods. To rightly estimate the personal force, business acumen and sagacity of Mr. Hammond, the fact should be known that two houses previously established in Providence had retired from the field as failures. But it soon became known in the trade that printers needs were properly met and "Hammond's" was a good place to deal. He inaugurated the "freight paid" idea, and in January, 1901, sent out announcements broadcast that "Hammond pays freight to any point in New England on orders of \$20.00." This propaganda has been widely copied and nearly every typefounder and dealer in the United States has adopted it. On January, 1904, Mr. Hammond more than doubled the floor space and prosperity has attended the energetic, capable owner and manager; and in 1910 he moved to the present loca-

tion, No. 129 Dyer street, with greatly increased facilities and floor space, where everything a job printing establishment needs can be bought from a gauge pin to a cylinder press, including paper envelopes, cardboard, etc. He was the first New England dealer to ship printers' supplies to Alaska, and the first freight shipment out of Providence to Alaska was made by J. Ernest Hammond and now he makes shipments to nearly every State in the Union and there is not a county in New England which does not receive goods from the Hammond Printers' Supply House.

He is a member of the Free Press Defense League, Rationalist Press Association of London, England, Rhode Island Citizens Historical Society, Bauneg-Beg (Maine) Grange. (The Hammond Memorial Library is connected with this Grange, being a gift from Mr. Hammond in memory of his father and mother). York County Pomona Grange, Maine State Grange, Algonquin Club, Arlington Public Library Association, and in politics is independent, although at times aggressive where reforms would prove a benefit, and he has been successful along those lines, sparing neither time nor money to secure improved conditions and has never sought but several times declined public office, hence cannot be classed with the professional office seeker. He is an able business man, public spirited, loyal, patriotic and progressive; a man whom no obstacle can daunt nor no misfortune discourage. He has been the architect of his own fortune, and has built up a name and a business which will endure. He was one of the founders of the Arlington public library and his work for village improvements can best be told in the following item from a local paper published in 1896:

We are sorry to learn that Arlington is soon to lose one of its most progressive and public-spirited citizens, Mr. J. Ernest Hammond, though naturally of a quiet and retiring disposition yet has proved himself a very useful resident of the town and especially of Arlington. To his influence and perseverance we are largely indebted for our post office and very much of the work and maintenance of the public library. He is the secretary of the Improvement Society, the Fire Company, also secretary of the Public Library Association, member of the library committee and board of trustees for several years. In all these positions he has shown a peculiar fitness seldom met with, and which renders his going from us a public loss felt by all.

"The Inland Printer" magazine, the leading publication of its class in the world, published a portrait and biographical sketch of J. Ernest Hammond, pages 435-436, June, 1904 issue, under the title "A Chronicle of Progress," which proves the estimation of his worth from the viewpoint of the late Henry O. Shepard, owner and publisher, also printer laureate of the United States.

On January 18, 1888, Mr. Hammond married Clara W. Boyd, a Londonderry, N. H., school teacher, who has been a co-worker when health permitted.

ARLON MANN WHIPPLE—Since 1659 the name Whipple has been identified with Rhode Island life and affairs. Descendants of the founder, John Whipple, have figured prominently in official life in Rhode Island for two centuries. Of his sons, John Whipple, Jr., was particularly active in public affairs in Providence; he was town treasurer, town clerk, deputy to the General Assembly, member of the town council and assistant.



Mr. Arlon H. Whipple.

Samuel, Eleazer, and Joseph Whipple all represented Providence in the Colonial Assembly. All of the sons of the settler married, and with the exception of David, resided in Providence. Branches were established in subsequent generations in many of the towns of Providence county. The Cumberland Whipples form one of the oldest and most distinguished branches of the family. Arlon Mann Whipple, for many years prior to his death in 1910, one of the foremost farmers and stockraisers of Providence county, was a native of Cumberland. He was descended in the eighth generation from John Whipple, the founder.

(I) John Whipple, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, is first of record in Dorchester, Mass., in 1632. In 1637 he received a grant of land there. In 1639 he was married, and he and his wife united with the church at Dorchester in 1641. In 1658 he disposed of his homestead and lands to James Minot, and removed to Providence, where on July 27, 1659, he was received as a purchaser. In the division of lands made February 19, 1665, he received lot No. 45. In the following year he took the oath of allegiance. In 1666 he was chosen Deputy to the General Court. He filled that office again in 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1674, 1676, and 1677. In 1674 John Whipple was granted a license to keep an ordinary. On August 14, 1676, as one of those "who staid and went not away" in King Philip's War, he had a share in the disposition of the Indian captives whose services were sold for a term of years. He died May 16, 1685, and his will, dated May 8, 1682, was proved on May 27, following his death.

(II) Eleazer Whipple, son of John Whipple, was born in Dorchester, Mass., and baptized there on March 8, 1646. He was a housewright and followed his trade in Providence, where he was active and prominent in public life. He represented the town in the General Assembly in 1693 and 1701. He married, January 26, 1669, Alice Angell, who was born in 1649, died Aug. 13, 1743, daughter of Thomas Angell. Eleazer Whipple died Aug. 25, 1719.

(III) Daniel Whipple, son of Eleazer and Alice (Angell) Whipple, was born in Providence, R. I. He settled in Cumberland, where all his children were born. Daniel Whipple married Mary —, and among their children was Daniel (2), mentioned below.

(IV) Daniel (2) Whipple, son of Daniel (1) and Mary Whipple, was born in Cumberland, August 19, 1716. He was a life long resident of the town, a prosperous farmer, and prominent citizen. He married (first) Mary —; and (second) Mary —.

(V) Simon Whipple, son of Daniel (2) and Mary Whipple, was born in Cumberland, February 13, 1752. He was a large land owner and a prominent citizen there all his life. On May 3, 1772, he married Levina Staples, daughter of Nathan Staples, of Cumberland.

(VI) Daniel (3) Whipple, son of Simon and Levina (Staples) Whipple, was born in Cumberland on June 19, 1784. He married, at Cumberland, October 13, 1805, Dorcas Cook, daughter of Ariel and Dorcas (Whipple) Cook, and they were the parents of Eliab, mentioned below.

(VII) Eliab Whipple, son of Daniel (3) and Dorcas (Cook) Whipple, was born in Cumberland, February 2, 1808. He was a farmer in the village of Grant's

Mills during the greater part of his life, and also engaged extensively in the butcher business in Cumberland and the vicinity, raising, buying and selling cattle. He was very successful in this business, and amassed a considerable fortune. Eliab Whipple was well known and eminently respected in Cumberland, and although not active in public life took an interest in local issues. He married (first) Ardelia C. Haskell, daughter of Comfort Haskell; (second) Nancy Grant, daughter of Bryan Grant, of Grant's Mills.

(VIII) Arlon Mann Whipple, son of Eliab and Nancy (Grant) Whipple, was born in Cumberland, R. I., July 17, 1839, on his father's farm which was part of what is now the Diamond Hill Reservoir. He was educated in the local district schools, and until he reached his eighteenth year remained on the Cumberland farm. In 1857 he went to North Attleboro, where he apprenticed himself to the clock manufacturing business, and later entered the employ of Henry Haskell in the nut and bolt manufacturing business, remaining until 1863. He later removed to Kansas, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land. This property he developed and improved by the use of every method then known to scientific farming. In 1880 he disposed of his interests in Kansas at a large profit, and returned to the town of Cumberland. Here he purchased a farm of one hundred and ninety acres at Grant's Mills, which he at once began to cultivate, and under his direction and that of his daughter, Mrs. David W. Swift, the farm was brought to a high state of productiveness and efficiency. While maintaining supervision over his farming interests, Mr. Whipple found irksome the restraint and narrowness of farm life. For many years he was connected with the business of Joseph Grant, of Providence, as a tool maker. He was a man of boundless energy, essentially a constructive worker. He was well known and eminently respected in Cumberland. Although he displayed always a deep interest in the welfare of the town which had been the home of his ancestors for generations, he remained strictly aloof from public and political life. A man of magnetic personality, possessing the gift of making and holding friendships, he stood high in the regard of hundreds to whom his death came as a deep grief.

On January 27, 1864, he married at Woonsocket, R. I., Esther Weatherhead, who was born at Tower Hill, R. I., daughter of Horace and Louisa (Brown) Weatherhead, and granddaughter of John Weatherhead and Elijah Brown, of Cumberland, where both the Weatherhead and Brown families have been established for several generations. Mr. and Mrs. Whipple were the parents of three children, two of whom survive: 1. Frederick Lester, died in infancy. 2. Alice Elvira, became the wife of Eugene J. Whipple; their daughter, Esther L. Whipple, married Harold B. Monroe, the son of Senator Addison P. Monroe. 3. Edna L., married David W. Swift, of Foxboro, Mass. Mr. Swift came to Rhode Island in 1889, and for sixteen years was agent of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at Central Falls. In 1905 he removed to Grants Mills and assumed with the late Arlon Mann Whipple the management of the farm there. Mr. and Mrs. Swift are the parents of a son, David A. Swift, who married Mary Reed, of East Providence. Mrs.

Whipple survives her husband and makes her home on the farm at Grants Mills.

Arlon Mann Whipple died at his home in the town of Cumberland, March 19, 1910.

EDWIN O. CHASE—Burrows & Kenyon, lumber dealers of Providence, R. I., is the firm with which the entire business life of Mr. Chase has been spent, a period of more than twenty-three years. In this time he has advanced from the place of office boy, the capacity in which he first joined the firm, to its presidency, while during the same time he has assumed responsible and honored position among the leading men of affairs of his State.

Edwin O. Chase is a son of John A. and Amy J. (Wade) Chase, his father a native of East Killingly, Conn., his mother born in Gloucester, R. I. John A. Chase was for many years engaged in contracting and building operations in Providence, his death occurring in 1917. Edwin O. Chase was born in East Killingly, Conn., April 12, 1877, and attended the public schools of that place until he was eight years of age, when Providence became the family home. In this city he continued in attendance in the public schools, graduating from high school in the class of 1893. For three years he was employed with his father, and in 1896 he became office boy in the employ of the Burrows & Kenyon Lumber Company. Two years later he became book-keeper for the same firm, and in 1903 his competent and faithful service gained him an interest in the business. Upon the incorporation of the company in 1908 Mr. Chase became secretary and treasurer, and in 1911, when death removed Mr. Kenyon from office, he became president and treasurer. Mr. Chase acquired the controlling interest in the company in 1917 and reorganized the officary as it now exists: Mr. Chase, president, Carlton C. Chase, vice-president, George E. Thurber, treasurer, and William Mc Kenna, secretary. The firm name has remained the same throughout the changes in the personnel, and the business they conduct in lumber and builders' supplies, wholesale and retail, is one of the oldest and largest in New England. Mr. Chase, in addition to his private business interests, serves the Citizens' Savings Bank as trustee. He is president of the Rhode Island Employers' Association, and throughout the wide territory that his operations and influence extend he is known as a progressive and able business man. The position he occupies represents the reward of unremitting labor and a fixed determination to achieve a responsible place, while in his advancement he has known no deviation from the strictest probity and the most upright methods.

Mr. Chase belongs to the Republican party and is a member of the City Counsel, representing the Sixth Ward. He has a wide following both within and without his party, for he is generally known as a supporter of men and principles rather than as an adherent to party form, and no good measure or movement in Providence has ever lacked his support. He is a member of the Providence Chamber of Commerce, and also belongs to the Wannamoisett Country Club, and the Turk's Head, Pomham, and Providence Central clubs. Mr. Chase has been active in the Masonic order all of his adult life, holding all degrees in the York and

Ancient Accepted Scottish Rites up to and including the thirty-second, and in September, 1918, he achieved the ultimate Masonic distinction when he was elected to receive the honorary thirty-third degree, a rare honor reserved as a mark of the highest appreciation of service rendered the order. Mr. Chase is an attendant of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Chase married, June 20, 1899, Martha E. Thurber, daughter of Emery E. Thurber, her father a long-time resident of Rhode Island, now living retired in Esmond. Mr. and Mrs. Chase are the parents of one son, Leslie T., born in 1906, a student in the Moses Brown School, of Providence.

ROBERT HAZARD CHAMPLIN—When in May, 1911, Robert H. Champlin and his widow passed away within one week of each other, two remarkable lives ended. For forty-three years they had trod life's pathway together and, when the gentle mother was borne to her last resting place upon the shoulders of her four manly sons, it did not require a prophet to realize that life's race was run for the aged father, whose years were then numbering eighty-two. And so it proved, and six days later it was the mournful but sacred duty of the sons to bear him to his last resting place beside their mother. His monument is the business he founded; he retired in 1891, and later the business passed into the hands of three of the sons who yet conduct it.

Robert Hazard Champlin was of the seventh generation of his family in New England, the founder of which was Jeffrey, Jeoffrey or Geoffrey Champlin who is of record as early as 1628. He married and had male issue, the line of descent being traced through his eldest son Jeffrey, who was born at Newport, in 1650, and is of record at Kingstown in 1715, leaving a son Jeffrey (3) born in 1670. Jeffrey (3) Champlin married (third) a wife Susannah who bore him a son John, who is next in line of descent. Jeffrey (3) died in 1717, and his will was probated March 10, 1718.

John Champlin, only son of Jeffrey (3) Champlin and his third wife, Susannah, was born February 12, 1716, died September 8, 1772. He married Freelove Watson, born in South Kingstown, died in Exeter, R. I., May 10, 1773, daughter of John Watson. Their second son, Samuel, born July 17, 1746, died in Exeter, R. I., November 1, 1818, was the father of Russel Champlin and the grandfather of Robert Hazard Champlin, to whose memory this review is dedicated. Samuel Champlin married, Dec. 10, 1782, Alice B. Reynolds, born July 21, 1755, died Oct. 23, 1825. They were the parents of six children, of whom Russel was the fifth.

Russel Champlin was born in Exeter, R. I., July 23, 1793, and there resided until two years after the birth of his son, Robert H., in 1829, then moved to East Greenwich, R. I., and there resided until death. He married Mary Arnold and they were the parents of Robert Hazard Champlin.

Robert Hazard Champlin was born in Exeter, R. I., April 24, 1829, died in East Greenwich, R. I., May 19, 1911. He was brought to East Greenwich by his parents in 1831, there obtained his education, established a prosperous business and resided until his death, eighty years after his coming, in 1831. His education was obtained at East Greenwich Academy; his in-



Edwin V. Chase



Dr. Frank Kennedy

structors, professors Goodenow and Eastman. At the age of seventeen years, his school ended, and from the year 1846 until his retirement in 1891, he was continuously connected with the lumber business in East Greenwich. He became head of his own business and built it up to large proportions, and "Champlins" were headquarters in that section of the State for lumber and building materials. He conducted the business very successfully until 1891, then sold out to Joseph Dews, and retired to a well-earned period of contentment and ease. The business which he sold was conducted by Mr. Dews for five years and then sold by him to three sons of Robert Hazard Champlin, who own and operate the business founded by their father many years ago.

For twenty years after his retirement from business, Mr. Champlin continued his residence in East Greenwich, enjoying to the full, the rewards of a long life of honored usefulness. He was a man of quiet and home loving disposition and those twenty years were spent mainly at his home, with the wife of his youth and children. He was highly esteemed in his neighborhood and in all things measured up to the full statue of a man. His end was hastened, no doubt, by the death of his wife, who succumbed to an attack of pneumonia, May 13, 1911, and six days later on Friday, May 19, he too passed away, and their four sons were the pall bearers at both funerals.

Robert H. Champlin married, November 26, 1866, Frances Beulah Williams, of Clintonville, N. Y., who died Saturday, May 13, 1911, aged seventy-two years, daughter of William Hilton and Mary Williams. The Williams family descended from Robert Williams, who came from England to Roxbury, Mass., in 1638. Mr. and Mrs. Champlin were the parents of sons and daughters, as follows: 1. Mary Frances, of New York. 2. Florence Beulah, of East Greenwich. 3. Jeduthan Russell, of East Greenwich. 4. Samuel Arnold, died Dec. 14, 1911. 5. Robert Hazard (2), conducts the firm, Champlin Lumber Company, of East Greenwich and Centerville, dealers in lumber and builders' materials; he now resides at Riverpoint, R. I. 6. William Hilton, of Rochester, N. H., where he is engaged extensively in lumber manufacture.

THOMAS FRANCIS KENNEDY, M. D.—The echoes from the recent terrific explosion in Halifax harbor had scarcely died away ere relief trains from the United States were speeding to the scene of disaster, laden with surgeons, physicians, nurses and medical supplies. From Rhode Island, under the banner of the Red Cross, fifty physicians and surgeons, quickly volunteered, and among those who made the journey was Dr. Thomas F. Kennedy, of Woonsocket, R. I. The quick relief rendered by New England was gratefully acknowledged, and great as was the suffering, it would have been much greater had not warm hearts and generous hands so quickly responded. The medical profession has never failed in such an emergency, and the good accomplished by this band of fifty Rhode Island doctors will ever live in grateful hearts, and wherever deeds of sacrifice and courage are appreciated their offering to the suffering people of Halifax will be remembered. Dr. Kennedy is a brother of Ambrose Kennedy, United States Congressman from Rhode

Island, whose sketch follows in this work. There are two other brothers, Eugene A. Kennedy, M. D., of Milford, Mass., specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat, and Edwin Kennedy, of North Smithfield, R. I., a dyer by occupation, and two sisters, Mrs. Mary C. Quinn, of Woonsocket, wife of Timothy S. Quinn, a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, and Mrs. Angela F. Downey, wife of John J. Downey, who is at present postmaster at Blackstone, Mass.

Dr. Kennedy is a son of Patrick and Mary (McCorrick) Kennedy. The father, a mill overseer at Blackstone, Mass., was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1875 and 1876, and selectman, assessor, overseer of the poor and collector of taxes in the town of Blackstone for a number of years.

Thomas Francis Kennedy was born in Blackstone, Mass., June 12, 1874, and there completed grade and high school courses. He then pursued a literary course at St. Hyacinthe College, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Canada, after which he began the study of medicine at the University of Maryland, College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Baltimore, Md. He was graduated M. D. in the class of 1900 with highest honors in a large class, and afterwards, in 1906, 1907 and 1908, studied abroad in the hospitals of London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin.

Dr. Kennedy began the practice of medicine in Woonsocket, R. I., in 1900, where he has established a high reputation as a skillful physician and surgeon. He is a member of the Medical Staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, Providence, R. I., Park Place Hospital, Pawtucket, R. I., and Woonsocket Hospital, Woonsocket, R. I. He is also medical examiner for the Aetna Insurance Company and for the Modern Woodmen of America. Dr. Kennedy is a member of Woonsocket District Medical, Rhode Island Medical and the American Medical associations, and keeps in closest touch with all medical and surgical advancement. Dr. Kennedy is past exalted ruler of Woonsocket Lodge, No. 850, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a member of the National Grand Lodge of the order. He also belongs to the Knights of Columbus; the Modern Woodmen of America; is a member of St. Charles Roman Catholic Church; and in politics is a Republican. Dr. Kennedy made application for appointment in the Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army.

Dr. Kennedy married in Blackstone, Mass., September 7, 1914, Margaret Isabel McCabe, daughter of John and Catherine (Smith) McCabe. Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy are the parents of two sons, Frank, born Jan. 22, 1916, and John Q., born July 3, 1918.

AMBROSE KENNEDY—As representative from the Third Rhode Island District in the Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth congresses, Mr. Kennedy has had a voice in shaping legislation, more important and far-reaching than any heretofore passed by any other American Congress. These congresses have been called upon to legislate on matters affecting the whole world, have appropriated money for national defense and war purposes staggering in the total, and have passed laws unprecedented in their character, when compared with former national legislation. So long as history shall be read, the proceedings of these congresses, particularly the

Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth, will be regarded as epoch making, and the end is not yet in view. In all these proceedings, Congressman Kennedy has taken an important part. He is a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and his voice and vote in committee and upon the floor of the House have been uniformly in support of the truest American doctrine, and patriotic to the core.

Mr. Kennedy has been in the public eye from his college graduation, first appearing as principal of the high school and superintendent of schools in Blackstone, Mass. From the teaching profession to the law was an early transition, and from the law to the arena of politics was but a step. He has risen high in the political world, his rise being almost meteoric, and still a young man, Mr. Kennedy may face the future with confidence, his record proving his worth in these days which are trying men's mettle by the sternness of tests.

Ambrose Kennedy was born in the town of Blackstone, Mass., December 1, 1875, son of Patrick and Mary (McCormick) Kennedy. He there began his education, completing grade and high school courses. From high school he passed to St. Hyacinthe College, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Canada, then to Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., whence he was graduated A. B., in the class of 1897. Holy Cross College conferred upon him the degrees of A. M. in 1901, and LL. D. in 1918. In 1899 he was elected principal of Blackstone High School, filling that position and that of superintendent of schools until 1904. He then entered Boston University Law School, whence he graduated LL. B. and J. B., class of 1906. The same year he began the practice of law in Woonsocket, R. I., where he soon built up a large practice. He is a member of the Rhode Island Bar Association, and has won high standing in his profession. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States on March 15, 1918.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Kennedy made his first public entrance into political life as a candidate for the House of Representatives, being successful at the polls and serving two years, 1911-12. He was elected Speaker of the House in 1912, and during his legislative terms rendered valued service in the judiciary committee, on the floor and as presiding officer. From 1909 until 1912 inclusive, he served upon the personal staff of Governor Aram J. Pothier, as aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, and became during those years one of the foremost men of his party, sought in counsel, and entrusted with important duties. His service in the House brought him prominently before the people of the Third Congressional District, and in 1912 he was the choice of the District for Congress. He has been reelected as each term expired and is now serving in the Sixty-sixth Congress, dealing with the many momentous questions connected with the war and the subsequent problems of reconstruction. Congressman Kennedy is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, and Modern Woodmen of America. His religion is Roman Catholic. On September 1, 1909, he married Anastacia G. Leahy, daughter of Michael A. and Julia M. Leahy, of Middleboro, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Ken-

nedy are the parents of three sons: Ambrose A., born Jan. 6, 1911; James F., born Aug. 5, 1912; and John E., born Jan. 29, 1915.

CHARLES A. WHITE—Although a permanent resident of Narragansett Pier for several years, Dr. White has also maintained a dental office at Wakefield, R. I., and has divided his practice between that village and Narragansett Pier. He is a son of Derick White, a boot and shoe manufacturer, and Louise Blanchard, who at the time of the birth of their son, Charles A., were residing at Weymouth, Mass.

Charles A. White was born August 8, 1873, and was educated in the public schools of Weymouth. He began the study of dentistry with a Boston dentist, and finally became an expert practising dentist. He was engaged in his profession in Boston and other places until 1897, when he opened an office in Providence, R. I., remaining in that city one year. He then located in Wakefield, R. I., practising there during the winter months and going to Narragansett Pier for practice during the summer months. He makes his home at Narragansett Pier, and is still actively engaged in practice. For several years he was a member of the firm, Peleg Brown & Company, who had the agency for the Oldsmobile, National, and Oakland automobiles for six years. In 1915, Dr. White withdrew from the automobile business, and has since been active in real estate dealing at the Pier, in addition to his practice.

Dr. White has been very busily engaged in war work, serving as chairman of the board in charge of the Liberty Loan, chairman of the War Savings Committee, and has volunteered to do free dental work for the soldier boys of the Pier. He married at Narragansett Pier, in 1890, Mary, daughter of Peleg Brown. Dr. and Mrs. White are the parents of a son, Charles A. (2); and a daughter, Julia Louise.

GEORGE PRESCOTT PETERSON, a prominent and well known merchant of Providence, where he is engaged in business as a dealer in hardware and wall paper, is a native of Marshfield, Mass., born March 28, 1861. Mr. Peterson is a member on both the paternal and maternal side of exceedingly old and distinguished New England families, and is a lineal descendant of John Alden and Miles Standish, who were members of the band of Pilgrims that landed in Plymouth, Mass., from the "Mayflower," on December 11 (old style), December 21 (new style), 1620, and of Peregrine White, the first white child born on American soil, and the son of William and Susanna (Fuller) White, she being a sister of Dr. Edward Fuller, also a member of the historic "Mayflower" band. Mrs. William White had the unique distinction of being the mother of the first white child born in the colony, the first widow, the first bride (becoming the wife of Governor Edward Winslow), and the mother of the first native born governor of Plymouth Colony, Governor Josiah Winslow. Among other ancestors of his should be mentioned Benjamin White, who sat as a member of the Continental Congress with Adams, Hancock and other great men, who moulded the early destinies of our country. Benjamin White was also a companion of Jeremiah Lowe, who confiscated the tea stored in



Quinn Kennedy



Ed. Peterson

Marshfield, and took it to a place of prominence in the town, now known as Tea Rock, where it was burnt publicly, simultaneously with the burning of the tea in Providence, R. I., and the famous Boston Tea Party. They also took powder which had been stored in the town and hid it in Benjamin White's barn, and under the bed in his home, where it lay undiscovered during the time of a visit to the place by General Balfour of the King's Guards.

Mr. Peterson is a son of George J. and Betsy (White) Peterson, old and highly respected residents of Marshfield, Mass. The elder Mr. Peterson was born in December, 1823, at Duxbury, Mass., and for many years followed the occupation of farming. He was a prominent man in the community and served on the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture. He was one of the active anti-slavery men of his time. He was directly associated with Emerson, Garrison and Frederick Douglas. He died in 1893. He married Betsy White, a native of Marshfield, born February 3, 1843, and died in 1913. They were the parents of the following children: Charles, now engaged in the shipbuilding industry at San Francisco, Cal.; Alice, who became the wife of Moses Thayer, of Kingston, N. Y.; Irving G., who resides at Marshfield, Mass., where he is engaged in farming on the old homestead, originally a part of the Daniel Webster estate; George Prescott, with whose career we are here especially concerned.

George Prescott Peterson received his education in the schools of Marshfield, and later attended the Richards Business Academy at Marshfield Heights. He went to Attleboro, Mass., where he entered the employ of a jewelry establishment and remained there three years, learning that business. From there he came to the city of Providence and here established himself in independent business at his present location at No. 188 Charles street. Mr. Peterson was first engaged only in the hardware line, and in a small way, but his enterprise has rapidly and consistently developed until it is now one of the larger of its kind in the city, including paints, oils, and decorative paper hangings. Mr. Peterson had also established a branch store on Westminster street, opposite the office of the "Journal," but later sold out this store. In politics Mr. Peterson is an Independent and has not identified himself with any political party, preferring to remain free from all partisan influences in the exercise of his own judgment on public issues. In spite of this fact, however, so great is the respect and esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens, that he has been elected to a number of public offices as a Progressive and Independent, and has served as a member of the Common Council for seven years and the Board of Aldermen for two years, and in 1912 and 1913 represented the Fourth District of Providence in the State Legislature, defeating his opponent in one of the strongest Republican districts in the State. Mr. Peterson is a member of the Rotary Club, a member of the John Alden Association, and although not actually affiliated, is eligible for membership in the "Mayflower" Society and the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution. He is a member of the old South School Association of Marshfield, Mass., the old South School being the first free public school established in the

Plymouth Colony and dating from 1640. This school was cotemporary with the Dorchester Free Public School established in 1639 in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. From these small beginnings has grown the present public school system of our country.

George Prescott Peterson was united in marriage, December 21, 1882, at Attleboro, Mass., with Hannah J. Carpenter, a daughter of Henry and Mary J. (Holbrook) Carpenter. Mr. Carpenter was a successful farmer at Attleboro and a highly respected resident there. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are the parents of two children: Ethel Prescott, born April 10, 1884, and now the widow of William E. Waite, of Providence; Earl Carpenter, born July 23, 1895, a salesman prior to the war, when he secured an appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and is now an ensign in the United States Navy. Mr. Peterson and his family make their home at No. 43 Doyle avenue, Providence, and spend their summers at Green Harbor, Mass. Mr. Peterson finds his chief recreation in motoring and reading, being especially interested in biographical and historical subjects, and he is also very active in church work.

GEORGE H. COOK—A prominent figure in business life in Narragansett Pier for a quarter century prior to his death in 1918, was the late George H. Cook. Active also in political and public affairs, he was for several terms a member of the Town Council. The welfare and advancement of the Pier was always uppermost in his mind, and he was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Narragansett Pier Chamber of Commerce. From the time of his coming to the Pier until his death he espoused and gave his earnest support to all movements calculated to advance business development. He was a business man of keen ability, and in the closing decades of his life attained a high degree of success.

George H. Cook was born in Charlton, Mass., February 14, 1865, the son of Walter Scott and Pauline (Dockham) Cook, and the descendant of a family long established and prominent in Massachusetts. He was educated in the public schools of Worcester county, Mass., and on completing his studies, chose a business rather than a professional career. He learned the trade of shoe making, and for several years was employed in important capacities in shoe factories at Worcester, Lynn, and Webster, Mass., and at Philadelphia. In 1893 Mr. Cook came to Rhode Island, settling at Narragansett Pier, where he shortly afterward established himself in business. He was highly successful in this venture, and within a short period rose to a place of prominence in business circles at the Pier. Unswerving honesty and fairness won for him not only the respect but the admiration of competitors. His success was in every sense of the word self made—the result of his own indefatigable effort, and his own unfailing belief in his ability to succeed. He became a member of the town council, and served ably and disinterestedly for several terms. He had a genius for politics and for public service; he was a Democrat in national issues but voted independently at local elections. He was active in the organizing of the Chamber of Commerce in 1917, and was one of its charter members. Mr.

Cook was well known in social and fraternal circles, and was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a generous donor to its charities.

In 1896, Mr. Cook married, at Narragansett Pier, R. I., Mary Elizabeth Holran, daughter of John and Eliza (Sheridan) Holran, both of whom were natives of Ireland, married at Wakefield on the Rock Brook homestead, coming to America shortly before their marriage. Mr. Holran subsequently became prominent in business life in Narragansett Pier, where he was the owner of extensive bath house and bathing beach property for several years, prior to his retirement from active business affairs. He died in November, 1917, at the age of seventy-nine years, survived by his widow, who died March 2, 1919. They were the parents of four children, all of whom are living: 1. Mary E., who became the wife of the late George H. Cook. 2. Francis P., of Englewood, N. J. 3. John, of New York City. 4. Anna Sheridan, of Narragansett Pier. Mrs. Cook, who survives her husband, resides at Narragansett Pier. She is widely known and eminently respected. For more than twenty years, she has been in charge of the office of the Postal Telegraph at the Pier, as manager.

George H. Cook died at his home at Narragansett Pier, on March 13, 1918. His death was sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends.

ALLAN ALDRICH CAMPBELL—The records of Scotland in peace and war are filled with the achievements of the members of the clan of Campbell, and it is a heritage of immeasurable value in point of sentiment to have membership in a line tracing to such illustrious beginnings. The branch of which Allan Aldrich Campbell, of Phenix, R. I., is a member, is of six generations residence in this country, the immigrant ancestor having founded his line in Connecticut upon coming from his Scotland home. James Campbell, son of the founder, was born about 1725, and throughout his entire life was a farmer of Voluntown, Windham county, Conn. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church, a man of simple, industrious habits, who passed a long life in the favor of his fellows. His death occurred in 1810, his wife, Dinal (Mc Main) Campbell, surviving him and attaining the advanced age of eighty-five years. They were the parents of Allen, James, and John, and several daughters.

Allen, son of James and Dinal (Mc Main) Campbell, was born in 1749, and died March 6, 1829. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Perkins, the widely renowned physician of Plainfield, and during the War of the Revolution he served as a surgeon in the Colonial army. He was in the army of General Sullivan during the Rhode Island campaign, and at the close of the conflict continued general practice in Voluntown, Conn. His practice was large and lucrative and he was a man of such eminent capacities that he was called from his professional labors to represent his fellow citizens in numerous official positions, including those of justice of the peace and member of the State Legislature. Like his father, he belonged to the Presbyterian church, and during a life of four score years achieved greatly in service to his State and community, and in the regard of his associates. Dr.

Allen Campbell married Sarah, daughter of Ezra Kinne, of Preston, now Griswold, Conn. Sarah (Kinne) Campbell was born in 1759, and died in 1834. They were the parents of John, Sarah, Rowena, Lucinda, Harvey, Ezra, Daniel Lee, Bonaparte, of whom further, and Alpha R.

Bonaparte, son of Dr. Allen and Sarah (Kinne) Campbell, was born in Voluntown, Windham county, Conn., September 15, 1801, and died in 1892. With the exception of twenty years spent in Oneida county, N. Y., he was a life long resident of the locality of his birth, where he engaged in successful farming operations. He was a Whig in politics, later a Republican, and for many years he was first selectman of his town, also representing Griswold in the State Legislature. He was a member of the Baptist church. Bonaparte Campbell married, November 11, 1819, Susan, daughter of Captain Nathan Brown, a sea captain of North Kingston, R. I. The following of their children attained mature years: Allen B., John L., Sarah C., James H., of whom further, and Napoleon B..

James H., son of Bonaparte and Susan (Brown) Campbell, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1827, and died in Griswold, Conn., in 1894. Going West prior to the Civil War he was for a time a resident of Illinois, and upon his return to the East he located in Washington, R. I., where he was for a time employed as overseer in a mill. In 1863 he took up residence in Clayville, R. I., remaining there for two years, after which he purchased a farm in Griswold, Conn., where his last years were passed. He married Amy M. Cozzens, who survived him until 1906 (?). Children of James H. and Amy M. (Cozzens) Campbell: George M., born in 1850, and died in 1910; Evelyn, born in 1852, and died in 1907; and Allan Aldrich, of whom further.

Allan Aldrich Campbell was born in Washington, R. I., March 20, 1862, and spent his early life on his father's farm at Griswold, Conn., attending the schools of the vicinity. The lesson of hard labor was learned by him early in life from the many tasks that fall to a boy and young man on a farm, a lesson that he applied profitably in the later years. In 1884 he began work for Caleb Congdon on the latter's farm at Cranston, R. I., and after one year in this employ he assumed the operation of the farm on shares, an arrangement that existed with mutual profit and satisfaction until 1891. In February of this year he purchased the teaming business of William H. Snell, of Phenix, R. I., a long established enterprise. To this he added coal and wood dealings, at the same time leasing the Snell property for a period of five years. In 1894 his interests expanded still further and he included the sale of hay, grain, and feed in his business, devoting himself industriously to the founding and development of an establishment that should lead in its line. To this end he leased for ten years the property of A. B. McCrillis, of Phenix, and by 1903 his enterprise had assumed such large dimensions that he bought his present location and erected a modern grist mill and grain elevator, with excellent trackage facilities. This addition to his interests made it advisable for him to relinquish his teaming activities, which he accordingly did. That is the only one of his many connections that he has been compelled to abandon in the course of his busy career.



The American Hist.

Allan A. Campbell



Richard Henry Woffenden

which has been passed in the acquisition of new interests, rather than in the abandonment of any department of his dealings.

Everything of concern to the welfare or progress of his town has Mr. Campbell's active support and he has proven himself unselfish in his service. Since 1891 he has been a member of the Phenix Fire Department, filling the office of assistant chief for many years, and in 1915 and 1916 he was a member of the police commission of West Warwick, serving as chairman of the commission in the latter year. During the years of his business life he has achieved success and standing in his community through the most diligent application to the work at hand and through adherence to the strictest and soundest principles of commercial dealing. He early gained and has ever held the confidence of his business associates and the business that he has fostered is a strong and vigorous concern. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and belongs to the Flat River Club.

Allan Aldrich Campbell married, June 27, 1895, Emma, daughter of Robert and Fanny (Irwin) Henry, of Fiskville, R. I., and they are the parents of: Harold A., born Sept. 20, 1896, a student in Brown University, class of 1920; and Fannie I., a student in the Women's College in Brown University, class of 1921.

FREDERICK L. CASSIDY, who is successfully engaged in the practice of dentistry in the city of Pawtucket, R. I., has been very actively identified with the life of this community since his early manhood. He is a son of Patrick and Margaret (McManus) Cassidy, both of whom were born in Massachusetts, but came to Rhode Island and passed the major part of their lives here. They are now deceased. Frederick L. Cassidy was born May 6, 1886, at East Providence, but at an early age came to Pawtucket where he gained the preliminary portion of his education. He attended the public schools and the Pawtucket High School, and was prepared for college at the latter institution. Some time prior to his graduation he had made a decision to take up dentistry as a profession and with this objective, entered the Philadelphia Dental College, at Philadelphia, Pa., from which college he was graduated, D. D. S., with the class of 1908. Returning immediately to Pawtucket, he combined with a fellow practitioner, Dr. J. F. Clark, in opening an office in the Miller block here. This remains his headquarters to the present time, and Dr. Cassidy, in the ten years that have elapsed, has built up a large clientele, so that he is now one of the most popular and largely patronized dentists in the neighborhood. He is a member of the Rhode Island Dental Society and the National Dental Society, and has interested himself in the general advancement of his profession. In his religious belief Dr. Cassidy is a Roman Catholic, and is a member of St. Joseph's Church at Pawtucket. He is also a member of Council No. 412, Knights of Columbus, and of the Psi Omega fraternity. Dr. Cassidy is unmarried.

RICHARD HENRY WOFFENDEN, Episcopal clergyman, pastor of St. Boniface Parish, Apponaug, R. I., who for so many years has been prominently identified with the more vital of the public affairs of the

State of Rhode Island, and particularly with those things that have bearing on the moral uplift of the people and the maintenance of their strong ecclesiastical interest, was born in North Adams, Mass., September 2, 1870.

His father, Joseph Fisher Woffenden, a native of England, was by vocation a calico dyer, one of the staple trades of that time, and generally followed by men who were upright, worthy citizens, unafraid of the long hours of labor and intense application necessary to make successful way in that industry. It is therefore more than probable that the strength of character and integrity of purpose so clearly manifested in the actions of the Rev. Richard Henry Woffenden were built in him in his early years by the daily life of his father. Example builds stronger than precept; and the guidance in love and noble thoughts instilled in him by his fond mother, who followed his steps with zealous care, brought into his character a softening influence which has had important bearing on his interpretation of many of the apparently hard, practical questions of life. His mother, Mary Ann (Illingworth) Woffenden, also was a native of England. She was the mother of six children, the youngest of whom was Richard Henry. Joseph Fisher Woffenden died in 1893, and Mary Ann (Illingworth) Woffenden followed in 1897.

Rev. Richard Henry Woffenden was fortunately able to secure a good education, which, in academic form, was acquired at the Drury Academy, North Adams, the place of his birth. He was graduated from that institution in 1889, and subsequently attended Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., graduating therefrom in 1893 with the degree of A. B., and three years later was awarded the A. M. degree. He then taught school for one year at Salisbury, Conn., after which he pursued collegiate study of theology until 1897, in which year he was graduated from the General Theological Seminary of New York City. He was immediately assigned as deacon of St. Boniface Church, Apponaug, and on March 25, 1898, was ordained as priest by the late Bishop McVicar. In the meantime he did very effective work in his parish. Through General Francis Greene, the Greene homestead was given to the church for a rectory, and through the efforts of Rev. Woffenden the parish house was erected.

Rev. Woffenden has for many years actively interested himself in civic government, using his influence and talent as a public speaker to support and place properly before the people such changes in city and State administration as he saw would tend to benefit them. In 1912 he served as chairman of the State convention of the Progressive party. His early public interest brought its return in appreciation by the electorate, for in 1913-14 he was placed in the General Assembly, as representative from the second representative district of Warwick. Since that time he has accepted no legislative office, his hours and thoughts having been for the past few years almost wholly absorbed by ecclesiastical matters and the world calamity threatened by the strife started in Europe in 1914. In the spring of 1917 when this country also was drawn into the struggle, it became the bounden and preëminent duty of Mr. Woffenden and other church leaders

to keep the moral issues of the struggle ever and clearly before the people. That the morale of this country has been maintained at so high a level through all the sacrifices and self denial of 1917-18, the country must be thankful; there were many contributing causes, but in great measure the result came through the indefatigable labors of the clergy. In many other ways Mr. Woffenden in full measure earned the respect in which he is held in the State of Rhode Island. He has served for many years as treasurer of the Apponaug Fire District.

Mr. Woffenden is not identified prominently with fraternal society activities, though he belongs to the collegiate fraternities, Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Alpha Epsilon. But in the social life and community activities of his city and State Mr. Woffenden has for many years keenly interested himself, taking good, unselfish, and unostentatious part therein, assisted enthusiastically by his wife, Anna Louise (Reynolds) Hanaford, widow of the late Dr. Hanaford. They were married, October 10, 1905, at Apponaug, and have no children. Mrs. Woffenden is the daughter of Dawley and Harriet Tillinghast (Spink) Reynolds, of Exeter and Natick, respectively.

KATE B. KOBELSPERGER—At the age of two years, Andrew Kobelsperger came from his native Germany, and finally he settled in Columbus, Ohio, where he engaged in the shoe business, and resided until his death, November 19, 1918. He married Sarah Birmingham, born in New York State. They were the parents of Kate B. Kobelsperger, who was born in Columbus, in 1875, and there completed public school courses of study with graduation from high school. She then entered State Normal School, where she qualified as a teacher, and for eight years after graduation taught in institution schools, becoming an instructor at the State School for Girls at Delaware, Ohio. There she remained several years, going thence to the Sleighton Farm, near Philadelphia, where she continued as a matron—inspector and general assistant—until January 1, 1918. On that date she came to the Oaklawn School for Girls, at Howard, R. I., as superintendent. Although but a short half year in charge of the school, Miss Kobelsperger has made felt her methods of influencing and building character, the introduction of the honor or self government system being perhaps the most noticeable change. Another new idea she has introduced is the plan of giving each girl three months training in each department of the school, each in turn receiving this instruction. She also inaugurated the half day method, half a day in school, and half a day in the farm gardens and in outside work. The farm gardens are considerable in extent, and all the work done on them thus far has been accomplished by the girls.

Miss Kobelsperger has won her way to public confidence through her devoted interest in her work, her intelligent, forcible administration of the affairs of the school, and for her manifest ability and genius for executive position. She is ably assisted in her work by Miss Agnes Smith, formerly house matron for eighteen years, a graduate of Castine Normal School, of Maine; Miss Ray Mills, of Providence; and Miss

Rose Marwood, in charge of outside work, who has been connected with the school since 1898. Miss Edna Carlson, of New London, Conn., is in charge of school instruction. Miss Jessie Webster, of Providence, a graduate of Columbia University, is in charge of the sewing department. The school lawns are kept in good condition by the girl inmates, who also care for the poultry raised, and the flowers grown, as well as the work necessary in planting, cultivating, and harvesting the vegetable crops. Miss Kobelsperger has had twenty years experience in institutional work, and is proving her right to the position she now holds.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TEFFT, JR., M. D.—

Now well established as a specialist in surgery and diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, Dr. Tefft may feel a professional satisfaction that during his thirteen years of practice he has completely won public confidence and approval. His practice, prior to 1909, had been in association with his preceptor, Dr. A. G. Sprague, at River Point, R. I., since which time Dr. Tefft has been located in Arctic, and has practiced the special lines named. He is a son of Benjamin Franklin and Sarah Ellis (Whitford) Tefft. His father is a nurseryman and prosperous real estate dealer. On the paternal side, Dr. Tefft traces his ancient and honorable family to the noted religionist, Ann Hutchinson. His mother, Sarah E. (Whitford) Tefft, was of the fourth generation in descent from Jonathan Lillibridge, an ensign in the Third Company, town of Exeter, R. I., during the Revolutionary War. (Colonial Records, Vol. VIII, p. 432). Benjamin F. and Sarah E. Tefft were the parents of two sons: Benjamin Franklin, Jr., and Everett A., of Arctic, R. I.

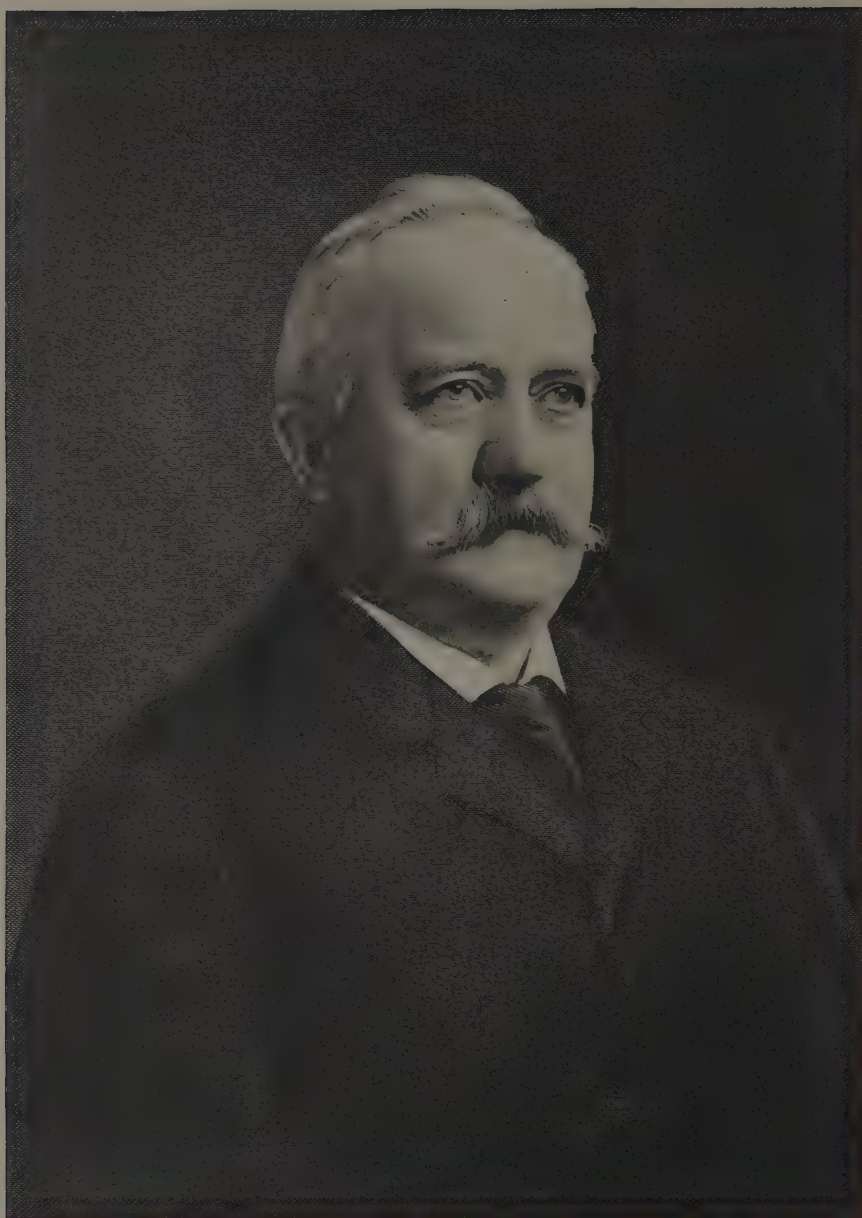
Benjamin Franklin Tefft, Jr., was born at Stafford Crossing, Pontiac, in the town of Warwick, May 20, 1875, and completed grammar school courses in the village of Arctic. He then entered Cranston High School, and in 1894 was one of the members of the first class ever graduated from that school. After his graduation he was employed, 1894-98, as assistant postmaster and bookkeeper by Batchelder & Heydon, of Crompton, and was later in the office of B. B. & R. Knight, at Readville, Mass. He entered the University of Maryland, medical department, and on May 13, 1905, was graduated M. D. He has since pursued a special course at the University of Maryland, and pursued post-graduate studies at Johns Hopkins Medical School. After graduation in 1905, he became associated with Dr. A. G. Sprague, at River Point, R. I., practicing together very successfully and satisfactorily for four years. On separating, Dr. Tefft purchased property at Arctic, R. I., and there opened an office for the private practice of his profession in January, 1909. His special study in diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, and in surgery pertaining to these and other diseases, has advanced him so far toward expert knowledge that he is highly rated as a specialist and is widely consulted. His private practice is large, and his professional rating very high and complimentary. He is a member of the staff of Rhode Island Hospital, in the ear, nose, and throat department; medical examiner for District No. 1, which includes the towns of West Greenwich and Coventry, since 1906; was president of



The American Medical Society

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Benj. F. Telft, Jr. M.D.



Wm. Dracup

the Kent County Medical Society, in 1915, and prior to that year had been vice-president and secretary. He is also a member of the American Medical Association, the Rhode Island Medical Society, Rhode Island Medico-Legal Society, Rhode Island Ophthalmological and Otological Society, Hope Hospital Club, and Rhode Island Hospital Club. He is an alumnus of both the University of Maryland and Johns Hopkins University, also a member of the medical fraternity, Delta Mu.

While Dr. Tefft is now serving his second term as a member of the school committee for the town of Coventry, and most heartily supports and aids the work of the committee, he refuses political office, and wishes only to serve as an interested, loyal citizen. He aids in the special work of the Pawtuxet Valley Board of Trade as an executive officer. He held a position on the local board, appointed by President Wilson, in January, 1918, as a member of the Selective Service Draft Board, State Division, No. 2, towns of Warwick and West Warwick, of which he is the examining physician of the board. He has real estate interests of importance, is the owner of the Pawtuxet Valley Auto Company of Arctic, and one of the influential men of his district, without reference to his professional skill and standing. Through his patriotic ancestry he has gained membership in the Sons of the American Revolution; is a member of Providence Lodge, No. 14, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; is a member of Coventry Council, No. 29, Order of United American Men; is president and secretary of Victory Manufacturing Corporation of Providence, R. I., and a communicant of Quidnick Baptist Church. He is a member of the Anthony Athletic Association; advocates out-of-door sports and recreations for all, and practices his own precepts; also a member of the Anthony Lyceum Association. He is a believer in "Seeing America First," and has made many trips to various parts of the continent by motor and rail. In 1911 he made an extended trip to California, other Pacific coast points and Mexico.

Dr. Tefft married, August 5, 1903, Mary Maria Matteson, daughter of Dr. John and Julia (Martin) Matteson, of Anthony, R. I. They have a daughter, Hope Allen, born August 9, 1909.

WILLIAM DRACUP—A history of the State of Rhode Island is a history of the founding and growth in the textile industry in America, and a tribute to those industrial builders who through various generations have developed the leading textile institutions in America.

William Dracup, founder of the Centerdale Worsteds Mills, and for many years active in its development, was a native of Great Horton, Bradford, Yorkshire, England, born March 27, 1845, son of Edmund and Mary Ann (Willman) Dracup, the former named having been the largest Jacquard loom manufacturer in England prior to his death. William Dracup was educated in the schools of his native city and devoted many years to textile industry there, becoming thoroughly proficient therein, his tastes and inclinations leading in that direction. In 1890 he came to the United States, feeling confident that in this land of promise there were greater opportunities for advancement than in the land

of his birth, and was accompanied on the journey by his brother-in-law, John C. Baldwin, both locating in Centerdale, R. I. Mr. Dracup, Mr. Baldwin and Henry H. Green founded the Centerdale Worsteds Mills at Centerdale, R. I., in 1890. They purchased the old Centerdale Cotton Mill, which was originally built in 1820, remodeled it and purchased machinery from England. In 1891 Messrs. Baldwin and Green withdrew and the firm was reorganized with William Mackie as president, James Lister, treasurer, and William Dracup, secretary. Each being an expert mill man, the institution grew and prospered, and for the long period of twenty-two years Mr. Dracup continued active in the affairs of the company. In 1913 he relinquished active pursuits, retiring to a well earned competence and well earned respite from labor, and thus his life was passed until his death, which occurred February 5, 1919, after an active and useful life, half a century of which was devoted to the upbuilding and development of the textile industry.

Mr. Dracup, while quiet and unassuming, possessed a keen sense of humor. He was a scholar and student, a well read man, liberal to a fault, honorable and upright, and a firm believer in the Golden Rule, "Do unto others what you would have them do unto you." He was an attendant of the Episcopal church, a Republican in politics, and an active participant in the Masonic order, holding membership in Roger Williams Lodge, No. 32, Free and Accepted Masons; Scituate Chapter, No. 8, Royal Arch Masons; Providence Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; St. John's Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; and Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Dracup married, June 1, 1892, Annie Brennand Storr, daughter of Thomas and Eleanor (Brennand) Rider, and on the maternal side a descendant of an old French Huguenot family. Thomas Rider was well known in the hotel business, and later became prominently identified with the firm of Robertson, Sanderson & Company, of Leith, Scotland. Mrs. Dracup resides in the old family homestead at No. 1336 Smith street. She has two children: 1. Ivy Blanche, wife of David L. Dick, of Providence; they have two children, David L., Jr., and Penrose Brennand. 2. Lionel P. Storr, prominent in the concert field as a basso-cantante soloist; he married Catherine C. McLeod, a well known piano teacher.

ALBERT LEPRELET SAYLES—The industries controlled by the Sayles family in Rhode Island take rank among the foremost in New England. Albert Leprelet Sayles, who laid the foundations of these enterprises and brought them to a state of efficiency and productiveness rivaled by none in this section of the country, figured notably in the industrial history of the latter half of the nineteenth century.

(1) John Sayles, the founder of the Sayles family in Rhode Island, according to tradition, came from England in 1645, and there is a record of him at Providence six years later. In 1655 he became a freeman in the Colony and later held a number of public offices. He was town treasurer of Providence for a number of years, beginning with 1669, and owned considerable property here. He married, in 1650, Mary Williams,

daughter of Roger and Mary Williams, so that the subsequent generations of the Sayles family may claim descent from the great founder of the Rhode Island Commonwealth. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Mary, born Jan. 11, 1652. 2. John, mentioned below. 3. Isabel. 4. Phebe. 5. Eleanor. 6. Catherine, born in 1671. 7. Possibly Deborah.

(II) John (2) Sayles, son of John (1) and Mary (Williams) Sayles, was born August 17, 1654, at Providence, and died there in 1727. He married, January 3, 1686, Elizabeth Olney, daughter of Thomas Olney, of this place, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Mary, born May 30, 1689. 2. John, born Jan. 13, 1692. 3. Richard, mentioned below. 4. Daniel, born Dec. 13, 1697. 5. Thomas, born Feb. 9, 1699.

(III) Richard Sayles, son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Olney) Sayles, was born October 24, 1695, and died some time after 1775. He was a prominent man at Smithfield, R. I., and was town clerk of that place in 1731. He was also a surveyor and laid out much land in that region. He married, November 24, 1720, Mercy Phillips, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Mowry) Phillips.

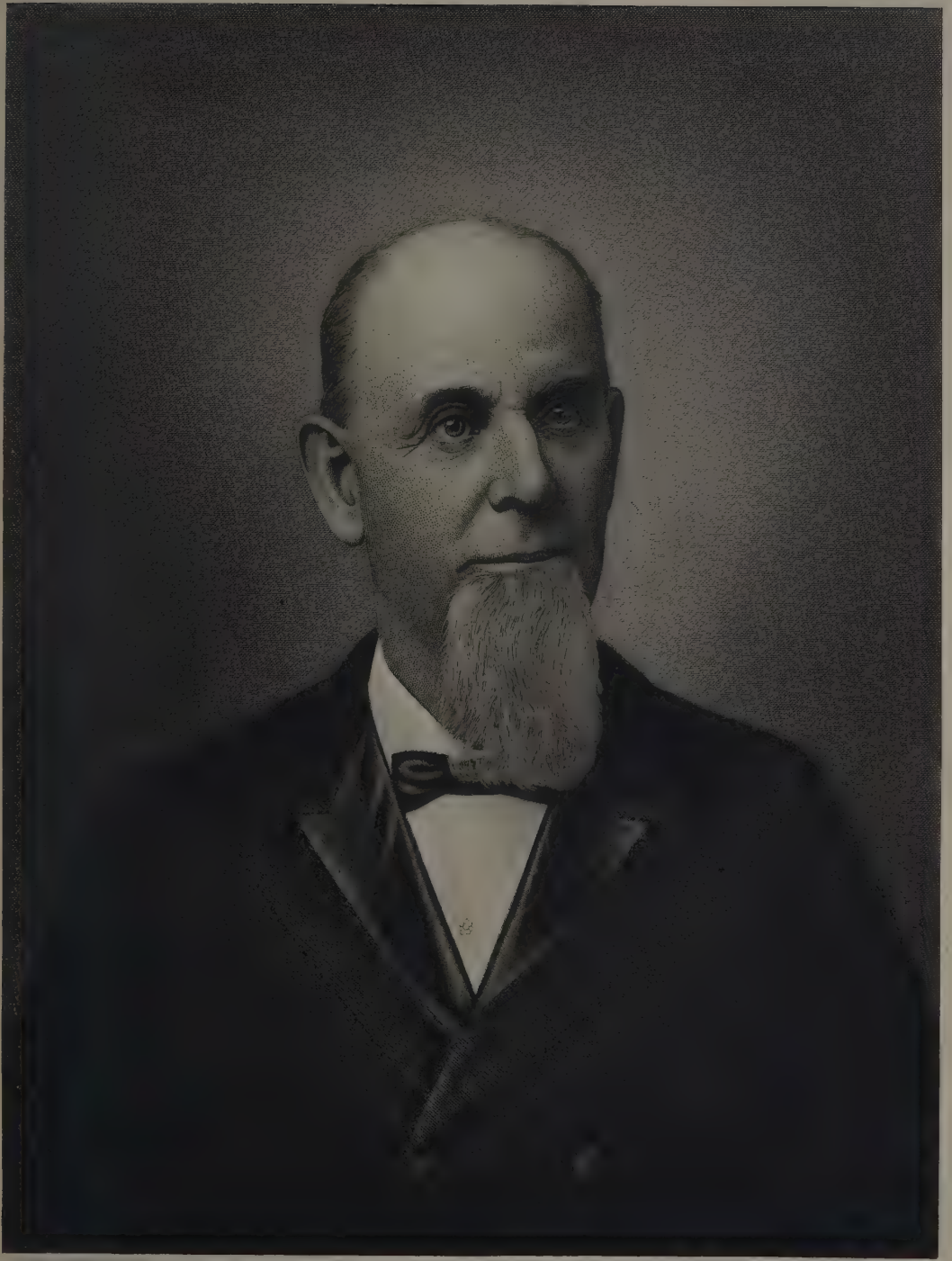
(IV) Israel Sayles, son of Richard and Mercy (Phillips) Sayles, was born March 17, 1726. For many years he resided at Gloucester, R. I., and was president of that town for a considerable period. He was a well-to-do farmer there and was also a mechanical genius of unusual ability. Mr. Sayles served in Captain Hopkins company and Colonel Lippett's regiment during the Revolution, and also it is said under General Sullivan. He married Marsa Whipple, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Richard. 2. Esek. 3. Elisha. 4. Christopher. 5. Royal. 6. Ahab. 7. Daniel, mentioned below. 8. Mary. 9. Roba. 10. Rebecca. 11. Mercy.

(V) Daniel Sayles, son of Israel and Marsa (Whipple) Sayles, was born October 31, 1769, in that part of the town of Gloucester, which afterwards became Burrillville. He was the first of the family to come to Pascoag, and in 1814 he erected here a building near the site of the present granite mill for the purpose of fulling and dressing cloth, so that he was the first of the long line of manufacturers in this region. To his mill the farmers of the country around brought their homespun cloth for him to full, dye and finish, and as he was able to do this much better than it was possible for them to do, he obtained an excellent business. He later put in a carding machine and eventually converted his fulling mill into a woolen factory. In 1819 this business passed into the hands of his son, Hardin Sayles, grandfather of the Albert Hardin Sayles of this sketch. The death of Daniel Sayles occurred January 25, 1849. He married Phebe Smith, daughter of Captain Pitts Smith, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Mary Mowry, born Sept. 3, 1793, died in Aug., 1857. 2. Smith S., born Dec. 24, 1794, died Aug. 31, 1879. 3. Hardin, mentioned below. 4. Marietta, born in 1798, died in 1832. 5. Pitts, born Aug. 11, 1801, died Jan. 11, 1864. 6. Marcella, born Sept. 5, 1803, died Jan. 4, 1835. 7. Phidelia, born March 2, 1807, died in 1887. 8. Elizabeth, born Oct. 15, 1808. 9. Elsie, born Sept. 2, 1811, died Oct. 5, 1854.

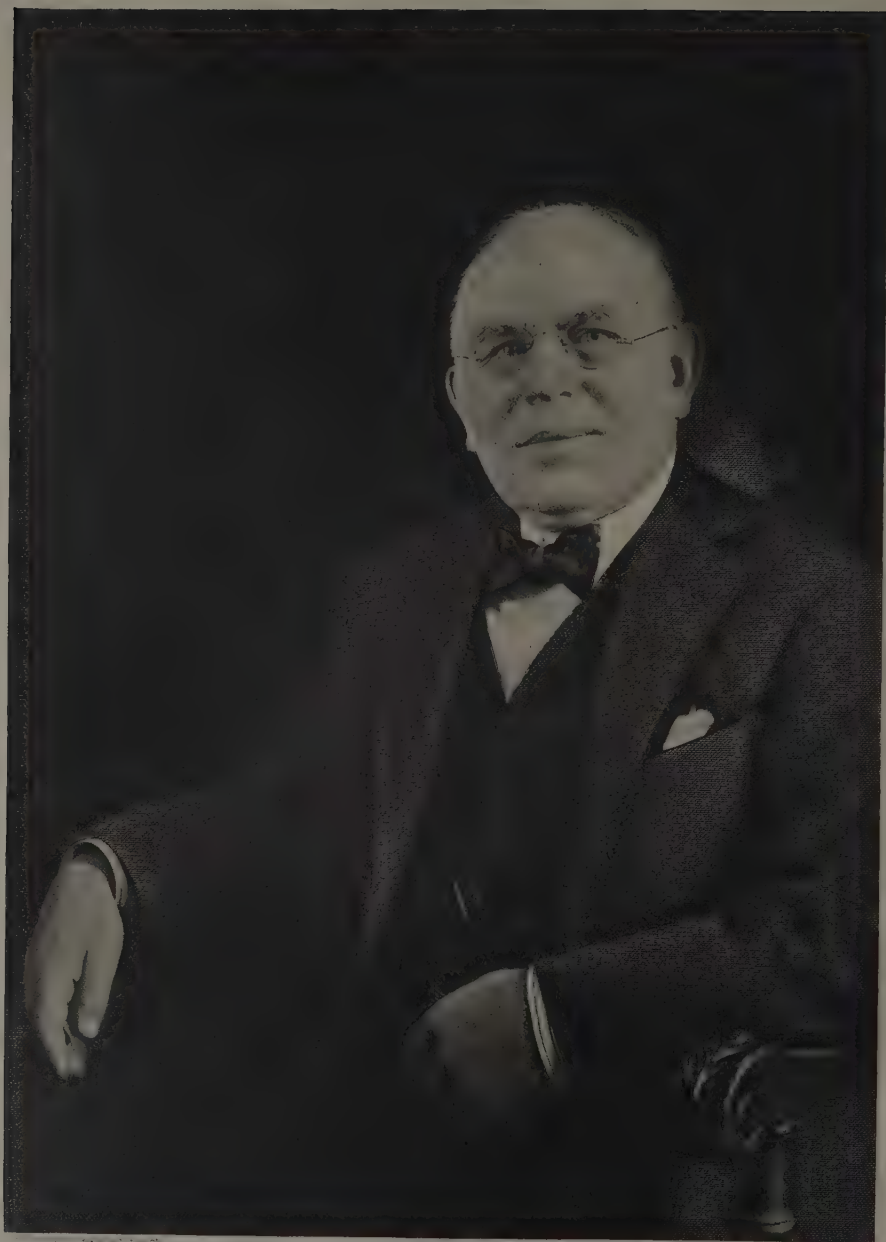
(VI) Hardin Sayles, son of Daniel and Phebe

(Smith) Sayles, was born March 7, 1797, at Pascoag, where his early life was spent and where he gained his education. Upon completing his studies he engaged in business, and in 1819 became the owner of a woolen mill, which had been previously conducted by his father. In the year 1834 he formed an association with his brother, Pitts Sayles, and together they began the manufacture of satinetts. In 1853 his son, Albert L. Sayles, bought the interest of Mr. Pitts Sayles and was associated in the business until the death of Hardin Sayles in 1861. Hardin Sayles married Laura Wood, daughter of Captain John and Roba (Smith) Wood. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Albert Leprelet, mentioned below. 2. Maria, born June 25, 1832, died July 16, 1853. 3. Elliot Smith, born Feb. 13, 1834, died Aug. 14, 1904. 4. Hardin Roscoe, born May 20, 1835, died Aug. 7, 1904. 5. Ellen Augusta, born Sept. 7, 1839, died Jan. 11, 1864. 6. Addison Clark, born July 18, 1841.

(VII) Albert Leprelet Sayles, son of Hardin and Laura (Wood) Sayles, was born August 29, 1826, at Burrillville, and attended the public schools of his native town until he had reached the age of fifteen years. He then gave up his studies in order to commence his direct training for business life, and with this end in view entered his father's woolen mill, where he worked for some two years. He then went to the establishment of Daniel S. Whipple, a kinsman, who was engaged in the manufacture of woollens at the village of Gazza, now a part of Mapleville, in the township of Burrillville. Mr. Whipple was an experienced woolen manufacturer, having learned the business with Edward Harris, one of the most successful manufacturers and business men of Woonsocket. Mr. Sayles remained for three years with Mr. Whipple and learned during that period the art of manufacturing and finishing woolen goods. He then returned to the mill of L. Copeland & Company, of which firm his father was a member, and in 1848 took charge of the finishing department there. Two years later Mr. Copeland retired, and Mr. Sayles became superintendent of the mill, holding this position until 1853. In the latter year, as mentioned above, he purchased the interest of his uncle, Pitts Sayles, in the business conducted by his father, Hardin Sayles, the firm name becoming Hardin Sayles & Son. In 1861 his father died and Mr. Sayles continued the business for a few years, after which he organized another establishment and conducted business on his own account under the name of A. L. Sayles. He built a new stone mill in 1865, and fitted it up with modern machinery, the whole costing in the neighborhood of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In 1880 he still further enlarged the capacity of this plant. Mr. Sayles, in association with a number of other gentlemen, purchased the manufacturing property at Warren, Mass., known as the Sibley Woolen Mills, in 1874. The price paid for this property by Mr. Sayles was two hundred and forty thousand dollars, and he eventually became the owner of the entire plant. In addition to this, he owned the Huntsville Mill, at the upper village, which contained seven sets of cards and forty-six broad looms. Later he added machinery to his Warren mills, increasing its capacity to ten sets of cards and forty-four broad looms. This mill was conducted for a time by Mr. Sayles and his son-in-law, Mr. William A. Jenks, under the firm



A. L. Sayles



Albert H. Sayles.

name of Sayles & Jenks, and after his death the business was incorporated under the Massachusetts laws as the Sayles & Jenks Manufacturing Company. Mr. Sayles was also interested, in association with his sons, in what was originally the Fiske & Sayles Mill, but which later became the Fred L. Sayles Company. In addition to these industrial enterprises, Mr. Sayles was one of the organizers of the Providence & Springfield Railroad, one of the largest stockholders of the company, and a director from its inception until his death. He was also a director and president of the Third National Bank of Providence, a director of the Pascoag National Bank, and the American and the Enterprise Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. In politics Mr. Sayles was a staunch Republican and very prominent in the life of his party here, being one of the delegates to the Republican National Convention held at Chicago, in June, 1888. He was also a member of the Board of State House Commissioners from the time of its creation until his death. Mr. Sayles was an earnest advocate of the temperance movement in this State and prohibited the use of intoxicating beverages on his own table. He provided a large and commodious hotel free of rent to be kept strictly as a temperance house for the public accommodation in the village. In his religious belief he was a Universalist, but there being no church of that denomination at Pascoag he attended the services of the Free Will Baptist Society and took an active part in that congregation, being at one time its president and treasurer. He was a man of strong but liberal religious views and was a generous supporter of all the churches in his town. His public spirit was shown in many other ways, and he was always ready to support any movement undertaken for the welfare of the community. His death occurred at his home in Pascoag, January 30, 1898.

Mr. Sayles was united in marriage, December 1, 1852, with Fannie J. Warner, a native of Uxbridge, Mass., and a daughter of David and Harriett L. (Benson) Warner. Mrs. Sayles was a woman of cultivation and greatly devoted to her home, kind-hearted and charitable in the extreme, and a devoted member of the Universalist church at Harrisville. She was active in all charitable and Christian work, and her death, which occurred January 15, 1893, was greatly mourned by the entire community. Mr. and Mrs. Sayles were the parents of the following children: 1. Edgar Franklin, born April 20, 1855, died March 24, 1858. 2. Ellen Maria, born Nov. 30, 1857, and became the wife of William A. Jencks, of Warren, Mass. 3. Albert Hardin, whose sketch follows. 4. Fred Lincoln, also a sketch of whom follows.

ALBERT HARDIN SAYLES—The history of the development of Rhode Island is the story of the lives of men who have founded and built the great industrial institutions that stand to-day as a monument to their ability and integrity. The name Sayles has been for many generations active in the industrial life of the State.

Albert Hardin Sayles, of A. L. Sayles & Sons, Incorporated, who succeeded his father as head of this huge concern, has been an active factor in the management of the great Sayles interests in Rhode Island. He is a

prominent figure in the industrial and financial circles of New England. He is the second son of Albert L. and Fannie J. (Warner) Sayles, was born March 25, 1863, at Pascoag. As a lad he attended the public schools of this place, and later he entered the well-known Mowry & Goff's English and Classical School at Providence, and graduated from that institution with the class of 1882. It was natural that with his father and other members of his family so closely identified with the growth of the great woolen industry of this region that young Sayles should elect to engage in this line of business, and accordingly, upon completing his studies, he immediately entered the establishment of his father, and in the year 1889 became a partner in the firm which thereafter was known as A. L. Sayles & Sons. After the death of his father he became manager of the firm of A. L. Sayles & Sons, the firm being now incorporated with the Pascoag Realty Company. On February 3, 1919, the stockholders of the Pascoag Realty Company voted to change the name to that of A. L. Sayles & Sons, Incorporated. His activities are not by any means confined to one company, however, and he is at the present time president of the F. L. Sayles Company, treasurer of the Sayles & Jenks Manufacturing Company, of Warren, Mass.; treasurer and director of the Pascoag Realty Company, which he and his brother and sister, Mrs. Ellen M. Jenks, founded in 1905; for many years a director of the United National Bank of Providence, and the Pascoag National Bank until they were absorbed by the Industrial Trust; director of the What Cheer and Hope Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Providence; director of the Automobile Mutual Insurance Company, of Providence; also director of the Industrial Trust Company, Providence, R. I.; and is connected with many other industrial concerns. His activities have done much to build up the material interests of this community, and he has always shown himself a public-spirited citizen and ready to take an active part in all movements undertaken for the public good. He is chairman of the board of trustees of the State Sanatorium at Wallum Lake, and has done much in connection with philanthropies and charitable institutions here.

A. L. Sayles & Sons, Incorporated, is one of the largest establishments of its kind in this region, and the great building which houses its looms measures four hundred by eighty feet, and is five stories in height. This plant employs as many as four hundred hands, about one hundred of whom are women and the remainder men. It turns out woolen goods exclusively, and the character of its product is such that it may be regarded as a standard of excellence in the industry. The company also owns a worsted weaving and finishing mill which it operated until June, 1917, when it was rented to New York interests.

Mr. Sayles is a staunch Republican in his political belief, and while he has never sought office he has been forced by the strength of pressure to be his party's candidate for several positions in the past. He was a member of the General Assembly of Rhode Island in 1887 and 1889 as representative, and from 1909 to 1916 served in the State Senate. For the last four years he served as Senator from the town of Burrillville, and for two elections he was elected without opposition. As a member of both these bodies Mr. Sayles proved himself a

most capable and disinterested legislator, and while serving in the Senate was a member of the committee on finance for four years and on that of the judiciary for two years. Mr. Sayles is a member of Granite Lodge, No. 133, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Rhode Island Automobile Club. In religion he is an Episcopalian, and attends Calvary Church of that denomination at Pascoag, having been one of the prime movers in its organization, and for twenty years its treasurer. Mr. Sayles is a hearty supporter and liberal contributor to all movements for the betterment of Pascoag, his public spirit being manifested in many ways.

Albert Hardin Sayles married (first) in 1887, Emma B. Griffith, a daughter of John and Lavina (Bird) Griffith, of Newport, R. I. Mrs. Sayles died October 1, 1902. He married (second) August 8, 1917, Emma Ruth Bagley, of Auburn, R. I., daughter of John and Susan (Fetter) Bagley, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., but now of Auburn, R. I.

FRED LINCOLN SAYLES—There are few names so prominently associated with the development of the industrial life of Rhode Island and Massachusetts as that of Sayles, the members of this distinguished family for several generations having devoted themselves to building up the great textile interests, many of which bear their name in many parts of this State and in the adjacent commonwealth of Massachusetts.

(VIII) Fred Lincoln Sayles, youngest son of Albert Leprelet and Fannie J. (Warner) Sayles, was born April 13, 1865, at Pascoag, and passed the major portion of his childhood there. As a boy he attended the local schools and afterwards became a student at the celebrated Mowry & Goff's English and Classical School at Providence, where he completed his studies, and graduated with the class of 1885. He had already manifested an unusual aptitude for gaining new knowledge at the time of his graduation as well as an industrious and painstaking nature, and these most estimable traits he continued to display during the years of his apprenticeship in business. As soon as he had completed his schooling Mr. Sayles entered the manufacturing establishment of his father at Pascoag, where he received a thorough instruction in the making of woolen goods, worsteds and similar textiles. He learned rapidly every detail and, with rare self-confidence, upon attaining his majority, leased the spinning machinery of the Fiske & Sayles Mill, which his father was at that time operating, and embarked in business on his own account. He established himself in the old mill and there began to turn out woolen yarns for weaving and knitting. After continuing in this enterprise until 1889, with a high degree of success, Mr. Sayles greatly increased his plant by the purchase of John T. Fiske's interest in a large business which he had conducted with Albert Hardin Sayles, and by this purchase became one-half owner in the property with his elder brother. His next step was to form a co-partnership with his father, Albert Leprelet Sayles, the new firm engaging in the manufacture of woolen and worsted goods, under the style of the Fred L. Sayles Company, the name that has continued in use up to the present time, although the concern is now a

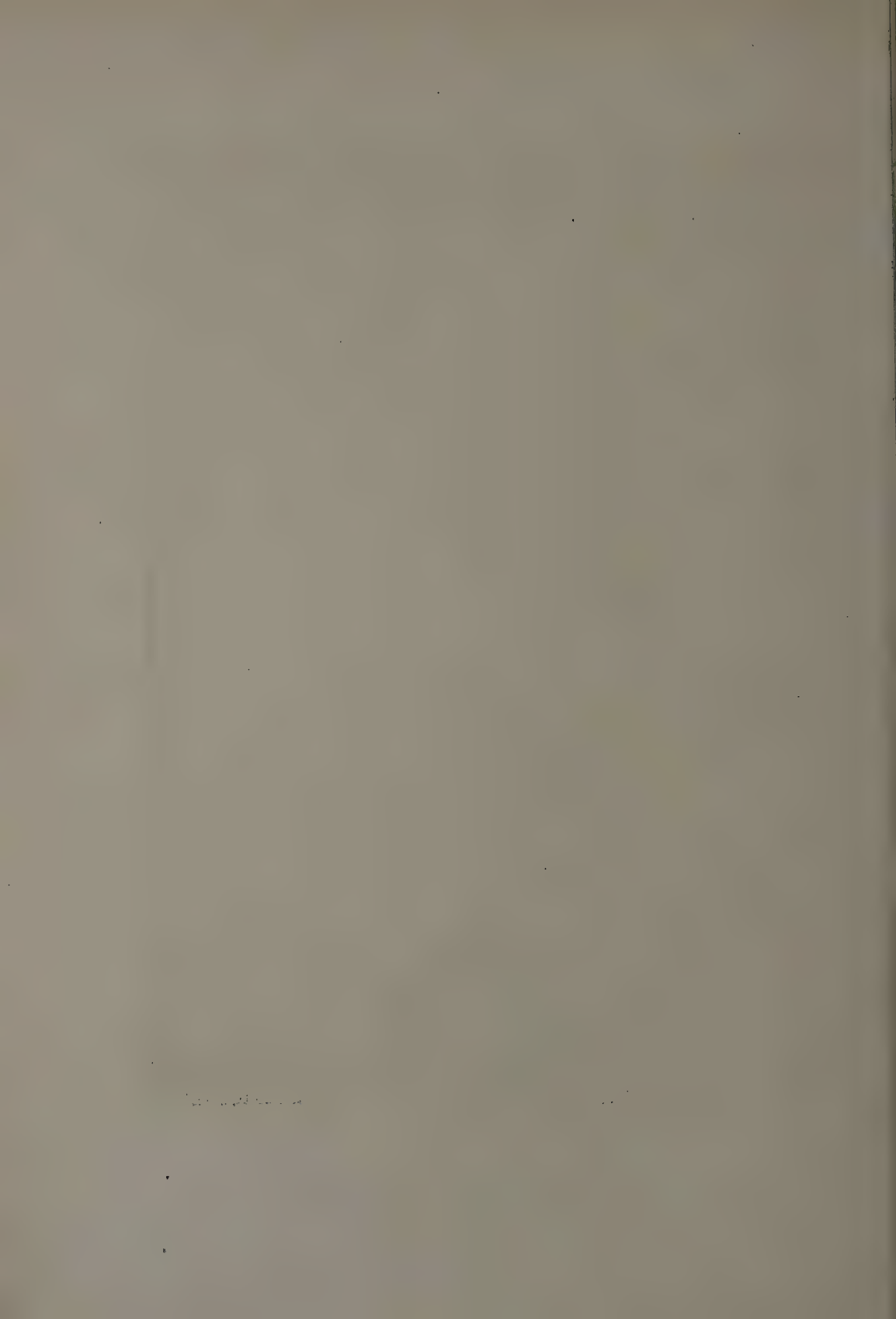
corporation. With his brother, Albert H., Mr. Sayles was admitted into his father's great business and the name became A. L. Sayles & Sons and has so continued even since the death of the senior partner. The "Granite Mill," one of the best known plants of its kind in the State, is operated by this concern and here are turned out many types of textiles, including worsteds, fancy cassimeres and carriage cloths. As its name implies, it is constructed entirely of granite stands, a handsome and impressive structure, near the center of the village of Pascoag. It consists of a central building, surrounded by a group of subsidiary structures, the former being four stories high, with a tower in the center, its total length being three hundred and fifty feet. Many hundreds of hands are now employed in the great plant and many thousands of yards of cloth are produced weekly. Under the name of the Fred L. Sayles Company, a concern that was incorporated in 1899, a large plant was established at Pascoag, and here enormous quantities of worsteds, kerseys, fancy cassimeres and cloakings are produced. Mr. Sayles is manager and treasurer of this concern, and his brother, Albert Hardin Sayles, is the president. In addition to these extensive interests in Rhode Island, Mr. Sayles is associated with others equally great in the neighboring State of Massachusetts. He is president of the Sayles & Jenks Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1889. This plant is one of the largest of the Sayles plants. Since his sister's death he and his brother, Albert H. Sayles, own nine-tenths of the company. He and his brother, Albert H. Sayles, bought the Chase & Emerson Mill Estates and erected on same a large stone mill and operated same under the firm name of Albert H. and Fred L. Sayles, manufacturing fine worsted goods; this mill was known by the name of Akela Mills.

Besides the many industrial concerns in which Mr. Sayles is interested, he has taken a prominent part in the organizing and developing of the financial institutions of the community. He was for a number of years a director of the Third National Bank of Providence and of the Pascoag National Bank until these concerns were absorbed by the Industrial Trust Company. He is president of the Sayles & Jenks Manufacturing Company, president and treasurer of the Albert L. Sayles Second Land Company, and in 1905 organized with his brother the Pascoag Realty Company. He was also a director of the Providence & Springfield Railway Company, and president of the Herald Printing Company, of Pascoag. He is a director and was an organizer of the Worcester and Providence Street Railway Company, president, director and organizer of the Columbian Street Railway Company, and president of the W. B. Coleman Company of Providence. He is a director and promoter of the Pascoag Water Company, a member of the Pascoag Hose Company, No. 1, and for two years a member of the operating committee of the Pascoag Fire District. Although a staunch Republican he controlled politics in the town of Burrillville. Mr. Sayles, while performing to the full the duties of citizenship, has never been in the least ambitious for office of any kind, and has consistently refused to entertain any idea of the same. He is a conspicuous figure in the social, fraternal and club circles of the community and is a member of many orders and other organizations. He has attained



The American Hist. Soc.

Fred L. Sayler



the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry, and is affiliated with Granite Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Harrisville; Scituate Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Scituate; Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters; Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Providence Lodge, No. 14, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Burrillville Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; Society of the Sons of the Revolution; Rhode Island Automobile Club, West Side Club of Providence, Commercial Club of Providence, Rhode Island Country Club, Providence Gun Club, Metacomet Golf Club, Barrington Yacht Club, Edgewood Yacht Club, Squantum Association, and the Wool Club of New York City. He attends Calvary Episcopal Church and has been active in the work of the parish and a liberal contributor to all its undertakings, especially those of a philanthropic order.

Fred Lincoln Sayles was united in marriage in June, 1888, at Pascoag, with Phebe M. Wood, daughter of Manning and Harriet A. (Copeland) Wood, old and highly respected residents of Pascoag. Of this union one child was born, Albert Leprelet Sayles, 2d., born Oct. 10, 1891, and died April 6, 1906.

MANNING WOOD—The Wood families of New England date from the early decades of the Colonial period, and have in numerous branches figured notably in Massachusetts and Rhode Island history since the time of their founding. Wood is one of the oldest of English surnames; it is of local origin, signifying literally "at the wood," and derived from residence in the vicinity of a wood. Its source is the Anglo-Saxon "wode," meaning wood. Entries of the name are common to every medieval English register, and we find the following forms recurring with great frequency in the first two centuries of the surname era: ate Wode, de la Wode, in le Wode, del Wode. The coat-of-arms of the family is as follows:

Arms—Argent, an oak tree vert, fructed or.

Crest—A demi-wildman, on the shoulder a club, holding in the dexter hand an oak branch all proper, wreathed about the middle vert.

Among the numerous Wood emigrants who sought in the New England Colonies a place of refuge and retreat from the tyrannies of civil and religious authorities in the Mother Country was William Wood. Despite the fact that he returned to England after a short residence here, William Wood is regarded as the founder of one branch of the Wood family in Rhode Island, and as the progenitor of a line of men who have played effective and in some cases brilliant parts in the life and affairs of the colony and State. The late Manning Wood, former president and one of the organizers of the Frank Wood Manufacturing Company of Valley Falls, was of the sixth generation in direct descent from William Wood.

(I) William Wood, immigrant ancestor and founder was a native of England. The exact date of his coming to Rhode Island is unknown. Three sons, Charles, William and Marmaduke, accompanied him to New England; Charles Wood returned with his father after a short period. William and Marmaduke Wood became the founders of families.

(II) William (2) Wood, son of William (1) Wood,

married, on July 2, 1727, Ann Collins, daughter of Thomas Collins, of Warwick. They were the parents of nine children.

(III) John Wood, son of William (2) and Ann (Collins) Wood, was born October 26, 1740, and settled in what is now Burrillville, where they resided until 1795. His home in Burrillville stood on the site of the residence of his great-grandson, Otis W. Wood, at Harrisville. John Wood was a landed proprietor, his holdings embracing all of the present villages of Harrisville and Graniteville, and considerable of the surrounding territory. He also owned land on Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, where he resided for a period of years. In September, 1795, he left Burrillville to visit his property in Nova Scotia, but never reached his destination, and is supposed to have met his death at the hands of the Indians, who were known to have been in uprising at the time. John Wood married, January 11, 1761, in Johnston, R. I., Sarah M. McDonald, who died February 17, 1814.

(IV) Captain John (2) Wood, son of John (1) and Sarah M. (McDonald) Wood, was born in what is now Burrillville. He inherited his father's estate in Harrisville and Graniteville, and in addition to farming on a large scale, he also conducted a general store and tavern and a blacksmith shop. He was an influential figure in the life of the community, and was known as "Squire" Wood. He was active in the local militia, in which he held the rank of captain. Captain Wood during the latter part of his life resided on the place now owned and occupied by Francis M. Wood, at Graniteville, where he died September 9, 1827. On November 1, 1774, he married Roba Smith, who was born November 1, 1774, and died April 20, 1849, daughter of Arnold Smith. She and her daughters were members of the Free Baptist church, in the days when its services were held in what is called the "old town house" near their home.

(V) Fenner Wood, son of Captain John (2) and Roba (Smith) Wood, was born in Burrillville, January 1, 1798, and inherited the farm of his father, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until failing health made it imperative that he retire. He died February 11, 1876, and was buried in Pascoag Cemetery. Fenner Wood was widely known and eminently respected in Burrillville, and for many years took an active part in local affairs. On July 7, 1821, he married (first) Sarah Arnold, who was born October 1, 1801, and died January 14, 1822. On November 9, 1826, he married (second) Sarah Sayles, who was born March 27, 1801, and died September 28, 1880, daughter of Elisha and Lydia (Angell) Sayles. Fenner and Sarah (Sayles) Wood were the parents of the following children: 1. Lorenzo, born April 27, 1828, died Aug. 20 of that year. 2. Mary Ann Frances, born June 6, 1829, died June 19, 1829. 3. Francis Marion, born Dec. 11, 1831, a resident of Graniteville; for many years Mr. Wood was active in public life, and for four years was a member of the Rhode Island Legislature. 4. Manning, mentioned below.

(VI) Manning Wood, son of Fenner and Sarah (Sayles) Wood, was born April 5, 1834, on the homestead in Graniteville, died at his home, March 19, 1919. He was educated in the local school, after the prevailing fashion for the farmer's son of the period—attending

school during the winter months, and during the spring and summer assisting in the work of the farm. At the age of seventeen years he began his business career as a clerk in the store of Remington & Colby at Graniteville, where he remained for about a year. He then went to Glendale as a clerk in the store of Jerome A. Salisbury. In the following year he accepted the position of assistant bookkeeper at the Graniteville Mill, then operated by J. T. Seagraves & Company. Three years later, in partnership with Charles H. Sayles, under the firm name of Sayles & Wood, Mr. Wood established a general store at Pascoag, which he conducted successfully for about a year. He then disposed of his interests in this business and purchased the store of Remington & Colby, at Graniteville. About three years later he sold this establishment, and purchased a store at Glendale, where he remained for a few years. He next settled in Otter River, where he engaged in business for a short time before removing to Pascoag, where he purchased and for six years conducted the store of Duty S. Salisbury, in partnership with his brother, Francis M. Wood. At the end of this time the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Wood for a time engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods at Happy Hollow, in the town of Uxbridge, Mass. He was later identified with the firm of Sayles & Nichols, and for fifteen years with William H. Sheldon, who conducted a box factory and planing mill at Pascoag. After the death of Mr. Sheldon, Mr. Wood continued to manage the property for the heirs, and was virtually its head until his retirement from his responsibilities in 1901. In the same year he became connected with the Fred L. Sayles Company. In 1903 he retired from active business life, in his seventieth year. Mr. Wood was president and one of the organizers of the Frank Wood Manufacturing Company, the first concern started in the United States for the exclusive manufacture of fancy and feather-stitch tapes. Mr. Wood's business career was remarkable not only for the variety of enterprises in which he engaged, but for the uniform success which attended all his ventures. A constant desire for change and the opportunity for constructive building led him from one enterprise to another. For several decades he was well known in business circles in Rhode Island as a man of fine executive and organizing ability. From 1903 until his death Mr. Wood lived in retirement at his home in Pascoag. Fraternally he was a member of Granite Lodge, No. 33, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was one of the founders, and in which he filled all the chairs. He was active and well known in the ranks of the Republican party in Rhode Island from the time of its formation until his retirement.

On November 23, 1854, Mr. Wood married, in Burrillville, Harriet A. Copeland, who was born September 13, 1834, daughter of Lyman and Phebe (Thompson) Copeland, and member of a long established and prominent New England family. Their children were: 1. Hattie, born Oct. 25, 1857, died Dec. 16, 1857. 2. Grace, born Dec. 25, 1860; married William Hinchliffe, secretary and superintendent of the Frank Wood Manufacturing Company. 3. Phebe Maria, born Jan. 3, 1863; married Fred L. Sayles, of Pascoag; Mr. and Mrs. Sayles were the

parents of one son, Albert L. Sayles, who died April 6, 1906, in his fifteenth year. 4. Frank, born May 4, 1865. 5. Charles, born Aug. 13, 1867, died Nov. 3, 1869.

WALTER EUGENE RANGER, the seventh son and fourteenth child of Peter and Eliza M. (Smith) Ranger, was born in Wilton, Me., November 22, 1855. His paternal grandfather, Nehemiah Ranger, and wife, whose maiden name was Adams, settled in Carthage, Me., about 1800, and subsequently removed to Wilton. His mother's people came from Plymouth county, Mass., and among their family names were Smith, Jones and Sampson. His maternal grandfather fought at Plattsburg and elsewhere in the War of 1812. The Ranger family has been noteworthy for its mechanical skill.

Walter E. Ranger was reared on a farm, where he was trained in all sorts of work, agricultural and mechanical, and in a home, where to be "brought up to work" was synonymous with true training and the promise of worthy living. The habits of intense application thus formed and an inexhaustible energy have always characterized his life, as revealed in his great capacity for work. In a large family of bright boys and girls he early manifested scholarly tastes. He quickly mastered the subjects of the common school, and at the age of ten was sent to a private high school. At twelve he entered Wilton Academy and began the study of Latin and algebra. Here he prepared for college by attendance during brief fall and spring terms, interspersed by work and later by teaching in the winter. For his support in college he taught school for a year before entering college and taught several terms during his college course. In spite of these interruptions he maintained a high standard and was graduated in the first rank from Bates College in 1879, his favorite subjects being psychology, philosophy, civics and ethics.

Immediately after his graduation he was made acting principal of the Nichols Latin School, Lewiston, Me., a feeder of Bates College. A year later he became principal of the high school, Lenox, Mass. During this time he did considerable literary and journalistic work. In 1883 he declined a unanimous election to the principalship of the North Adams (Massachusetts) High School, to become principal of Lyndon Institute at Lyndon Center, Vt., where he remained for thirteen years. Mr. Ranger's record at the head of this institution was one of remarkable success. During the first ten years of his principalship the institute grew from a school of fifty-three students and four teachers to one of two hundred and forty students and ten teachers. New departments were added from time to time, until in 1896 the institute offered five four-year, and three one-year courses, one of the latter being a teacher's course. Graduates of the school entered twelve leading colleges, while many students were fitted either for teaching or for business. During these years Mr. Ranger was often called upon to teach in summer schools and to address educational gatherings. He also acted as superintendent of the Lyndon common schools. It was but natural therefore that when, in 1896, the State Normal School at Johnson was without a principal, Mr. Ranger should be called to the vacant position, and that the school under his management should be



Walter E. Ranger

very successful. Mr. Ranger remained principal of the school at Johnson for four years and one term. In December, 1900, he resigned to assume the duties of State superintendent of education for Vermont. Regarding his work as principal at Johnson, one of Vermont's leading educators has written as follows:

Mr. Ranger became principal of the State Normal School at Johnson at that critical period of transition incident to its development as an institution for purely professional training. Under his management the highest professional standards were established, the training school was made a vital feature of the entire course, and the whole spirit of the work was charged with genuine enthusiasm. To Mr. Ranger's rare pedagogical insight the school is in a large measure indebted for its present high rank.

Mr. Ranger was unanimously elected State superintendent of education for Vermont by the General Assembly in October, 1900, and was unanimously reelected in 1902 and in 1904. He resigned in 1905 to become commissioner of public schools and secretary of the State Board of Education of Rhode Island. As State superintendent for Vermont he reorganized the State office with a view to improving the administration of State and local official school agencies and revised the arrangement and presentation of educational statistics. He correlated agencies for improving teachers in service and the preparation of teachers for service in the public schools. Under his leadership a teacher's institute or a summer school for teachers was conducted in every county in the State at least once a year. The extent of his own participation in the work of improving teachers may be indicated in the fact that he averaged more than one hundred addresses at teachers' meetings annually. When the federal government reimbursed the State of Vermont for war claims, Mr. Ranger realized an opportunity to rehabilitate the State's permanent school fund. The General Assembly was persuaded to apply the money received from war claims to the permanent school funds. The General Assembly recognized Mr. Ranger's educational leadership. His few years in the State office were productive of an unusually large number of legislative measures for the improvement of education. Incidentally he wrote mandatory high school laws for both Vermont and Rhode Island. Of his work in Vermont a leading Vermont educator wrote:

Mr. Ranger's varied and remarkable successful teaching experience is a record of steady progression toward the important office which he now most ably fills as state superintendent of education for Vermont. Mr. Ranger has long been closely identified with the broadest interests of the State and of the country, having held many important positions in educational and other organizations. He is a brilliant and popular speaker, and his lectures on pedagogical themes have been warmly received by the most dignified educational assemblies in the United States.

Another teacher in 1900 paid him the following tribute:

In Walter E. Ranger, the newly elected superintendent of education, the Green Mountain state has a servant possessing ideal qualifications for the work he has been called to do. Having been engaged in educational work since boyhood, and in all grades from the primary to the normal school, he brings to his new position not only the scholarly habits and the administrative ability that won the respect of educators, but also a peculiarly warm sympathy with the needs of our common schools.

When Rhode Island in 1905 invited Mr. Ranger to become commissioner of public schools, the State was itself following an earlier precedent. In 1843 Rhode Island called Henry Barnard to conduct a survey of the State school system, choosing for this purpose a recognized expert who had been successful in a similar field in another State. So in 1905 Rhode Island sought for its chief educational officer a man who had been a successful chief administrative officer in another State. After a year devoted to careful study of educational conditions in Rhode Island, Mr. Ranger recommended ten major improvements: Pensions for teachers, State support for traveling libraries, a State home and school for the feeble minded, State certification of superintendents of schools, a minimum salary for teachers, equalization of educational opportunities through extension of high school education and more skillful supervision, trade and industrial schools, improved school sanitation and sanitary standards, reasonable term of teachers and superintendents, and a State summer school for teachers. Under his leadership all of these recommendations and a great many others have been established in law. As he was in Vermont, Commissioner Ranger is in Rhode Island, the confidential advisor of the General Assembly in formulating legislation for the improvement of schools. During his term of office the State's annual contribution to public education has increased from \$385,000 to \$860,000, while total expenditures for public education, State and town combined, have increased from \$2,272,900 to \$4,534,827. The number of children enrolled in public schools has increased from 70,000 to 90,000. Increased public expenditure has provided not only school education for larger numbers of the public's children, but also greatly improved the more extensive educational opportunities for all the children of the State. In making additional State appropriations for the support of public education, a clearly defined policy of promoting improvement has been followed. The General Assembly from time to time has selected specific projects for encouragement, almost invariably at the suggestion of Mr. Ranger or after consultation with him. He has been recognized as an educational leader, ripened in experience, and prophetic in his vision.

Mr. Ranger has been active as a speaker and a writer. He is frequently called to visit other States to address educational, social, religious and other organizations. His official duties include the preparation for publication of about five hundred printed pages annually. Under him the functions of his office have been developed and enlarged by legislation and administration. He has published educational circulars for teachers and school officers, has promoted or secured much important legislation, has been active in educational movements and progress, and has in other ways increased the efficiency and influence of the State educational office.

Mr. Ranger is an active member and officer of many organizations, educational, fraternal and religious. He is a member of the American Historical Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and several other organizations. He is a director of the National Educational Association. He has held offices of president of the Vermont State Teachers' Association, president of the Vermont Schoolmasters'

Club, president of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, president of the Barnard Club of Rhode Island, president of the American Institute of Instruction, and of many other organizations. In Masonry he has taken the degrees of Knights Templar and of the Scottish Rite to the Thirty-third degree. He served several years as an officer of the Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Vermont, and was grand master when called to Rhode Island. He was presiding officer of the Scottish Rite bodies in Vermont, including commander-in-chief of Vermont Consistory, thirty-second degree. He is a member of other fraternal organizations. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious preference is a Congregationalist.

He was graduated from Bates College in 1879 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and became a Master of Arts in 1883. In 1904 the University of Vermont conferred upon him, *pro meritis*, and for distinguished service, an honorary degree of Master of Arts. Bates College, in 1907, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. Dr. Ranger is a member of Maine Gamma Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa.

In 1879 Mr. Ranger married (first) Mary M. Snowman, of Portland, Me., who died in 1885. From this marriage were born two children, neither of whom survives. In 1889 Mr. Ranger married (second) Mabel C. Bemis, of Lyndonville, Vt., who is a gifted musician. They have three children, two sons and a daughter: Arthur Forest, born in Lyndon, Oct. 10, 1892; Ruth Mabel, born in Johnson, Nov. 23, 1897; Robert Walter, born in Montpelier, Feb. 19, 1903.

JOSEPH ELLIS COFFEE FARNHAM—Thirty miles in the Atlantic Ocean off Cape Cod, Mass., lies the Island of Nantucket, a resort for artists and lovers of the solitary; ideally beautiful in nature, an island of rich, historical memories, quaint people, customs and manners, but true, honorable and brave.

Joseph E. C. Farnham, president and treasurer of the Snow & Farnham Company of Providence, R. I., has his ancestry in those sturdy people. He is a son of William Henry and Lydia Hussey (Parker) Farnham, and was born at Nantucket, Mass., January 18, 1849. His father was born in Boston, where he received his brief education, where he learned his trade, where he was married, and where his first child was born. Having acquired the trade of a pump and block maker he, in early life, left Boston for a home and business at Nantucket, the then great whale fishing industry offering special inducements to him to establish himself in vocational service in connection with the fitting of whale ships for the pursuit of the leviathan of the seas. Two other children were subsequently born to him, when his wife died, leaving him a widower with three small children. Subsequently he married a Nantucket woman who bore him nine children, of which Joseph E. C. Farnham is the sixth. With the decline of the whaling industry the business of his father was swept away, and the large family of children each had to begin an early career of activities for self-support.

Finishing his education on his thirteenth birthday in the public schools and the Coffin School Academy of his native town, Joseph E. C., on March 1, 1862, went into the farming section of his native town, seven and a half

miles from the town proper, and engaged in service with one of its leading farmers on one of the largest farms of the Island. There he spent one season and part of another, when a position was given him in the local printing office of the town, where was published the Nantucket "Mirror." Here, beginning March 1, 1863, he spent fifteen months acquiring the fundamentals of the printing trade. At the age of fifteen he left Nantucket for Providence, where, since June 2, 1864, he has been constantly identified with the art preservative. In years of association with it he is now the dean of the Providence printers. When he began in the printing trade at Nantucket there were then two offices there, each printing a weekly paper, the Nantucket "Inquirer" and the Nantucket "Weekly Mirror." In 1865 the "Mirror" bought the "Inquirer," merged the two offices, issued one paper under the title of "The Inquirer and Mirror," which has ever since continued.

In 1912 the Nantucket "Inquirer and Mirror" published a Christmas souvenir number containing articles of reminiscent interest to men and women, scattered variously, who were once boys and girls at Nantucket. This appealed to Mr. Farnham and, responding to its inspiration, he wrote for the next issue of that paper an article entitled "By-gone Days Fraught with Halycon Memories." Because of the interest this awakened among those once boys and girls with him in his native town, and because of their expressed desire, he wrote a number of similar articles for the local paper, which ran through several months.

On coming to Providence, R. I., June 2, 1864, a lad of fifteen, he secured employment with A. Crawford Greene until the spring of 1865, when he entered the employ of Knowles, Anthony & Company (then known as the Journal Job Office) on Washington row, where he continued one year. In the spring of 1866, he went with the Providence Press Company, remaining with them until March, 1869, when he entered the service of the newly-organized firm of Millard & Harker, one year being spent with that firm. He then returned to the Providence Press Company, and there continued until October 1, 1888, when, with Edwin H. Snow, he purchased the business of the Providence Press Company, and constituted the firm of Snow & Farnham. The Snow & Farnham Company was incorporated September 12, 1905, of which Mr. Farnham is president and treasurer. The company is one of the successful houses of New England, their product being books, legal forms, loose leaf devices, pamphlets, and every variety of commercial and general printing. Their offices are at No. 45 Richmond and 169 Pine streets, Providence.

In the spring of 1877, Mr. Farnham was elected a member of the Providence school committee, and until his removal to East Providence, in 1883, he retained his position on the committee. From 1890 until 1896 he was a member of the school committee of East Providence, and during four of these years he was superintendent of schools in that town. He was and is deeply interested in the public schools, and his several years of service was constantly active and productive of good.

In 1899, Mr. Farnham again made Providence his residence. He is a leading Odd Fellow of the State, a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 23, of Providence, and 1894-95 was grand master of the Rhode Island In-



J. E. C. Farnham



dependent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1907-08 he was president of the Providence Central Club. In November, 1907, he was elected by the Providence City Council a member of the Providence Board of Park Commissioners, a position he has since retained by election for periods of three years each.

While disclaiming special literary ability, Mr. Farnham has written much for magazines and for the press. He has been quite voluminous in his writings concerning old Nantucket and their doings and sayings; this, for the pleasure it gave him to live again the old familiar Island atmosphere and to acquaint readers with the old Nantucket experiences, customs and characters he had known so well. Many of these interesting reminiscences of his boyhood on the Island were first published in a series of newspaper articles, and later assembled in book form and published for private circulation. This work is entitled "Brief Historical Data and Memories of My Boyhood Days in Nantucket." In it much of the town history, the quaint customs of the Islanders, the oddities of the town characters, the picturesque little shops of the village and their keepers, are truthfully and interestingly narrated. In this book he manifests a love for his old home town, and gives his readers not caricatures but reveals in entertaining story the real folks he knew and respected and whom it gives him pleasure to recall. From 1906 until 1911 he was chairman of the State Board of Commissioners of the Firemen's Relief Fund; since 1911 he has been a trustee of the Rhode Island Institute for the Deaf. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, interested in the work of that body, and is always ready to aid any good cause. He is a Republican in politics. In religious preference he is a faithful member of the Mathewson Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Providence. For several years he has held many of the leading official positions in the church. In 1906 he was chosen a lay delegate to the General Conference of the church held in Cleveland, Ohio, during the month of May of that year, serving on several of its important committees. He is a member of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society, and for the years 1899-1902 was its honored president. He is now and for several years has been president of its board of trustees. He is a trustee of the East Greenwich Academy at East Greenwich, R. I. His clubs are the Providence Central, the Providence Rotary, the Town Criers, and the Young Men's Republican. As grand representative from the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, Independent Order of Odd Fellows (an office he filled from 1896 to 1904), Mr. Farnham attended meetings of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of that order in many of the cities of the country, one of these, in 1896, being at Dallas, Tex. He evidently traveled with an observing eye, as on his return he wrote for private circulation only, a very interesting little book entitled "From Providence to Dallas, A Brief Trip to the Southwest."

Mr. Farnham married, October 11, 1871, Laura Staples Greene, of Providence, R. I. They are the parents of a daughter, Emma Elouise, born August 30, 1875, and who died July 10, 1876, at the age of ten months; and of a son, William Ellis Farnham, born July 5, 1878, now a resident of East Orange, N. J., who is an engineer with the American Telephone and Tele-

graph Company at New York City. The family home of Mr. Farnham is at No. 44 Adelaide avenue, Providence.

HARVEY BEEDE SANBORN, M. D.—Among the successful physicians of Providence, R. I., is Dr. Harvey Beede Sanborn, who has won for himself a position high in the esteem and affection of the community. Dr. Sanborn is a native of Rochester, N. H., a son of William Henry and Sarah (Beede) Sanborn, the former of whom is now deceased and the latter makes her home in Connecticut. The elder Mr. Sanborn was engaged in the occupation of farming at Rochester, N. H. Dr. Sanborn is a descendant from distinguished and ancient New England families on both sides of the house, and his maternal name is one of the most ancient in England, dating back to Anglo-Saxon times.

The education of Dr. Sanborn was secured in the public schools of Rochester, which he attended for a number of years, and was graduated from the Rochester High School with the class of 1897. He then entered the Moses Brown School of Providence, where he studied for one year, and completed the preparatory portion of his education. Dr. Sanborn then entered Dartmouth College, where he took the usual classical course, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1902. In 1902 he entered the medical school in connection with Harvard University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1906, receiving his degree of M. D. Dr. Sanborn supplemented his theoretical studies with practical experience gained as an interne in the Rhode Island Hospital at Providence, where he remained some eighteen months. In that time he had clearly demonstrated his ability and learning, and was accordingly appointed assistant superintendent of the same hospital, remaining there for two years. At the expiration of that time he spent three months associated with the Lying-In Hospital in Providence, and then, in the year 1910, began the general practice of his profession here. While carrying on a general practice, Dr. Sanborn has made a special study of neurology and is an authority in this department of pathology. At the present time, in addition to his private work, he holds the post of assistant neurologist in the Rhode Island Hospital and assistant consulting neurologist at the Lying-In Hospital here. Dr. Sanborn is a member of the Providence Medical Society, the Rhode Island Medical Society, the Rhode Island Medical Legal Society, and a fellow of the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Phi Gamma Delta, a college fraternity, which he joined as a young college student. In politics Dr. Sanborn is an independent Republican, and in his religious belief a Congregationalist, attending the church of that denomination at Providence.

Dr. Harvey Beede Sanborn was united in marriage, June 10, 1910, at Brockton, Mass., with Bernice Monk, a daughter of Jacob Francis and Cora E. Monk, old and highly respected residents of Brockton, Mass. To Dr. and Mrs. Sanborn three children have been born, as follows: Norman Paul, William Edgar, and Philip Harvey.

LIEUTENANT JOHN ALBERT TOBIN was born in Barrington, R. I., of Irish parentage, the son of the late Robert and Mary Tobin. Robert Tobin was for many years associated with the Narragansett Brick Company at Barrington. As a boy, John A. Tobin attended the schools of Barrington and Warren, R. I., and the English High School of Boston, Mass. He received his professional training in the department of steam engineering at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After a successful examination he was commissioned, on October 4, 1870, with the rank of ensign, in the engineer corps of the United States Navy. During his term of active service, he was on duty on various warships and at the Navy yards on both the Atlantic and Pacific stations, and was for a period acting superintendent of the State, War and Navy building at Washington, D. C. During the Spanish-American War he was on special duty at the Norfolk, Va. Navy Yard, also at Elizabethport, N. J. Lieutenant Tobin keeps himself informed on the most recent types of warships and naval innovations. His most valuable service, perhaps, was in 1880, when he was detailed by the Secretary of the Navy to duty at Glasgow, Scotland. His special mission was to obtain information deemed necessary and useful to the naval service. In 1881, while on special duty in England, he received supplementary orders to procure plans and specifications of hulls, machinery and armament of the most modern warships and torpedo boats, which was for the use of the first Naval Advisory Board (presided over by the famous Admiral John Rodgers); this information was obtained with the cooperation of the British naval authorities and England's foremost warship builders. Lieutenant Tobin presented this required information in the form of a report to the Navy Department. By a resolution of Congress this report entitled, "Naval Engineering in Great Britain," was called for and ordered printed. For his labors and the above mentioned work he received the thanks of the Secretary of the Navy. In addition to this service of special missions, he rendered further aid to his country when he invented a composition of metals (particularly useful in arts and naval marine construction) known as "Tobin Bronze." This metal was used in the construction of the hull of the cup defender "Vigilant" and other yachts, which so successfully defended America's Cup. He is also the patentee of a method for making compound steel armour plates.

The service of Lieutenant Tobin covered a period from 1870 to 1890. His retirement from active service, on October 4, 1890, with the rank of lieutenant, senior grade, was caused by a physical disability incurred in the line of duty. He is a member of the American Society of Naval Engineers; the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers; the New York Yacht Club; the Army and Navy clubs of New York and Washington, D. C.; the Catholic Club of New York City; and the Naval Order of the United States. He is a member of the Alumni Association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

While on duty at the Navy Yard, Boston, in 1875, he designed and superintended the construction of a deep-sea sounding machine for Commander, afterwards,

Admiral Beardslee, United States Navy. This machine, with the assistance of piano wire, enabled reaching great depths in the Pacific Ocean.

In 1875, he investigated the causes of corrosion of materials, generally, but particularly the causes of corrosion of the steam drums of the United States Steamship "Swatara." After obtaining all the facts and data, relating to this unusual case of corrosion, he had an analysis made by the heads of the Department of Chemistry at the United States Naval Academy, Stevens Institute, of Hoboken, N. J., and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He then prepared a paper which he read before the Society of Arts of the Institute of Technology, Boston. Commodore W. H. Shock, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, incorporated the salient parts of this paper in his well known book, "Boilers and Boiler Construction."

While attached to the United States Ship "Pensacola," which carried the United States Eclipse expedition to the west coast of Africa, Mr. Tobin was mentioned by Prof. David P. Todd, Professor of Astronomy, Amherst College (in charge of the expedition), in his book on "Eclipses of the Sun," "for the ready expedients rendered on several occasions, which were of invaluable service."

FREDERIC EARLE WHITAKER, Ph. D.—

Beyond doubt, one of the most striking figures in the life of Woonsocket, R. I., where he is a leader in many different departments of the community's affairs, is Frederic Earle Whitaker, now one of the prominent members of the bar of this State, and a man of unusual versatility, whose reputation as a student and educator is not less than that as an attorney. Doctor Whitaker's mind is one of those which seems endowed by nature for success in scholarship, and he is one of the most consistent and devoted students of the many subjects in which he has excelled. Dr. Whitaker is the son of Captain Henry J. and Sarah Brayton (Kilton) Whitaker, and is a native of this place, where his birth occurred August 12, 1866. He is a descendant of Roger Williams in a double line, and various other old Rhode Island families.

As a boy Dr. Whitaker attended the local public schools, and was graduated from the Woonsocket High School in 1883, and then attended Mowry & Goff's English & Classical School, Providence, graduating there in 1884. He then matriculated at Brown University, where he was graduated with the class of 1888, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He did not terminate his studies, however, at this point, his taste lying in the direction of classical scholarship, and he continued with post-graduate courses, receiving in 1892 the degree of Master of Arts in Greek, and in 1899 that of Doctor of Philosophy. At the same university he was awarded the Grand Army of the Republic Fellowship for the years 1896-1898, this being the first time that a reappointment to the fellowship had occurred in the history of the university. After graduation from the university, Dr. Whitaker taught school at Woonsocket, and for several years at Thatcher Institute and the Page Nelson Seminary at Shreveport, La., where he had classes in Greek, Latin, French and German. He then



John A. John
Lieutenant & U.S. Navy.



Joe R. Bourgeois F.C.

returned North and was appointed instructor in Greek in his *alma mater*, also teaching Greek and Latin at Mowry & Goff's School, concurrently. It was Dr. Whitaker's intention at that time to follow the profession of teaching and for a number of years he actually did so and became a well-known instructor in the classical languages and allied subjects. From Brown University he was called to Kenyon College, Ohio, as professor of Latin, and later went to St. Paul's School, Garden City, L. I., where he taught as master of French and advanced Greek. From here he was called to the Greek chair at Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa. Dr. Whitaker has never lost his interest in the subject of the Greek language and Greek civilization, and has been for several years Greek visitor at Brown University. The service rendered to the cause of teaching during the years of his devotion to that profession would be difficult to gauge. Throughout that period he appeared the typical scholar, whose delight was in knowledge and the enlightened cosmopolitan mind which knowledge brings. Dr. Whitaker possessed in a large measure those fundamental virtues of the teacher—simplicity, clearness and zeal. He also had a broad understanding of human nature, together with a large store of patience and sympathy for even the least gifted of his students. The only person with whom he was a stern task master was himself, for whom he held unabated the standards of his inherited "New England conscience." There was something in the character of law as a study which was particularly attractive to Dr. Whitaker's accurate type of mind, and his attention was drawn to the idea of making it his profession, both on this account and because he had a distinctively practical bias. Accordingly, after nearly twenty years of teaching, he devoted himself to the study of the law. After studying for three years in the office of former City Solicitor Erwin J. France, of Woonsocket, he was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island in 1907, and subsequently to practice in the United States courts. Dr. Whitaker has specialized in probate and real estate law and is now recognized as one of the leading attorneys of the State and an authority on these subjects. In politics, Dr. Whitaker is an Independent Republican, but has never sought political office, for which his talents and ability so eminently fit him. He is a profound student of legal theory, nor does he give less conscientious attention to the individual cases with which he is associated than to legal principles in general. Much important litigation is now entrusted to him and he has met with a success in handling it, which is most notable. But Dr. Whitaker has not confined his scholarship to the law and the classical subjects which he first made his specialty. His mind is too broad and his sympathies of too large a character to admit of this, and he is also a profound student in many scientific branches. He has been a most prolific writer for law and general magazines, and is particularly well known for his articles on old Greek law, Greek life and Indian antiquities, having made a special study for some years of Indian bead work.

Doctor Whitaker is also prominent in social and fraternal circles in Woonsocket and the State, and is a member of a number of organizations, including: The Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American

Revolution; Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Massachusetts; member of the Committee on Laws and Appeals of the Supreme Lodge of the Home Benefit Association of New England; charter member and former advisory counsel of the New England Workmen (Grand Lodge) of Rhode Island; member of the Rhode Island State Executive Committee of the League to Enforce Peace; member of the Advisory Council of Brown University since its organization; organizer and for the past twenty-two years secretary of the Sons of Brown of Woonsocket. In his religious belief, Dr. Whitaker is an Episcopalian, and attends St. James' Church at Woonsocket, where he has been for many years a vestryman.

Dr. Whitaker was married, October 20, 1917, to Sara Burton Fisk, daughter of Frederick Burton and Lucy (Leake) Fisk, natives of New York and Virginia, respectively; the latter a descendant of the old Leake family of Richmond, Va.

REV. JOSEPH R. BOURGEOIS—As pastor of St. Jean Baptiste Roman Catholic Church, Arctic, R. I., Father Bourgeois has for twenty years labored devotedly and lovingly for the spiritual uplift of his large parish. He was born April 16, 1863, in St. Antoine, Richelieu River, Province of Quebec, twenty miles from Montreal, a son of Raphael and Philomena (Lanctot) Bourgeois. His father was the village blacksmith, and both maternal and paternal grandfathers were members of the Canadian Volunteers in the War of 1812. Father Bourgeois was one of seven children. He received his early education in the village schools, and entered the preparatory school, known as the Holy Cross Academy, in the County of Richelieu. He was an exceptional boy, and at the age of twelve years he entered St. Hyacinth's, College where he spent eight years in securing a thorough classical education, which was supplemented by an extended musical course, both vocal and instrumental. After completing his studies in this institution, he was for one year instructor in mathematics and science. He then entered Montclair Seminary, where he pursued his theological studies, and was ordained, December 8, 1887, in the Chapel of St. Hyacinth College. That year he was instructor in sciences and vocal and instrumental music, and continued until the winter of 1888. He was appointed assistant to Father George T. Mahoney, of Notre Dame Parish, Central Falls, R. I., and remained there until 1893, a period of five years. In 1893 he was sent to Woonsocket, R. I., to establish and organize a young men's gymnasium in St. Anne's Parish in that city. He was successful, and established a work which is still carried on. The lasting good which came from this work among the young men cannot be over-estimated; it is a perpetual monument to his ability and influential personality. Incidental to his duties there, he organized the famous St. Anne's Gymnasium Band, composed of eighty-two members. Seventy of these Father Bourgeois trained from the very rudiments, so that they became skilled and useful musicians. The band is more than locally known, and its reputation extends even beyond Rhode Island. During the summer of 1896 Father Bourgeois went abroad, visiting the more important gymnasiums in the European countries, and

completed the instrumentation of his band, securing instruments of the finest Parisian makes. For his excellent work in gymnasium development, Father Bourgeois received a most hearty blessing from His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII. August 5, 1898, he was made pastor of St. Jean Baptiste Church at Centerville, R. I., where he continues to date. This is about the oldest French Catholic church in Rhode Island, and Father Bourgeois, with his characteristic energy and zealously, built up the general property of the parish. He completely remodeled the church house during the first four years as pastor there, and installed one of the finest pipe organs in the State. Father Bourgeois built the present magnificent parish rectory, doubled the capacity of the parochial school, and built the Odeon, a beautiful parochial hall, acoustically as near perfect as possible. This is the finest structure of its kind in the diocese; its use is intended for meetings of the Holy Name societies, general lectures for school children, general education, and all kinds of entertainment, musical and dramatic.

Father Bourgeois has been a very useful man in many other capacities. He is a member and trustee of the LaSalle Academy Corporation of Rhode Island and is affiliated in official capacity with many other institutions in the diocese. In January, 1913, at a meeting of the Grand Committee of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, Father Bourgeois was elected, unanimously, a member of the State Board of Education for a term of four years, and also a trustee for the State board of trustees of the Rhode Island State Normal School. He was reelected, unanimously again, January, 1917, as a member of the State Board of Education for a term of six years. He was the first Catholic to be represented on the board. His high-minded Americanism and intense public spirit have brought him a large degree of public confidence, and in his quiet, unostentatious way, he labors willingly for the spiritual and material welfare of his church and community.

WILLIAM HAILES PALMER, M. D.—Medicine is an inherited profession with Dr. William H. Palmer, of Providence, R. I., his father, Dr. Frank A. Palmer, having been a physician of Mechanicsville, Saratoga county, N. Y. Dr. William H. Palmer completed his medical course, but the powers that be have decreed that the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall not be conferred upon a minor, therefore he was compelled to wait a year until he had acquired the dignity of legal age. He came to Providence in the year 1905, bringing a wealth of experience gained in a sanitarium and hospital, and in travel. He is a son of Dr. Frank A. and Nellie J. (Lyke) Palmer, the latter deceased. Dr. Palmer traces ancestry to Revolutionary and Pilgrim forebears, his Revolutionary ancestor, Major Peleg Heath, of the Continental army, his Pilgrim ancestors, John Alden and John Holland, of the "Mayflower." In England the Palmers trace to the "Conqueror," and were entitled to bear arms.

William Hailes Palmer was born in Albany, N. Y., February 15, 1882, and there completed public school courses, with graduation from high school, class of 1899. He then entered Cornell University School of Medicine, there finishing the course in 1902, but, as

before stated, being but twenty years of age, was not awarded his degree until 1903, graduating with the class of that year. For a short time he was interne at a sanitarium in Falkirk, N. Y., then assistant physician at Bloomingdale (White Plains, N. Y.) Insane Hospital for a time, thence to Bellevue Hospital, New York City, there acting as house surgeon for two years. For the three years following his term at Bellevue he was physician at Butler Hospital in Providence, then spent a year in travel, going to the West Indies and South America.

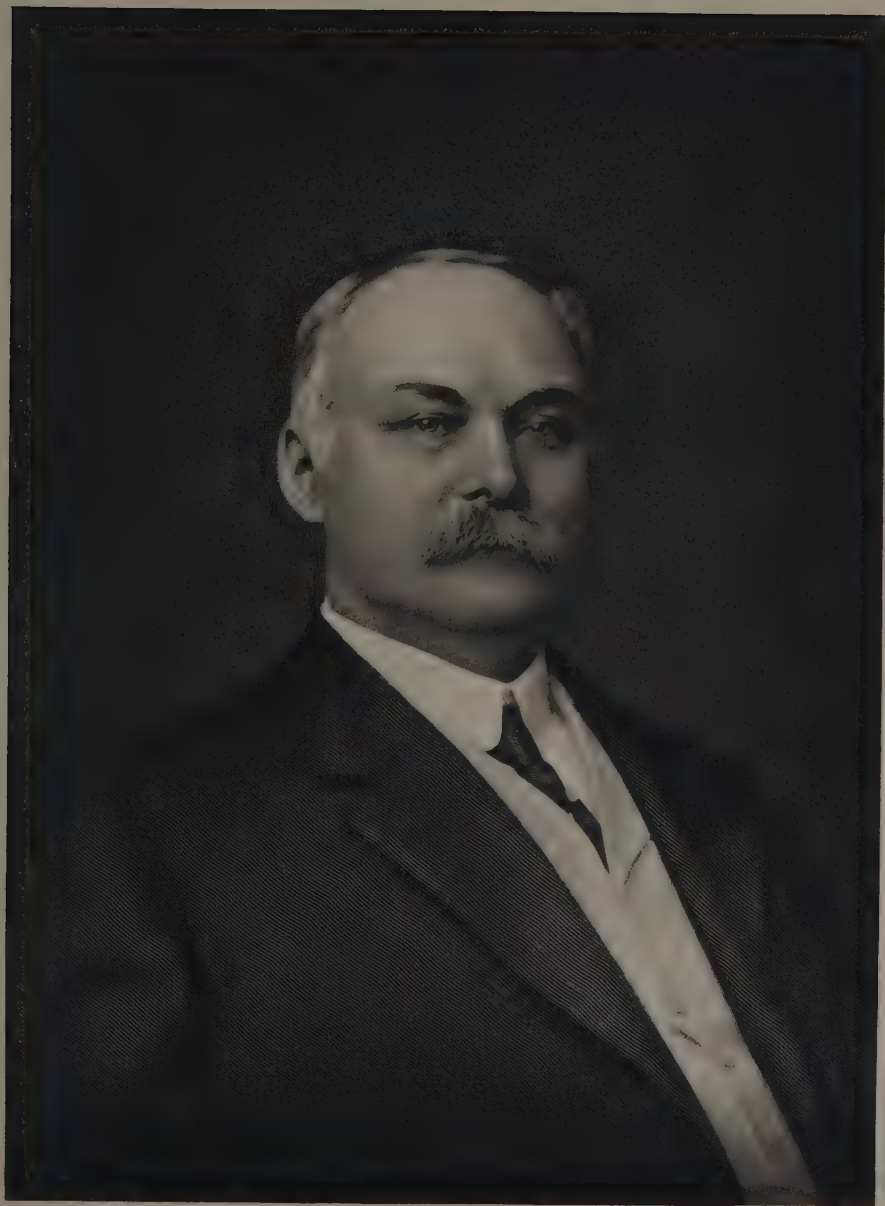
With this experience and preparation, Dr. Palmer entered private practice, in February, 1909, locating in Providence, at No. 274 Broad street, his original location. He specializes in mental diseases and is one of the skilled young men of that branch of the medical profession. He is a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society and Providence Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and in addition to the demands of his private practice, is medical examiner for several companies and fraternities, and is also surgeon to the United States Rubber Company. He is also attending physician to the Rhode Island Hospital, medical out-patient department. In the fraternities Dr. Palmer holds several memberships, notably the Knights of Pythias, Manchester Unity, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Omega Epsilon Phi, Providence Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, the Warwick and Cornell clubs.

He married, November 10, 1907, in Troy, N. Y., Laurina M. La Gue, of Providence, R. I. They have one son, Hailes La Gue Palmer.

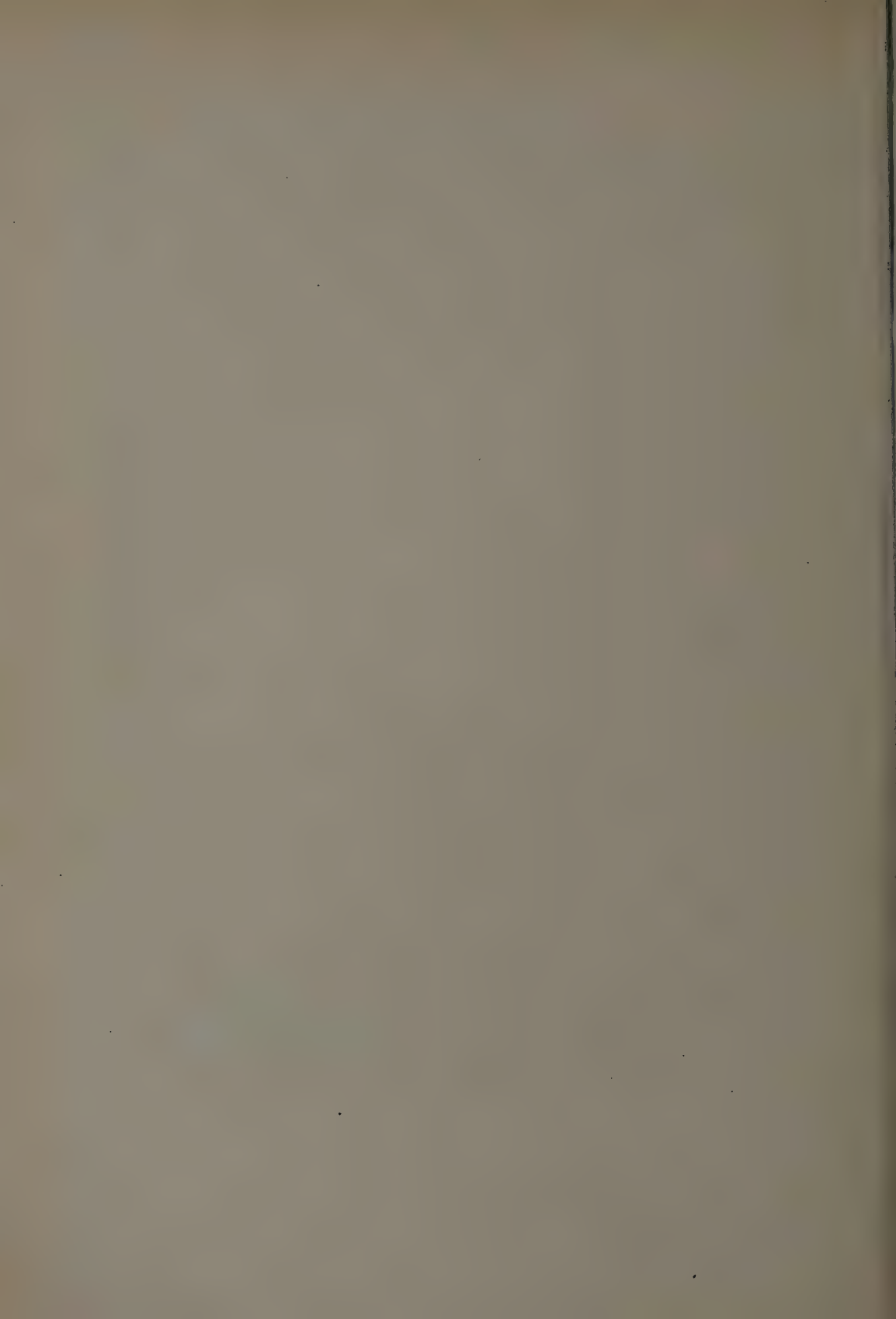
FREDERICK W. HARTWELL, secretary and manager of the General Fire Extinguisher Company of Providence, R. I., from the time of the founding of the gigantic corporation until his death, was a figure of influence in business and finance in Rhode Island for a quarter of a century, ranking prominently among the master minds which controlled these fields in the closing decades of the nineteenth century.

Frederick W. Hartwell was born at Langdon, N. H., January 8, 1850, son of Samuel Estabrook and Lucy M. (King) Hartwell, and a descendant in the eighth generation of William Hartwell, the founder of the family in America. The Hartwell family dates from the year 1636, from which time to the present day it has figured prominently in New England life and affairs. Concord and Lincoln, Mass., were the homes of the family for several generations. Samuel Estabrook Hartwell, grandfather of the late Frederick W. Hartwell, was the first of the direct line to remove to New Hampshire, where he became the owner of a large estate, and where he settled permanently. His son, Samuel Estabrook Hartwell, Jr., inherited a large portion of his estate in New Hampshire, and remained there, a farmer on a large scale until his death.

In 1861, following the death of his parents, Frederick W. Hartwell came to Providence to make his home with his uncle, the late John Bryant Hartwell, who at that time was a power in mercantile life in the city of Providence, where he died December 9, 1872. He was given excellent educational advantages and studied in the elementary and high schools of the city.



J. M. Karttwill



later attending the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H., for a year. In 1868 he began his business career, entering the offices of Day & Chapin as bookkeeper. Within a short time he was transferred to the Elm street woolen mill, operated by the latter firm, in the capacity of bookkeeper and paymaster. Here he remained during the five years following, but finding the field somewhat narrow and not altogether to his liking, he resigned shortly before his marriage, in 1873, to become bookkeeper in the offices of the Providence Steam & Gas Pipe Company, of which his father-in-law was at that time treasurer. From this position of comparative unimportance he rose rapidly in the firm, displaying an ability for the handling of large affairs which in 1884 brought him the office of secretary and manager of the Providence plant of the newly founded million dollar corporation, the General Fire Extinguisher Company. In 1893 the Providence Steam & Gas Pipe Company, which had been manufacturing for some time a water sprinkler for installation in buildings and stores as a safeguard against destructive fires, the inventions and patents for which were then in their control, incorporated with a western firm, the Neracker & Hill Sprinkler Company, which was engaged in the manufacture of a similar device, under the firm name of the General Fire Extinguisher Company, with a capitalization of \$1,000,000, and Mr. Hartwell was elected secretary and manager of the Providence plant. In the years which followed he was a factor of greatest importance in the upbuilding and development of the corporation. In 1906 he became a member of the board of directors. He was also active on the executive boards of several other Providence concerns, and was a director of the Atlantic National Bank.

His interests, however, were not wholly confined to the field of business. He was at least as well known in the philanthropic circles of his city. For several years Mr. Hartwell served as a commissioner of the Dexter Donation. From 1899 to 1900 he acted as president of the Providence Young Men's Christian Association, of which he had long been a member, remaining until his death a member of its board of managers. He never forgot the struggles and discouragements of his youth, and was always a source of encouragement to the many young men who came to him for advice and assistance in his later days. His service as a member of the Central Baptist Church of Providence, and as superintendent of its Sunday school from 1902, was marked by such devotion and such material support as to command the utmost admiration, especially since it came from a man whose business and public duties were of great magnitude. He applied to business affairs the code of ethics by which he governed his private life. The principles of equity, mercy and justice which governed his every act made him honored, trusted and loved by men. "Faith in man and God, and an optimistic mien in the process of their service—these sum up his loved and useful character."

On October 15, 1873, Mr. Hartwell married Mary, Loring Hartshorn, who was born in Providence, R. I., August 14, 1851, daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Charles and Rachel (Thurber) Hartshorn. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Joseph C., born at Warwick, R. I., Aug. 20, 1874; educated in the

public schools of Providence, prepared for college at the Worcester Academy, and was graduated from Brown University in the class of 1899, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; he is now employed in the engineering department of the General Fire Extinguisher Company of Providence; he is a member of the University Club among others, and makes his home with his sister in Providence. 2. John S., born Dec. 22, 1875, died in 1882. 3. Lucy King, born Feb. 16, 1878; attended the public and high schools of Providence, and was graduated from the Abbott Academy at Andover, Mass.; she married William B. Peck, of Providence, and they are the parents of three children: Margaret Hartwell, born July 19, 1904; Ruth Hartshorn, born Dec. 13, 1906; Virginia Hunter, born June 12, 1913. 4. Mary Hartshorn, born Nov. 21, 1882, died July 1, 1915; she attended the public schools of Providence, and continued her studies at Dana Hall, Wellesley, and Brown University; she married Leonard Woolsey Cronkrite, of Boston, and has one daughter, Elizabeth. 5. Helen Thurber, born Oct. 28, 1885; attended the public and high schools of Providence, and was graduated from Wellesley College in the class of 1908; she married Rev. W. Douglas Swaffield, now of East Boston, Mass.; they are the parents of three children: Esther Harding, born Nov. 17, 1913; Frederick Hartwell, born April 13, 1915; Marian Nichols, born Aug. 6, 1916. Frederick W. Hartwell died at his home, No. 77 Parade street, Providence, Oct. 9, 1911, and is buried in Swan Point Cemetery. Mrs. Hartwell, who survives her husband, resides at No. 16 Freeman Parkway, Providence, R. I.

FREDERICK P. SANDS, deceased, for more than a quarter of a century one of the foremost citizens of Newport, a noted clubman and sportsman, was born in New York City, in 1854, the son of Dr. Austin L. Sands, and the descendant of a family long prominent in New York life and affairs. Dr. Austin L. Sands removed to Newport and established himself in practice in the city, subsequently rising to a position of influence in the medical profession. He brought with him his son, who was educated in the private school of Rev. William S. Child. On completing his studies he traveled extensively, and for many years gave his time largely to the pursuit of scholarly and sporting interests. He was an ardent sportsman, keenly interested in yachting, and was the owner at different times of various yachts and speed boats, among them the "Uvira," "Daffodil," "Waif" and "Novice." Mr. Sands was a member of the old Newport Yacht Club, of which he was for many years commodore. He was also a member of the Warwick Yacht Club, which he served as rear admiral for four years, and of the Narragansett Bay Yachting Association. With the late Ogden Goelet and Woodbury Kane, he was instrumental in raising the Newport yacht racing fund, which was subsequently turned over to the Newport Yacht Racing Association. Of this organization Mr. Sands was an influential member for many years, serving at one time on the regatta committee, and for a long period as treasurer, resigning his office finally

because of ill health. In 1889 he became a member of the New York Yacht Club, and was active in its affairs until his death. His deep interest in the sport in Newport was largely instrumental in bringing it to the high state of development which it attained during his lifetime. Mr. Sands was considered at one time one of the best amateur shots in New England. For many years he was a devotee of the sport of trap shooting, and was a member of several international teams, shooting at Monte Carlo and Nice. He was a member and one of the officers of the Newport Golf Club, and the Newport Reading Room. He was well known in club life in New York City.

In 1901 Mr. Sands purchased the Newport shipyard, an historic yard which is among the oldest in this part of the country, and was famous throughout New England when the whaling industry was at its height. Here were launched and fitted out some of the most famous of the whalers of the nineteenth century. The yard was founded by Josiah Cottrell, and the wharf is still known as Cottrell's wharf. Under his management the business prospered, and Mr. Sands remained actively at its head until shortly before his death, when he disposed of his interests. He was an able business man, and a talented executive, yet distinctly not in accord with the business world. Although he was in no way connected with political interests in the city of Newport, Mr. Sands was for many years actively identified with public life. The welfare and advancement of civic affairs was always close to his heart. He was widely known and eminently respected in Newport, and his death was sincerely mourned.

On November 19, 1884, Mr. Sands married Julia E. Simpson, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, U. S. N., and his wife, Mary Ann (Ridgely) Simpson. (See Simpson). Mr. and Mrs. Sands were the parents of the following children: 1. Mary Ridgely, wife of Lorillard Spencer; they are the parents of Lorillard Spencer, Jr. 2. Austin L. Sands, a graduate of Princeton University in the class of 1909, and now (1919) attached to the aviation service of the United States army, stationed at Ellington field, where he was made instructor; married Marianna W. Fullam, daughter of Admiral Fullam, U. S. N.; had one son, Frederick Parker Sands. 3. Julia Parker, married Roland Dickson, and is the mother of one child, Charles R. Dickson. 4. Elizabeth Sterett, residing with her mother. Frederick P. Sands died at his home in Newport, December 22, 1905. Mrs. Sands makes her home in Newport.

REAR ADMIRAL EDWARD SIMPSON, deceased, late of the United States navy, for a quarter century one of the foremost authorities on naval ordnance in the country, was born in New York City, March 3, 1824, the son of Edmund S. and Julia Elizabeth (Jones) Simpson, and the descendant of several notable old Colonial families. He was educated under private tutors, and on February 11, 1840, enlisted in the United States navy as a midshipman. He was a member of the first class to enter the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1845-46. A year later he was gradu-

ated and, receiving his commission, was sent forthwith to the Gulf of Mexico, where he participated in the action of Vera Cruz. Following the war, he served in the East India squad, with the rank of lieutenant. In 1857 he participated in the capture of the barrier forts near Canton, China, and at the close of this campaign returned home to assume charge of the department of gunnery at the Naval Academy, having gained distinction even at this early date for genius in the field of ordnance. In 1862 he was made commandant of cadets at Annapolis, serving in this capacity for a year, at the end of which time he resigned his office to serve actively in the naval forces of the Union during the Civil War. In the course of the war he was promoted successively to the rank of lieutenant commander, and commander. As captain of the Consolidated Gulf Squadron, he was present at the fall of Mobile, and received the surrender of the Confederate fleet at Tombigbee river. On August 15, 1870, he was commissioned captain, and shortly afterward sent to Europe on a special mission which consumed the years 1871 and 1872. On his return to America, in 1873, he was assigned to the Torpedo Station at Newport, where he remained until 1875. His stay in Newport entrenched him firmly in esteem of the officers and men of the station. He was held in high favor by the citizens of Newport, and his transference was deeply regretted. In 1875 he was made commander of the station at New London, Conn., and subsequently became commander of the League Island Navy Yard at Philadelphia. On April 26, 1878, he was commissioned commodore, and on February 9, 1884, raised to the rank of rear admiral, which he filled ably until March 3, 1886, when he retired to private life. From 1858, when he assumed charge of the department of gunnery at Annapolis, until his retirement in 1886, Admiral Simpson was regarded as an authority on all matters pertaining to ordnance. He was the author of three books on the subject now used as text books at the Naval Academy. Throughout his entire career he had acted in advisory capacity on questions and problems of ordnance, and one of his last offices was that of member of the advisory board which designed the cruisers "Boston," "Chicago" and "Atlanta."

Admiral Simpson married Mary Ann Ridgely, daughter of Charles Serett and Elizabeth Ritt (Hollingsworth) Ridgely. Among their children was Julia E. Simpson, who became the wife of the late Frederick P. Sands, of Newport, R. I. (See Sands). Admiral Simpson died December 1, 1888, in Washington, D. C.

GEORGE HENRY GARDNER—Since the time of its founding in Rhode Island by George Gardner, in the year 1638, the Gardner family has played a prominent part in Rhode Island life and affairs. Every generation has produced men who have figured actively in public affairs, and have risen to influential places in the world of business, finance and commerce. The family ranks among the foremost in the State in point of social prominence.

The surname Gardner, variously spelled Gardiner,

and Gardener, is of the occupative class, and signifies literally "the gardener." It is of ancient origin, and is found with frequency in medieval English registers of early date. The earliest entries of the name show the particle *le*, i. e., Geoffrey *le* Gardiner, whose name appears in the Hundred Rolls. In the Testa de Neville, temp. Henry III. to Edward I., the name William Gardinar appears, showing that the particle had at this early date been dropped, and the surname in its present form well established. Among the descendants of George Gardner, the name is spelled variously Gardiner and Gardner. The line of ancestry herein considered is that of the late George Henry Gardner, of Philadelphia, a well-known manufacturer of that city, who was a descendant of the founder in the eighth American generation.

(I) George Gardner, immigrant and progenitor of the family in Rhode Island, was a native of England, whence in the third decade of the seventeenth century he came to America. Tradition, long preserved in the family, but according to the eminent genealogist, John Osborne Austin, not well founded, states that he was the youngest son of Joseph Gardner, and grandson of Sir Thomas Gardner, knight. He is first of record in Rhode Island, in 1638, when he was admitted an inhabitant of the island of Aquidneck. In 1640 he received a grant of fifty-eight acres of land. On March 16, 1641, he was made a freeman, and in the following year served as constable and senior sergeant. In 1644 he was an ensign. It is evident that from that time forward he continued to rise in prominence in the colony, for in 1662 he was elected to the important office of commissioner. He died in Kings county, R. I., in 1679.

His first wife, Herodias (Long-Wickes) Gardner, was a Quakeress, and one of the Rhode Island women who suffered cruel persecution at the hands of the Massachusetts Puritan authorities. Their marriage took place in 1640; Herodias Long had previously been married to John Wickes, with whom she came to Rhode Island, where shortly after their arrival he deserted her and went to New Amsterdam with most of her property. She subsequently adopted Quakerism, and was married to George Gardner by the Quaker ceremony. In 1658 she, in company with a friend, Mary Stanton, and carrying an infant child, journeyed from Newport to Weymouth, to give her religious testimony, for which she was arrested by the Puritan authorities and taken to Boston. Here, before Governor John Endicott, she and her companion were sentenced to be whipped. After the whipping she was confined in prison for fourteen days. In 1665 she entered proceedings for a divorce from George Gardner, charging neglect in providing for her and her large family, and raising the question of the legality of her marriage to him. The divorce was granted, and she later married John Porter, a wealthy planter, who was one of the original Pettaquamscutt purchasers, who bestowed generous gifts of land on her several sons and daughters. George Gardner married (second) Lydia Ballou, daughter of Robert and Susanna Ballou; she married (second) William Hawkins, and died before 1722. He died after 1677.

(II) Nicholas Gardner, son of George and Herodias (Long-Wickes) Gardner, was born in Newport, R. I., in 1654. On May 19, 1671, he took the oath of allegiance, and in the same year bought land of John Porter. In 1673 he purchased of John and Horod Porter one hundred acres. On July 29, 1679, he signed the petition to the King. Nicholas Gardner also received a large farm from John Porter, his stepfather, on which he settled in Kingston, R. I. He died in 1712, and administration of his estate was granted to his son, Nicholas. He married Hannah ———.

(III) Nicholas (2) Gardner, son of Nicholas (1) and Hannah Gardner, was born in Kingston, R. I., about 1680, and was a life-long resident there. In 1714, as administrator of his father's estate, he appeared before the Town Council, and declared that his father had died intestate, but that he believed that the elder man intended his property to be divided equally among his three sons. Nicholas (2) Gardner accordingly deeded to his brother Ezekiel, a farm on the great plain, and to his brother George one thousand acres, when they should come of age, George to pay his brother Nicholas £40 on attaining his majority. Nicholas (2) Gardner married, on October 13, 1709, Mary Eldred, daughter of Thomas Eldred, of Kingston.

(IV) Ezekiel Gardner, son of Nicholas (2) and Mary (Eldred) Gardner, was born September 29, 1712, at Kingston, R. I. He married, August 29, 1734, Dorcas Watson (Rev. Ephraim Gardner officiating). They were the parents of Ezekiel Gardner, mentioned below.

(V) Ezekiel (2) Gardner, son of Ezekiel (1) and Dorcas (Watson) Gardner, was born about 1740, in Kingston, or the vicinity. He resided at North Kingston, where he was a large landowner and prosperous farmer. On May 17, 1763, he was married, by Elder Samuel Mayor, to Sarah or Susannah Congdon. Among their children was Ezekiel, mentioned below.

(VI) Hon. Ezekiel (3) Gardner, son of Ezekiel (2) and Sarah or Susannah (Congdon) Gardner, was born at North Kingston, R. I., January 19, 1768. He was a prominent figure in the life and affairs of old South county in his day, and was for many years a magistrate, known familiarly as Judge Gardner. He married Ruth Tillinghast, of the old Tillinghast family of Rhode Island.

(VII) George Gardner, son of Hon. Ezekiel (3) and Ruth (Tillinghast) Gardner, was born in North Kingston, R. I., on the farm. He engaged in farming on a large scale in North Kingston throughout his life. George Gardner married Mary Ann Burlingame. Both died in North Kingston and are buried in the Elm Grove Cemetery. George and Mary Ann (Burlingame) Gardner were the parents of the following children: 1. Frances Ann, married Hon. William Washington Congdon, of Wickford. 2. George Henry, mentioned below. 3. Ruth Emeline, died unmarried. 4. Mary Esther, died unmarried.

(VIII) George Henry Gardner, son of George and Mary Ann (Burlingame) Gardner, was born at North Kingston, R. I., and received his elementary educa-

tion in the schools of his native town. He later attended the Lapham Institute, and on completing his study, began his business career in the wool business, securing his first employment under the late Edward Harris, of Woonsocket. He rose rapidly to a position of importance in this industry, and on amassing a considerable capital, established himself independently in business in Philadelphia. Here he began the manufacture of blankets. The venture proved successful from the very outset, and developed to large proportions. Mr. Gardner removed to Philadelphia, which was his home up to the time of his death, which occurred April 9, 1919.

George Henry Gardner married (first) Nancy Gardner Greene, who was born in Providence, daughter of William Ellery and Abby (Peckham) Greene; she was descended both paternally and maternally from several of the foremost families of Rhode Island, and traced her lineage from Surgeon John Greene, founder of the famous Greenes of Warwick. They were the parents of two children: 1. George, who died May 26, 1913; was prominent in official life in Wickford, and was postmaster there for several years. 2. Abbie Peckham; Miss Gardner resided for many years with her uncle, the Hon. William Washington Congdon, of Wickford, and still makes her home in the town. George Henry Gardner married (second) Rachel Francenia George, of Philadelphia; their children are: Francis Murray, Ada Josephine, deceased; Harriet Langworthy.

COLONEL ARTHUR H. WATSON—The position that was held by Colonel Watson in the city of Providence was one that was accorded him not solely because of conspicuous business ability, not for unselfish public service, not for social charm, but for the combination of these attributes, combined with lofty qualities of mind and heart, that endeared him to those whose privilege it was to know and love him. Colonel Watson was a descendant of John Watson, who is of record in North Kingston, R. I., in 1673, being on the tax list of 1687 and in the same year serving as constable. Later he was on the grand jury, was conservator of the peace, and deputy in 1690. He was twice married, first to Dorcas Gardiner and second to Rebecca Gardiner, daughter of George and Herodias (Long) Gardiner. His death occurred in 1728. His children were: John, of whom further; Samuel, William, Frances, Ann, and Herodias.

(II) John (2) Watson, son of John (1) Watson, was born July 22, 1676, died November 8, 1772, the first child born in Narragansett after the Indian War. He was early employed in many public offices and was a member of the General Assembly, performing his duties with strict fidelity and integrity. His health was ever excellent and at the great age of ninety-six years he had never been confined to his bed until a few days before his death, and he retained his mental faculties unimpaired to the last. He had eight children, fifty-seven grandchildren, forty-five great-grandchildren, and three great-great-grandchildren, a large number of whom followed his remains to their last resting place. Mr. Watson married (first) on April 8, 1703, Hannah

Champlin, daughter of Jeffrey Champlin, who died October 31, 1720; on April 22, 1722, he married (second) Abigail (Northrop) Eldred, widow of Samuel Eldred, and daughter of Stephen and Mary (Thomas) Northrop, who died August 22, 1737; in September, 1738, he married (third) Sarah Mowry, who died March 12, 1764. In a diary kept by his son, Jeffrey, is a copy of the publication of the third marriage, which well illustrates the custom of the times.

Kings County, September, A. D. 1738.

These are to publish the banns of marriage between John Watson and Sarah Mowry, both of South Kingstown, in the county aforesaid, and if any person or persons can show just cause why these two may not be joined together in matrimony they must make their application as the law directs, and not pull down or deface this publication at their peril. Given under my hand and seal in South Kingstown, this 10th day of September, A. D. 1738.

Per ISAAC SHELDON, Justice.

In 1708, after his first marriage, John (2) Watson bought of William Gardiner seventy-five acres near Pettaquamscott Rock, and this land, with other land added to it, was in the possession of lineal descendants until a few years ago, when J. V. B. Watson disposed thereof. This was the first deed given since 1708, as it had been willed from father to eldest son, whose names for generations had been John. In the seventh generation the eldest son, John, having died, the second son, Joseph, succeeded to the estate, and it was his son who gave the deed. Five generations of Watsons and eldest sons are buried on the land. John (2) Watson became a large landowner, and the greater part of his lands he transferred to his sons by gift before his death. His children were all by his first and second marriages: Hannah, born March 1, 1705, married (first) William Clarke, who died in 1746, and she married (second) David Greene; Ann, born March 27, 1708, married Benjamin Allen, and died in 1771; John, of whom further; Jeffrey, born April 3, 1712, married Bathsheba Smith, and died May 10, 1787; Elisha, born Sept. 14, 1714, died Sept. 11, 1737; Dorcas, born Oct. 25, 1716, married Ezekiel Gardiner, and died in 1785; Amy, born Oct. 18, 1719, married John Lillibridge; Freelove, born in 1723, married John Champlin; and Mary, born in 1725.

(III) John (3) Watson, son of John (2) Watson, was born March 13, 1709, and died April 26, 1791. On June 2, 1736, he married Isabel Sherman, daughter of Job and Bridget (Gardiner) Sherman, who died May 22, 1753. He and his wife were members of the Society of Friends and were censured for allowing a daughter to marry out of the Society. Thomas Hazard preached his funeral sermon from the text, "The Grace of God has appeared to all mankind." They were the parents of: John, born May 23, 1737, married Oct. 11, 1764, Desire Wheeler, daughter of Thomas and Mercy (Williams) Wheeler, of Stonington, Conn.; Hannah, born in Sept., 1738, died Feb. 14, 1757; Bridget, born Dec. 14, 1741, married Abijah Babcock; Elisha, of whom further; Isabel, born May 7, 1753, married Peleg Gardiner, and died in 1785; Walter, born May 7, 1753, married Abigail Hazard.

(IV) Elisha Watson, son of John (3) Watson, was born August 5, 1748. His first wife, Miriam Babcock, was a daughter of Daniel and Dorcas (Brown) Babcock. In 1784 he married (second) Susannah Perry.

By his first wife he had children: Mary, born April 6, 1775, married John, son of John and Desire Watson; Elisha, born Oct. 1, 1776, married Ann Cole; Joseph, born Aug. 30, 1778, died Nov. 17, 1855; Asa, born May 24, 1780; George, born March 24, 1782; and William, born Dec. 26, 1783, married May Cole. The following children were born of his second marriage: Freeman Perry, of whom further; Susannah, born March 13, 1789, married George, son of John Watson, Jr.; Elizabeth, born June 13, 1790, married Benjamin Brown; Miriam, born Oct. 30, 1793, married Stephen Browning.

(V) Freeman Perry Watson, son of Elisha and Susannah (Perry) Watson, was born May 16, 1787, married December 13, 1811, Phoebe Watson, daughter of John and Phoebe (Weeden) Watson, and their children were: Job W., born Feb. 9, 1813, died Feb. 7, 1885; Elisha Freeman, of whom further; Freeman P., born March 1, 1819, married (first) Mary Watson, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Congdon) Watson, who died June 12, 1890, and (second) Abby Hull, daughter of Benjamin Hull; and Phoebe W., born in 1825, married, Jan. 25, 1849, Stephen H. Tefft.

(VI) Elisha Freeman Watson, son of Freeman Perry and Phoebe Watson, was born at what is known as Boston Neck, South Kingston, R. I., March 28, 1814, and he died at his home, Matunuck Brook Farm, in the same town, January 16, 1900. His early studies were pursued under the instruction of William H. Gaynor, a teacher of high repute, and he prepared for college in schools at Amherst, Mass., and Bristol, Pa., teaching school to pay the expenses of his college course. He entered Brown University at Providence in 1837, was graduated therefrom in 1840, and three years later received the degree of Master of Arts from that institution. His life work having been decided upon when young, he began ministerial studies at the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church at New York, and he completed his studies under the Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, of Newport, R. I. He was ordained to the ministry in August, 1843, and for three years following was rector of St. Paul's Church, Tower Hill, and St. Matthew's Church, Jamestown, both charges in his native State. Succeeding this and for more than three years, he was rector of Christ's Church at Lonsdale, R. I. From 1851 to 1860 he was not in the regular work of the ministry but was retired to a farm in South Kingston, where his time was given to agricultural pursuits. In 1860 he again took up his ministerial calling and was the rector of a church in Otis, Mass., and of one at New Boston, in the same State. At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 the patriotism of Rev. Watson was manifested by his acceptance of the appointment made by Governor Andrew as chaplain of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, which became a part of the Army of the Potomac, and for more than three years, with an absence from his regiment of only two weeks, he shared the fortunes of war. Subsequently he was a volunteer chaplain in the Seventh Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, returning home from the front in the fall of 1864.

In the early days Rev. Watson affiliated with the Whig party, but when the Republican party was organized he became one of its staunch supporters. During

the campaign of 1856 he spoke all over Massachusetts and Rhode Island in support of Fremont and Dayton. The reading of Clarkson's "Abolition of the British Slave Trade" strongly impressed him with the evils of slavery, and he became one of the early ardent abolitionists. He was identified with the first temperance movement of the town, becoming a member of the society organized there in 1834, and his motto was, "From the cradle to the coffin a temperance man." He interested himself in public questions and was thoroughly informed, although his service in public office was confined to a term of several years as superintendent of schools in South Kingston. Educational matters had always interested him and he was always a close student, his declining years devoted to linguistic studies, from which he derived much pleasure. Rev. Watson married, January 6, 1843, Mary Dockray, of South Kingston, who died October 5, 1904, daughter of John B. and Mary (Peckham) Dockray. They were the parents of one son, Arthur Hamilton.

(VII) Arthur Hamilton Watson, son of Rev. Elisha Freeman and Mary (Dockray) Watson, was born in Lonsdale, R. I., September 20, 1849, died in Providence, November 16, 1913. After attending the public schools of South Kingston he pursued studies at a private school in Kingston, then entered Brown University, whence he was graduated in 1870 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. In the year following his graduation he began his business career as clerk in the boot and shoe house of Greene, Anthony & Company, of Providence, and his advancement with this concern was so rapid that on January 1, 1873, he was admitted to a partnership. For forty years, until his death, he was the leading factor in this enterprise, which experienced expansion and development that placed it in the position of the largest industry of its kind in Rhode Island. Colonel Watson added many interests, industrial and financial, to this, his main connection, and was vice-president of the Nicholson File Company, vice-president of the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company, and director of the American Screw Company, the Rhode Island Insurance Company, and, for fifteen years preceding its absorption by the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, of the American National Bank. Colonel Watson was a director of the Globe National Bank and was president of the Commercial Bank from its inception until its absorption by the Union Trust Company. He was a director of the Union Railway Company, retaining that office after the lease of the company to the Rhode Island Company, and was president of the Providence, Fall River, and Newport Steamboat Company. He was for several years vice-president of the Providence Board of Trade and served as vice-president of the Board of Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition from Rhode Island. The success of his personal enterprises made him much sought for in advisory capacity, and his opinions were ever received with the careful attention paid those whose judgment has been vindicated by the tests of time and whose business record shows nothing but honorable achievement.

Colonel Watson's public service began in 1883, when he was elected to the Common Council from the Second Ward. Through annual reëlections he served for ten

years in this branch of the city government, for the last three years of this term as president of the body. In 1892 he was the Republican candidate for the office of mayor, but was defeated by William K. Potter, who was reelected. The following year he became a member of the Board of Aldermen and for three terms filled a place thereon, the last two terms as presiding officer. As a Common Councilman he had been chairman of the special joint committee that investigated the Municipal Court and was also a member of the special committee on the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the town of Providence. For three years, prior to his retirement from public life, he served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Augustus O. Bourn, with the rank of Colonel. He devoted himself as energetically to the prosecution of the public business as he did his own and his activities were productive of wide benefit to his city. His clubs were the Hope, Agawam Hunt, Commercial, and University, and he was a popular and highly regarded member of the community, prominent in all municipal affairs and active in the advancement of the interests of Providence.

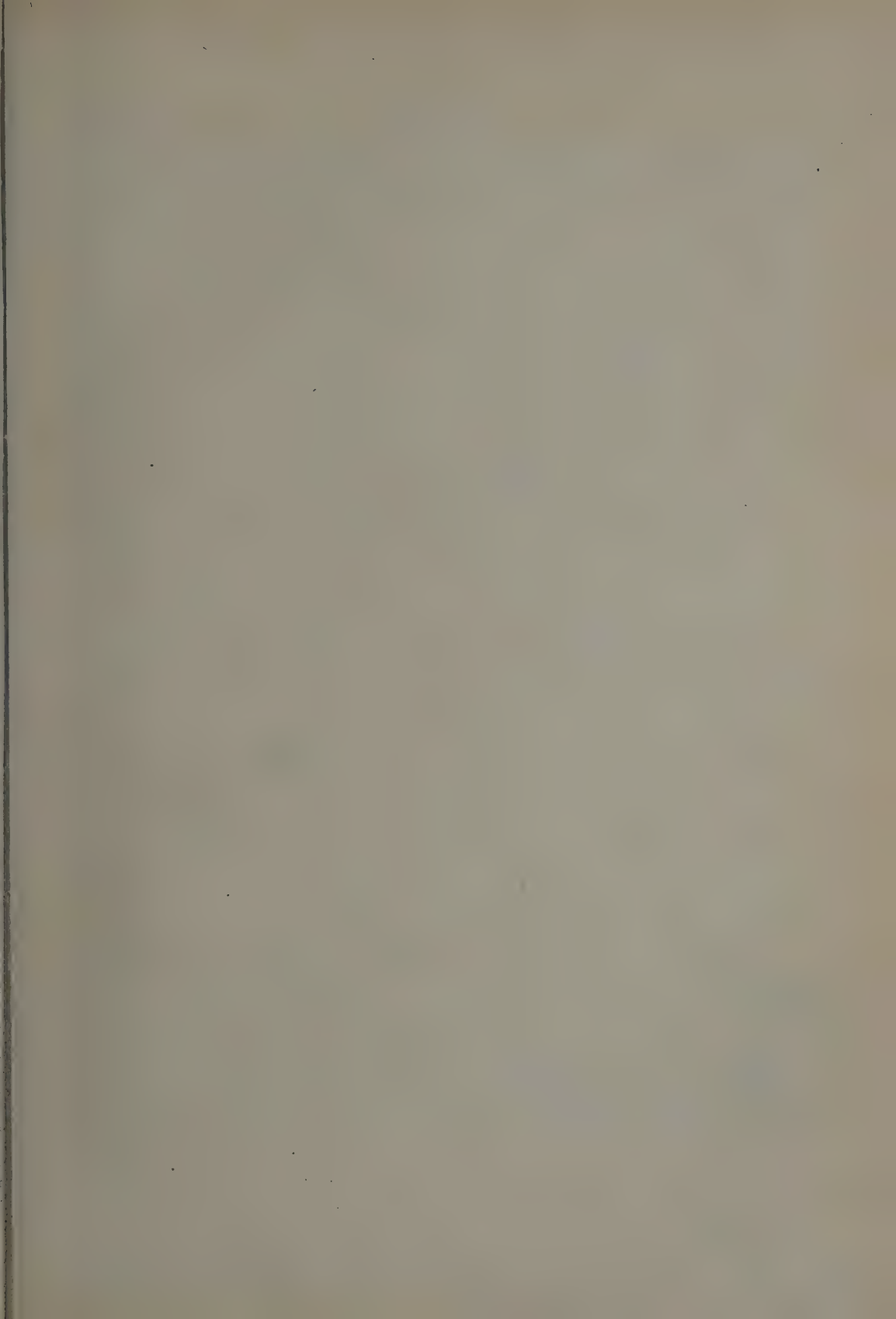
Colonel Watson married, February 20, 1873, Annie P. Sprague, daughter of Colonel Byron Sprague, of Providence. Mrs. Watson was active in the Daughters of the American Revolution and was a director of the Society of Colonial Dames, her death occurring February 22, 1904. They were the parents of: i. Harriet Sprague, born Jan. 25, 1874; married, Jan. 3, 1899, John Bosworth Lewis, and had children: i. J. Bosworth, Jr., born Jan. 29, 1900. ii. Arthur Hamilton, born May 18, 1904. iii. Dexter Lapham, born Dec. 4, 1907. 2. Byron Sprague, born May 26, 1876; married, Oct. 31, 1899, Isabel Loomis, daughter of Edward A. Loomis, and has children: i. Isabel Loomis, born Dec. 9, 1903. ii. Annie Potter Sprague, born Nov. 30, 1905. iii. Hope, born Dec. 29, 1907. 3. Mary Dockry, born Nov. 20, 1881; married April 26, 1905, Mason Freeman Cocroft, and had children: i. Frances Freeman, born Dec. 2, 1906. ii. Mason F., Jr., born March 23, 1910. iii. Arthur W., born July 25, 1914. 4. Annie Hamilton, born Dec. 16, 1887; married, Nov. 3, 1909, Charles Fletcher, and had: Anita W., born April 5, 1911, and Mary Hayes, born Nov. 13, 1914.

LEWIS HERRESHOFF—The name Herreshoff requires no introduction to Americans, to whom it is identified with the highest degree of inventive genius as applied to the building of vessels of all kinds, many of the most famous of both our sailing craft and those whose motive power is steam, having come from the great Herreshoff docks at Bristol, R. I. Among these should be mentioned all of the famous defenders of America's Cup, while it has been mainly due to the impulse given by the genius of the Herreshoffs to modern naval construction that the extraordinary development has occurred in recent years of the speedy power boat.

The paternal line had its origin many years ago in Germany, but the family has resided in this country since Revolutionary times, and during the entire period of their residence here has maintained a re-

markable standard, not only for good citizenship, but for inventive ability and scientific accomplishment. The family traces its descent from Carl Friedrich Herreshchhoff, of Prussia, who was one of the guard of Frederick the Great, which it will be remembered was made up of men chosen on account of their great stature. He married Agnes Mühler, a woman of great beauty and highly cultivated, from whom many of the attainments of their descendants have been inherited. Their only child was Charles Frederick, mentioned below.

Carl Friedrich Herreshchhoff, Jr., or Charles Frederick Herreshoff, as he came to spell his name afterwards, son of Carl Friedrich and Agnes (Mühler) Herreshchhoff, was born December 27, 1763, in the town of Minden, Prussia. His mother died when he was but three years of age, and he was entrusted by his father to the care of a friend who resided in the neighborhood of Berlin. The elder Herreshoff himself went to Italy, and there died not long after. Thus orphaned, the child grew up in the home of his foster parents, where he was brought under the best and most cultivating influences, as his protector was an author and professor of note. A good and charitable man, he devoted himself to the proper rearing of his deceased friend's child, and when he arrived at an appropriate age, entered him in the Philanthropin, an educational institution, which had recently been founded at Dessau. Here he remained for some eight years and then, in 1783, emigrated to America. The United States, which had at that time but just shaken itself free of its foreign yoke, offered great opportunities for energetic young men and this Mr. Herreshoff very soon proved himself to be. He formed an association with a Mr. Goch, of New York City, and remained in business with him until 1806. Some time preceding this, however, in 1792, Mr. Herreshoff was obliged to come to Rhode Island, on his firm's business, and there made the personal acquaintance of John Brown, with whom he had already transacted business, a merchant who introduced him to his family. This introduction finally led to a marriage between Mr. Herreshoff and Mr. Brown's daughter, Sarah, and the young couple lived for a time in Westchester, N. Y. It was but a few months, however, before they removed to Rhode Island, where they continued permanently to reside, making their home alternately at Providence and Bristol. The years between 1802 and 1812 were spent by him on the old farm, Poppasquash, Bristol, belonging to his father-in-law, with whom he was engaged to a certain extent in business. After the death of Mr. Brown he became greatly interested in a tract of land which had been purchased by the elder man some years before, and which was known as the Brown tract in Herkimer county, N. Y. Accordingly, Mr. Herreshoff went to that region himself, but he found that his training and tastes were not such as to fit him for the rough and ready life of the frontier. Indeed, the whole trip was in a measure a failure and terminated with his death on December 19, 1819. To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Herreshoff the following children were born in Providence: Ann Francis, April 2, 1802, died unmarried.





For albumen and water, see page 100.

100

L. J. Henschhoff.

Julia A. Henschhoff.

ried, in Bristol, Sept. 4, 1887; Sarah, born April 27, 1803, died unmarried in Bristol, June 2, 1882; John Brown, born March 27, 1805, a graduate of Brown University in 1825, and died in Bristol, unmarried, June 11, 1861; Agnes, born July 6, 1807, died in Providence, March 3, 1849, unmarried; Charles Frederick, III., mentioned below; and James Brown, born Dec. 20, 1811, died Jan. 4, 1812.

Mr. Herreshoff was survived for many years by his wife, who was a woman of great culture and unusual attainments. She had been given the best educational advantages by her father, Mr. Brown, and was a very accomplished musician. She played in particular on the piano-forte and, indeed, was well known as a most brilliant performer. She was also very much of an astronomer and found great pleasure in the study of this science during the many years in which she was a widow. She was the very model of the best type of the New England gentlewomen who, although delicate of constitution, yet possess an extraordinary degree of strength and who, in the management of their households, display an amount of practical capability which has become proverbial. Her presence is described as having been austere and she was exact and methodical in all her occupations. She read extensively and her literary excursions led her into many various realms. Her husband's circumstances were such that it was unnecessary for her to do much work, and she was enabled to gratify her love of music and literature to the fullest. Her death occurred on August 2, 1846, at Bristol, R. I.

Mrs. Herreshoff was a member of a very old and distinguished New England family, which had been identified with the history of that region since the earliest Colonial period. It was founded in this country by Chad Brown, who came to Boston on the good ship "Martin" in 1638. He was exiled from Massachusetts, where he had settled, on account of his religious beliefs, and became one of the original proprietors of the Providence purchase. He was ordained in 1642 the first settled pastor of the Baptist church of Providence. As a clergyman he was only less famous than Roger Williams.

John Brown, father of Mrs. Herreshoff, was the great-great-grandson of this Chad Brown, and was himself a prominent man in the community. He was well known as one of the "Four Brothers" who were associated in business in Providence until the year 1795, and who were well known figures in its history. It was said of John Brown that he was "A man of magnificent projects and extraordinary enterprise." However this may be, he was certainly a very successful merchant who amassed a large fortune, and a sincere patriot and public spirited man. He took an active part in the Revolution, and though too old to serve as a soldier contributed largely to the cause. He was not, however, too old to take part in many a thrilling enterprise, and he was the leader of the party which destroyed the British armed schooner "Gaspee" in Narragansett bay in June, 1772. He and his three brothers also took a principal part in the erection of the Hope Furnace at Cranston, where were manufactured the cannon in use by the Continental

army. They were also influential in removing the College of Rhode Island from Warren to Providence, and did much to support that institution. John Brown was one of the largest contributors and for twenty years acted as treasurer of the college.

Nicholas Brown, nephew of the above John Brown, through the whole of his adult life, was a patron of the college, his gratuities amounting to over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; about the year 1803 Nicholas Brown received from the president of the Rhode Island College a request for needed monetary aid, which if granted, the name of the college would thereafter be changed to "Brown University" in honor of the donor and the deep and valued interest which the Brown family had shown in the promotion of learning and in support of the above institution.

Charles Frederick Herreshoff, III., son of Charles Frederick, II., and Sarah (Brown) Herreshoff, was born July 26, 1809, in Providence, and there passed his childhood and early youth. The elementary portion of his education was received at the local schools and the Friends' School, now called the Moses Brown School, where he was prepared for college and thereafter entered Brown University, from which he graduated with the class of 1828. From a very early age, Mr. Herreshoff displayed the keenest interest in all matters concerning the designing and building of boats, and this may be said to have been almost a passion with him. During the summer he was constantly on board a boat, while during the winter he spent every spare moment and particularly his evenings in cutting out with his knife models of vessels and miniature craft of all kinds. These little sailing vessels he rigged and ballasted until they were the perfect counterparts of their larger model. As he grew older, he began to experiment with new forms and devices and thus gradually laid the foundation of his great knowledge of his art. This knowledge, as will be seen, was based on his personal experience, and his ability to know whether or not any model would be successful came in the course of time to be practically intuitive, so that to others less versed than he it seemed well nigh miraculous. His small toy vessels gradually gave place to larger craft, which could be actually used, and of these he made an enormous number with his own hands. With a devotion which was not always convenient for those about him, he named all of his boats Julia, which was his wife's name, until there was such a fleet of Julias, that even the members of his own family could not tell them apart. He was noted as one of the best sailors in Narragansett bay, and was, in spite of his retiring disposition, a very well known figure in the community. A number of years were spent by him in improving a piece of property which had been bought by his grandfather, John Brown, 1781, near the town of Bristol, and which was called Point Pleasant Farm, on Poppasquash. Here he established his home and here resided until 1856. Though a man of strong character and powerful convictions, which in politics were enlisted on the side of the Republican party, he had a strong distaste for public life of any kind and con-

sistently avoided making himself conspicuous. It was in 1856 that he first came to the town of Bristol to live and here he and his family remained permanently. He was associated for a time with the Herreshoff Company, and during the first five or six years of its existence, designed a number of its successful craft. His death occurred in that town, September 8, 1888. He was survived by his wife until the year 1901, when she died on February 19, at the venerable age of eighty-nine years. She was a lady of refined tastes, honored and beloved by all who knew her.

Charles Frederick Herreshoff was married on May 15, 1833, to Julia Ann Lewis, who was born March 20, 1811, a daughter of Captain Joseph Warren and Ann (Lane) Lewis, of Boston. A large part of the love and ability for naval architecture was derived from the Lewis side of the family. Captain Joseph Lewis for years commanded the largest vessels which plied between Boston and England and which made the quickest voyages. Mr. and Mrs. Herreshoff were the parents of nine children, as follows: 1. James Brown, mentioned below. 2. Caroline Louisa, mentioned below. 3. Charles Frederick, mentioned below. 4. John Brown, mentioned below. 5. Lewis, born Feb. 3, 1844. 6. Sally Brown, born Dec. 1, 1845, died Feb. 19, 1917; Sally Brown Herreshoff was a woman of distinguished lineage, both on the paternal and maternal side; a woman of gentle manners, but with force of character, combined with courtesy and upright intellect; she lived a quiet but useful life, actively interested in the Home for Aged Women, and the Children's Home, being a judicious member of each board of managers, also one of the most valued members of Trinity Episcopal Church; in her early girlhood she lost her sight, but the affliction only served to develop her beautiful character and sunny nature; she was conversant with all the types for the blind in reading and writing, and her musical ability was most remarkable, her memory being so retentive that she executed with great skill some of the most difficult compositions of noted composers; her artistic instincts were strong, and her clever fingers fashioned many pieces of handiwork; she sleeps among her kindred of many generations, tried by a sorrow that falls to but few, her faith never faltered, her trust in the love of "that Almighty Father, who can make no mistakes," was supreme. 7. Nathaniel Greene, mentioned below. 8. John Brown Francis, mentioned below. 9. Julian Lewis, mentioned below.

James Brown Herreshoff, oldest child of Charles Frederick and Julia Ann (Lewis) Herreshoff, was born March 18, 1834, at Point Pleasant Farm, Bristol, R. I. He was educated at the schools of Bristol and Providence, and later at Brown University, where he took a special scientific course and devoted most of his attention to chemistry. He was graduated from Brown University in 1855, and shortly thereafter secured a position with the Rumford Chemical Company at Rumford, R. I., and remained with that concern as manufacturing chemist for ten years. Mr. Herreshoff retired from business in 1870, and devoted his attention to perfecting a number of devices which he had in his mind and desired to experiment upon.

In this manner he introduced several great improvements in the mechanical equipment of that time, but undoubtedly his greatest achievement was his invention of the "coil boiler," which became useful and famous as one of the first steps toward a new form of marine boiler now in frequent use in torpedo boats and where a maximum of power and minimum of weight are required.

James Brown Herreshoff was married on May 14, 1875, to Jane Brown, a daughter of William and Margaret Jane (Morrow) Brown, of Ireland. To Mr. and Mrs. Herreshoff the following children were born: 1. Jane B., July 13, 1876, in Brooklyn, N. Y.; her education was begun in France and continued in England, Bristol, R. I., and Coronado, Cal.; later she applied herself to the science of music and study of piano; she graduated from the Institute of Musical Art of the City of New York, and afterward pursued her studies under the eminent Polish artist, Sigismund Stojowski, and is now a prominent teacher of harmony and piano in New York City. 2. James B., born March 18, 1878, in London, England; attended the schools of Bristol from 1883 to 1893, and then went to Coronado, Cal., where he completed his preparatory studies; he then matriculated at the University of California, at Berkeley, in that State, and was graduated there with the class of 1900. Here he took courses in chemistry, metallurgy, and electricity, and perfected himself in these subjects during the four regular years and one year of post-graduate work; his object in studying these particular branches was to fit himself for a position with the Nichols Copper Company of New York City, under his uncle, John Brown Francis Herreshoff; he has since that time shown a remarkable inventive ability, and has introduced a great number of improvements into the mechanical operations of the company which employs him; in 1915 he severed his connection with the Nichols Copper Company and established a new company, the Domestic Chemical Corporation, of Brooklyn, N. Y., of which he is president; he married, January 11, 1906, Constance S. Mills, of San Diego, Cal.; children born to them: Constance Wald, Feb. 11, 1907; James Brown, Jan. 5, 1909; Margaret, March 21, 1910; Jean Halsey, Nov. 5, 1911; Karl Frederic, Aug. 20, 1913. 3. Charles Frederick, born May 28, 1880, at Nice, France; spent his childhood at Bristol, where from 1883 to 1893 he attended the local public schools; like his older brother, he then went to Coronado, Cal., but did not remain to pursue his studies at the university there; on the contrary, he returned to the East and studied the subject of designing at Bristol for a time and later went to Baltimore, where he was employed by the Maryland Steel Company; from there journeyed to Glasgow, Scotland, where he entered the famous university and took a special course in naval architecture; in the year 1902 he returned to America and lived for a time in New York City, but afterward took up his abode at Bridgeport, Conn.; he was engaged in designing motor boats and high speed gasoline engines, in which he displayed the characteristic skill of the family. While taking his university course in Glasgow, he designed a racing sloop which beat all

her competitors; he attained the same success later at home with motor boats; his "Den" proved to be the fastest boat of that period in the world; later he carried his remarkable success into the automobile field, and while living in Detroit designed and manufactured a car named the "Herreshoff," which became well known in this country for speed and other good qualities. Charles Frederick Herreshoff married April 9, 1902, Elizabeth Harrison McCormick, of New York City, where she was born Feb. 11, 1884; two children have been born of this union: Allan Stuart in New York City, Feb. 8, 1903, and Elizabeth, June 22, 1904; in 1908 a separation led to a divorce between him and his wife, and he remarried in 1912, Edna May Burt, of Detroit, and they now reside in Coronado, Cal. 4. William Stuart, born April 21, 1883, at Hampton Wick, England; his education was received at Coronado, Cal., and at the University of California, which he entered when but sixteen years of age; gifted in an unusual degree with the scientific mind, he devoted his attention to the study of electrical and mechanical engineering, and graduated after a full course with the class of 1903; in 1906 he was employed at the Nichols Copper Company at Laurel Hill, Long Island, and 1908-09 by the American and British Company, Bridgeport, Conn., where he designed high speed motors for launches and automobiles; in 1913-14 he was again employed by the Nichols Copper Company, but left their employ to further develop the gasoline motor as applied to aeroplanes and launches, eight and sixteen cylinder machines. 5. Anna Francis, born July 5, 1886, at Bristol, R. I.; received her early education in Coronado and Berkeley, Cal.; she graduated from the Collegiate Institute, Fort Edward, N. Y., in 1906, and was awarded the senior prize for highest excellency in studies; after attending Horace Mann School in New York City for one year, she entered Smith College, in the fall of 1907, and after one year transferred to Columbia University in the city of New York; the degree of Bachelor of Arts with honors in mathematics and astronomy was conferred by Columbia University in 1911, and that of Master of Arts in 1912; since the latter date she has held a responsible position in the administrative department of that university.

Caroline Louisa Herreshoff, second child of Charles Frederick and Julia Ann (Lewis) Herreshoff, was born February 27, 1837, at Point Pleasant Farm, Bristol, R. I. She married, August 16, 1866, Lieutenant E. Stanton Chesebrough, a son of Albert G. and Phebe Estes (Cobb) Chesebrough, of New York City, where he was born August 17, 1841. Lieutenant Chesebrough died in Bristol, R. I., October 22, 1875, leaving one child, Albert Stanton Chesebrough, who was born in Bristol, January 11, 1868. Albert S. Chesebrough passed the early years of his life in his native place, and gained the elementary portion of his education at the local public schools. Later on he attended school in Providence, and completed his preparatory studies at the well known private school of Mowry & Goff. He then entered Brown University, but at the end of a year Mr. Chesebrough entered the employ of the Herreshoff Company, the firm founded by

his uncles, and there learned details of the designing and construction of vessels. In the year 1892 he went to Boston, where he engaged in business as a designer of steam and sailing yachts. Some time later he received an offer from the firm of Harlan & Hollingsworth, ship builders, of Wilmington, Del., to become a designer for them and this he accepted, remaining in Wilmington until 1898. He then went to Baltimore and served in a similar capacity with the Maryland Steel Company, where he was concerned in the designing and construction of torpedo boats, and other naval craft. He did not remain there very long, however, but returned in 1900 to Bristol, R. I., designing vessels for various builders in Boston, Wilmington and Baltimore. He married, May 6, 1897, Emma Russell Bullock, a daughter of the Hon. J. Russell Bullock, judge of the United States Court, and Emma (Westcott) Bullock, of Rhode Island ancestry, but herself of Boston. Miss Bullock was born at Bristol, September 25, 1869. To Mr. and Mrs. Chesebrough one daughter has been born, Edith Russell, July 8, 1903, and one son, Westcott Herreshoff, born March 16, 1908. Mrs. Chesebrough died December 6, 1908. Mr. Chesebrough died May 18, 1906.

Charles Frederick Herreshoff, second son and third child of Charles Frederick and Julia Ann (Lewis) Herreshoff, was born February 26, 1839, at Point Pleasant farm, at Bristol, R. I. He was educated at the schools of Bristol and at East Greenwich Academy, and after completing his studies devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, for which he had a strong taste and an unusual ability. He was twice married, the first time on March 19, 1863, when he was united with Mary Potter, of Prudence Island, R. I., where she was born, March 3, 1843, a daughter of Charles and Mary (Bateman) Potter, of that place. Of this union one daughter, Julia Ann, was born, August 20, 1864, at Bristol. The first Mrs. Herreshoff died March 24, 1866, at Bristol, and Mr. Herreshoff was again married, December 3, 1868, to Alice Almy, a daughter of Isaac Cook and Alice (Bateman) Almy, of Tiverton, R. I., where she was born August 15, 1838. He died September 10, 1917.

John Brown Herreshoff, fourth child and third son of Charles Frederick and Julia Ann (Lewis) Herreshoff, was born April 24, 1841, at Point Pleasant farm, Bristol, R. I. He began his education at the schools of Bristol, but upon reaching the age of fifteen years suffered the misfortune of becoming totally blind. Undeterred by this calamity, however, he continued to educate himself with the object of taking up the business of shipbuilding, and in 1864 began the business of yacht building in Bristol. He was for a number of years associated with Dexter S. Stone, of Boston, under the firm name of Herreshoff & Stone. The reputation of Mr. Herreshoff as a designer of vessels spread rapidly, and eventually, after the retirement of Mr. Stone, Mr. Herreshoff continued the business alone, and in 1873 incorporated it, under the name of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company. In this great enterprise he was associated with his brother, Nathaniel Greene Herreshoff, who is mentioned at length below. During the early years when this business

was in its formative state, the genius of Mr. Herreshoff made itself conspicuously felt; some of the fastest yachts of that day being modeled by his own hands, nor was their reputation for speed any less great than that for durability of construction and grace of line. That one lacking his sight should be able to produce such masterpieces was the marvel then and remains the marvel to-day of marine architecture. The character of the business of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company was changed very largely in the early seventies when, although it did not abandon the building of sailing vessels, it made steam yachts its first and most important consideration. With the advent of this new department, which increased enormously even in the first years, Nathaniel Greene Herreshoff, a younger brother, was called in to manage the designing of hulls and engines. The steamers built by this concern have attained the greatest speed of any in the world, and the name Herreshoff is a synonym for speed and power the world over. The company has done work for the governments of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, Spain and Peru, and now, in addition to the steam yachts and sailing vessels, they build torpedo boats, launches, high speed engines and the tubular boilers which were the invention of the eldest brother, James Brown Herreshoff, and which have since been greatly improved and brought to a state of practical perfection. John Brown Herreshoff was twice married, the first time on October 6, 1870, when he was united with Sarah Lucas Kilton, a daughter of John and Catherine (Bumstead) Kilton, of Boston, Mass., where she was born November 21, 1836. A daughter was born of this marriage, Katherine Kilton, on July 31, 1871, at Bristol, who married, April 29, 1896, Lewis Henry DeWolf, a son of Algernon Sidney and Clara A. (Diman) DeWolf. Mr. and Mrs. DeWolf became the parents of two children, Katherine Herreshoff, born March 19, 1897, and Louise Henry, born August 9, 1898. Lewis Henry DeWolf died September 6, 1900, aged forty-four years, eleven months, two days. After the divorce of the first Mrs. Herreshoff, Mr. Herreshoff was married on April 27, 1892, to Eugenia Tams Tucker, of Providence. John B. Herreshoff continued president of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, and took an active part in all its important and increasing business until his death, which occurred at his home in Bristol, R. I., July 20, 1915.

Nathaniel Greene Herreshoff, seventh child and fifth son of Charles Frederick and Julia Ann (Lewis) Herreshoff, was born March 18, 1848, at Bristol, R. I. The remarkable talent of the family for invention was inherited by him and began to make itself felt at an early date. He received his preliminary education at the public schools of Bristol, and was prepared for college in the High School there. He then matriculated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, where his extraordinary mathematical and mechanical genius had ample room to expand and develop. Up to the time of his entering this great institution, he had shown a decided taste for that favorite realm of his ancestors, marine construction, and especially with that branch of it concerned with

sailing vessels. At the institute, however, he had his attention very forcibly directed to modern steam engine construction, and turned his attention to experimental work in this direction. Of this he did a great deal, and while still a student there, built with his own hands a small rotary steam engine. With this new interest at its height, he was graduated in 1869, and immediately thereafter entered the employment of the Corliss Steam Engine Company of Providence and began work in the great plant there as an assistant to Mr. Corliss himself in designing, model making and expert work of all kinds. The great Corliss engine, which had been made for the purpose of driving the machinery at the great Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia of 1876, was in part his work and it was he who went to the Exposition to superintend setting it in place. He continued with Mr. Corliss until the year 1876, but had already, prior to that date, designed a great number of vessels for his brother, John B. Herreshoff, who had already founded what later became the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, and in 1876 severed his connection with the Corliss Company and entered into a closer association with his brother. In the year preceding he had taken a patent for a jointed boat or catamaran, which soon became very popular and attained the greatest speed of any sailing craft on record up to the present time. In 1879 the company was incorporated under the name of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company and there can be no doubt that it has been Mr. N. G. Herreshoff's genius that has largely built up its gigantic success. It is he who designs and builds the wonderful marine engines with which the craft turned out by the concern are fitted, nor has he been one bit less successful in the line of sailing vessels. He it was who designed those famous yachts which have become a byword in the United States, the "Vigilant," the "Defender," the "Columbia," and the "Reliance," which for so many years have outsailed the best yachts that England could produce and defended the America's cup for this country. All these famous vessels were built in the construction shops of the Herreshoff Company on the harbor at Bristol.

Nathaniel Greene Herreshoff was united in marriage (first) December 26, 1883, with Clara Anna DeWolf, a daughter of Algernon Sidney and Clara Anna (Diman) DeWolf, of Bristol, R. I., where she was born September 5, 1853. Six children have been born to them, as follows: 1. Agnes Mühler, born Oct. 19, 1884; educated in schools of Bristol; now residing at home. 2. Algernon Sidney DeWolf, born Nov. 22, 1886; was educated in the schools of Bristol, and a four years' course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of Boston; he entered the works of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company in 1911 as assistant superintendent, and has remained with said company to the present day, his present position being superintendent and chief draftsman; in the designing of vessels, power as well as sail, he has shown marked ability, and boats built from his designs have been unusually successful both as to speed and all desirable qualities. 3. Nathaniel Greene, Jr., born Feb. 5, 1888; was educated in the schools of Bris-

tol, and took a course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Boston; he took up the study of electrical engineering, and at present is at the head of that department in the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company; he has also been employed in the drafting room of the above company, and for a few months was in the employ of the General Electric Company in their works at Lynn, Mass.; married, in Bristol, in their works at Lynn, Mass.; married, in Bristol, R. I., May 20, 1918, Helen Byron Warren, of Bristol. 4. Alexander Griswold, born April 16, 1889; was educated in the schools of Bristol, and pursued a course of three years in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; after the close of his work there he entered the drafting room of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, remaining for six months, and then entered the employ of the International Motor Company of the city of New York, in which he is now employed in the engineering department, occupied in designing and experimenting new types of motors for general use; married, in New York City, April 30, 1918, Henrietta F. Haines. 5. Lewis Francis, born Nov. 11, 1890; was educated in Bristol schools, after which he entered the Rhode Island State College of Agriculture, at Kingston, from which he received the degree of M. A.; he remained in the above college for three years, perfecting himself in the occupation of agriculture, and on completion of his course took up the improvement of the farm on Ferry Hill, Bristol, formerly occupied by his mother's family as far back as John DeWolf, the great-great-grandfather of Lewis F.; in May, 1917, he obeyed the call of his country and enlisted in the Naval Reserve, performed his duties in Newport for two months, then was placed on board the converted yacht, "Enaj," as her captain, and performed important patrol work in the Atlantic ocean off the entrance of Narragansett bay, extending as far west as Montauk Point, with headquarters at Block Island. 6. Clarence DeWolf, born in Bristol, in the present home, Feb. 22, 1895; was educated in the schools of Bristol, later attended Milton Academy, Milton, Mass., for a term of four years, then spent a year at Brown University, Providence, R. I.; since then he has been employed in the drafting room of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, and is now a most valuable promoter of the work and interests of that company. The death of Mrs. Herreshoff occurred Nov. 25, 1905, at the Herreshoff home in Bristol, and was felt as a loss by the entire community in which she had been an influence for good throughout her life. A personal sorrow was felt by all her many friends and indeed by all who came in contact, even in the most casual manner with her. She was a granddaughter of the late Professor John DeWolf, an eminent chemist in his day, and a member of the faculty of Brown University, and great-granddaughter of Bishop Alexander Viets Griswold, of the Eastern Diocese. On the other side of the house she was descended from the old and distinguished New England family of Diman, her grandfather having been Governor Byron Diman, of Bristol, while the late Professor Lewis Diman was an uncle. Her childhood and young girlhood were passed on the beautiful old

DeWolf estate which is familiarly referred to in the region as "The Farm." The married life of the Herreshoffs was a singularly harmonious and happy one, and Mrs. Herreshoff, though she had a host of friends and was a charming hostess, found her chief interest in her own family circle. She was fortunate in possessing up to within a short time of her death unusually fine health, a health which seemed to be even more connected with her mental than her physical nature. A spirit always cheerful, she seemed to induce the same in others as a sort of reflection from the irradiation of her own. Mrs. Herreshoff was a strongly religious woman and had always attended St. Michael's Church in Bristol. Mr. Herreshoff married (second) Oct. 7, 1915, Anne Roebuck, of Providence, born in England.

John Brown Francis Herreshoff, eighth child and sixth son of Charles Frederick and Julia Ann (Lewis) Herreshoff, was born February 7, 1850, at Point Pleasant Farm, Bristol, R. I. He was educated first at the public schools of Bristol, and later at Brown University, which he entered in 1867. Like practically every member of the family, he developed at an early age unusual scientific attainments, and concentrated his attention on this type of study in his college career. How remarkable was his precocity may be seen from the fact that in 1868, when only in his sophomore year, he was appointed assistant professor of chemistry at the university where he was studying, to assist Professor Appleton in the laboratory work. He remained in this position for two years and then, in 1874, removed to New York City, where he began his career as commercial chemist. In 1876 he was appointed superintendent of the Laurel Hill Chemical Works on Newtown Creek, Long Island, the largest establishment of its kind in the country, and which produces sulphuric acid in greater quantities than any manufactory in the world. This concern had started on a very small scale, but through Mr. Herreshoff's energy was enlarged and improved until in 1895 it was reorganized as the Nichols Chemical Company, with Mr. Herreshoff as vice-president and superintendent. In the year 1899 a still further reorganization took place, that part of the business concerned with the manufacture and refinement of copper being continued separately under the name of the Nichols Copper Company, while the remaining portions of the business were taken over by the General Chemical Company, a merger of twenty-four of the largest and best known chemical plants in the United States. Of this enormous concern Mr. Herreshoff holds the responsible post of consulting engineer, while he still remains vice-president and superintendent of the Nichols Copper Company, which has grown to enormous proportions, and to-day refines nearly one-quarter of the entire output of copper in the United States. To him more than to anyone else has this enormous increase and the corresponding growth of the merged company been due. In recognition of his skill in the improvement of Chemical and Manufacturing processes, he was awarded the Perkin gold medal, presented to those in the world who had made the greatest improvement in such industries.

John Brown Francis Herreshoff has been three times married, the first time on February 9, 1876, when he was united with Grace Eugenia Dyer, a daughter of John and Louisa (Chamberlain) Dyer, old and honored residents of Providence, where she herself was born March 20, 1851. One child was born of this union, Louise Chamberlain, November 29, 1876, who early in life developed a talent for the fine arts. She received a thorough education in painting in this country and in France, under the best masters, and has herself done much excellent work which she has exhibited in the salons of Paris. The first Mrs. Herreshoff died December 2, 1880. Mr. Herreshoff married (second) October 25, 1882, Emilie Duvall Lee, a daughter of Dr. Richard Henry and Sarah (Lothrop) Lee, of Philadelphia, Pa., where she herself was born, March 24, 1863. Three children were born of this marriage, as follows: 1. Francis Lee, Oct. 2, 1883, in Brooklyn, N. Y., educated principally under private tutors at home and inherits the Herreshoff gift for invention; married, March 1, 1902, Mildred Master, of Brooklyn, by whom he has had one son, Norman Francis, born in New York, Feb. 7, 1903. 2. Frederick, born March 7, 1888; married Mary Faulkner; now in the United States service. 3. Sarah Lothrop, born Oct. 17, 1889; married an Italian and at present is living in Italy. Mr. Herreshoff married (third) Mrs. Caroline Ridly Enslow, of New York, to whom he was married June 7, 1919.

Julian Lewis Herreshoff, ninth child and seventh son of Charles Frederick and Julia Ann (Lewis) Herreshoff, was born July 29, 1854, at Point Pleasant Farm, Bristol, R. I. He was educated at the local schools of Bristol. His talents and abilities, while very marked, are in a different line from those of the rest of his family, and are concerned with the fine rather than the liberal arts. In the year 1886 he went to Germany, and for two years studied at the University of Berlin, where he became proficient in languages and music. Returning to this country he established the Westminster School of Languages and Music, in Providence, which he himself organized and had developed. He was associated with his brothers and built the well known apartment building, the "Minden," in Providence. He married, September 11, 1879, Ellen Frances Taft, a daughter of James Madison and Francis E. (Mowry) Taft, of Pawtucket, R. I., where she was born January 3, 1852. Of this union one child has been born, Grace, March 31, 1881; married, June 21, 1919, John Lowell Sperry, of Providence, R. I. Julian Lewis Herreshoff died February 10, 1919.

Julia Ann (Lewis) Herreshoff, the wife of Charles Frederick Herreshoff, and mother of this remarkable group of brilliant men above noted, was a member of an old New England family, which has been prominent in several States from a very early period. She was of the seventh generation from George Lewis, the immigrant ancestor, who was a native of Greenwich, County of Kent, England. He married in his native land, Sarah Jenkins, and they came to America some time between the years 1633 and 1636, and settled at Scituate, Mass. His death occurred at Barnstable, Mass., in 1638.

Their son, James Lewis, was born in 1633, at Green-

wich, England, and was brought as an infant to the New England colonies by his parents. He married Sarah Lane, of Hingham, Mass., where she was born in 1638, a daughter of George and Sarah Lane, of that place. James Lewis made his home at Hingham, and eventually died there in 1726.

John Lewis, son of James and Sarah (Lane) Lewis, was born October 29, 1656, and made his home at Hingham, where his death occurred November 8, 1715. He married, November 17, 1682, Hannah Lincoln, a daughter of Daniel and Susanna Lincoln, of Hingham, whose death occurred there October 30, 1715.

The Rev. Isaiah Lewis, son of John and Hannah (Lincoln) Lewis, was born June 10, 1703, at Hingham, but spent the major portion of his life at the town of Wellfleet, Mass., where for fifty-seven years he was the clergyman in charge of the one church situated there. This notable service only ended with his death, October 3, 1786. He married, June 25, 1730, Abigail Winslow, a daughter of Kenelm and Abigail (Waterman) Winslow, and a descendant of Kenelm Winslow, who settled in Plymouth Colony, Mass., prior to 1634. He was a native of Droitwich, Worcestershire, England, a son of Edward Winslow, and a descendant of the old Worcestershire family of that name. Abigail (Winslow) Lewis was descended on her mother's side from Richard Warren, one of the pilgrim fathers, who came to this country in the historic "Mayflower."

Captain Winslow Lewis, son of the Rev. Isaiah and Abigail (Winslow) Lewis, was born July 3, 1741, in the town of Wellfleet. He was a seafaring man during the major portion of his life, and died at sea in the month of July, 1801. He married Mary Knowles, a daughter of Willard and Bethia (Atwood) Knowles, of Eastham, Mass., where she was born October 20, 1746. Her death occurred in Boston, January 31, 1807.

Joseph Warren Lewis, son of Captain Winslow and Mary (Knowles) Lewis, was born September 20, 1784. He married, May 1, 1808, Ann Lane, a daughter of Levi and Elizabeth (Gyles) Lane, of Boston, where she was born June 21, 1786. Mr. Lewis died in Boston, May 11, 1844, and Mrs. Lewis on July 13, 1856, at Bristol, R. I. It was their daughter, Julia Ann Lewis, who became the wife of Charles Frederick Herreshoff.

NEWTON PECK HUTCHISON was born in Providence, June 6, 1883, the son of George William and Nancy Sweet (Peck) Hutchison. On the paternal side he is a descendant of good old Scotch families, his grandparents, James and Jane Carmichael Hutchison, both being natives of Edinburgh, Scotland. His grandfather came to the United States about the year 1846, establishing himself in carpet manufacturing, being the first manufacturer of Brussels and tapestry carpets in this country, and was regarded as an expert and authority in this industry. He was also well known for his artistic talent, as besides designing his own carpets he painted creditably for his own pleasure. His son, George W. Hutchison, was born in Troy, N. Y., but the greater part of his youth was spent in Newark,

N. J., until he came to Providence in 1877, and established the firm of Holden, Hutchison & Huestis, for the manufacture of gold jewelry. From 1880 the business was continued as Hutchison & Huestis, until 1911, when it was incorporated as Hutchison & Huestis, Inc., George W. Hutchison becoming the sole owner and continuing as such until his death in July, 1914.

On the maternal side, Newton P. Hutchison comes of a long line of old English ancestry and is related to the Peck, Simmons, Jencks, Burdick, and other families, who were among the very earliest settlers of New England and of great prominence in early Colonial days in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. His mother's maiden name was Nancy Sweet Peck. She is a daughter of Isaac Peck, of Providence, and Sarah (Burdick) Peck, a native of Newport, whose father was one of the well known Newport ship masters sailing from that port in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Newton P. Hutchison's early education was acquired in the private schools of Providence with two years at the Hope Street High School. He entered Brown University in the fall of 1900, graduating in the class of 1905 with the degree of Ph. B. While at Brown University he was a member of the Epsilon Chapter of the Zeta Psi fraternity and the Cammarian Club, besides being at various times manager of the musical clubs, leader of the Glee Club, manager of the Sock & Buskin Dramatic Society and a "B" man in athletics. In the fall of 1905 he went to Europe, spending a year in travel and also taking a post-graduate course at the University of Munich, Bavaria. Early in 1907 he became identified with the New York Stock Exchange firm of Hornblower & Weeks as associate manager of their Providence office. In March, 1913, he established the firm of Newton P. Hutchison & Company, to deal in stocks and bonds, of which firm he is the sole owner. On the death of George W. Hutchison, in 1914, he became president and treasurer of Hutchison & Huestis, Inc., and still conducts that business. At the present time he is also president of the Great Lakes Oil Refining Company, Ltd., of Toronto and Wallaceburg, Canada, and is a director of the Premier Motor Corporation of Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Hutchison is a member of the University Club of Providence, the Rhode Island Country, Wannamoisett Country Club, the Point Judith Country Club, Squantum Association, the Brown Club, the Zeta Psi Association of Rhode Island, the Noon Day Club, and the Players' Club, of which he was one of the founders and at present, treasurer. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a past master and at present secretary of Adelphoi Lodge, No. 33, Free and Accepted Masons, and is also a member of Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, and St. John's Commandery.

In 1911, Mr. Hutchison married Marie Louise, daughter of R. Frederick Taylor, of Worcester, Mass., and Virginia Bird (Chapman) Taylor, formerly of York, Pa.

WILLIAM BOHUN McBEE, president of the Blackstone Mutual Fire Insurance Company and Merchants' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Providence, is a native of Greenville, S. C., born June 3, 1862, and

is a son of Alexander and Jane (Alexander) McBee. Alexander McBee, in addition to being a planter, was engaged in a general line of business in Greenville, and during the Civil War served one year in the Confederate army.

The early education of William Bohun McBee was received in a private school, whence he passed to Greenville Military Institute, Greenville, S. C., and later to Furman University in the same place. He then spent two years at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. In 1882 Mr. McBee came to Rhode Island and entered upon his business career in association with Lockwood, Greene & Company, mill engineers, of Providence, and he was subsequently connected with the Lockwood Company, owners of cotton mills at Waterville, Maine. In 1890 he became identified with the Blackstone Mutual Fire Insurance Company, beginning in a humble capacity, and by persistent effort and ability he has become one of the prominent insurance men in Rhode Island, and is now (1919) president and treasurer of the Blackstone Mutual Fire Insurance Company and the Merchants' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, both of Providence. He is also president of the Providence Building Company, and a director of the Merchants' National Bank of Providence. In the assiduous and vigilant attention which he bestows upon the affairs of these organizations he finds exercise and scope for his business ability as a Mutual Fire Insurance underwriter. In politics he is an Independent, choosing the man in preference to the party. Office-seeking and office-holding have never possessed any attractions for him. He belongs to the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity and is enrolled in the Wannamoisett Country Club, the Rhode Island Country Club, the Providence Art Club, the Turk's Head Club and the Providence Athenaeum, also the San Souci Country Club and the Poinsett Club, both of Greenville, S. C. He and his family are members of the Protestant Episcopal church. Although of a quiet and retiring disposition, Mr. McBee is an active supporter in all movements for the development and welfare of his city and State, and has justly earned that American title, "a selfmade man."

Mr. McBee married, September 15, 1886, at Riverside, R. I., Emily Edith, daughter of Thomas Charles and Emily Edith (Goodwin) Hudson, and they are the parents of the following children: Alexander Charles, born May 30, 1889; Emily de Bohun, born May 21, 1891; William Rhodes Le Roy, born Nov. 26, 1892; Marguerite Edith, born April 25, 1898; and Floride D'Oyley, born Jan. 31, 1901.

RT. REV. WILLIAM NEILSON McVICKAR—That branch of the McVickar family of which the late William Neilson McVickar, Bishop of Rhode Island, was descended, was established in America in the latter part of the eighteenth century by John McVickar, a native of the north of Ireland.

McVickar Arms—(From Vermont's "American Heraldry"): Quarterly, 1 and 4; or an eagle displayed with two heads gules. 2 and 3: per bend embattled, argent and gules. Over all an escutcheon or charged with three stags' horns, erect gules, two and one.

Crest—An eagle displayed with two heads, per pale embattled argent and gules.

Motto—Dominus providebit. (The Lord will provide).

(I) John McVickar, ancestor of the family, was a successful linen merchant and settled in New York City. He later became prominent in many branches of activity in the city, and gained a reputation as a philanthropist. He married, May 19, 1771 (?), Anna Moore, daughter of John Moore, of Newtown, Long Island. Their children were: 1. James. 2. Archibald, married, Aug. 30, 1809, Catherine Livingston, daughter of Henry Brockholst Livingston. 3. Rev. Dr. and Prof. John McVickar, born in 1787, died Oct. 29, 1868; married, Nov. 12, 1809, Eliza Bard, daughter of Samuel Bard, M. D. 4. Edward, died Dec. 6, 1866; married, Dec. 1, 1819, Frances Matilda Constable, daughter of William Constable. 5. Benjamin McVickar, M. D., married, Nov. 2, 1825, Isaphane Catherine Lawrence, daughter of Isaac Lawrence. 6. Eliza, married, Feb. 26, 1810, William Constable. 7. Hannah Augusta, died 1841; married, Sept. 4, 1812, William Jay.

(II) James McVickar, son of John and Anna (Moore) McVickar, was a successful and prominent New York merchant. He married (first) June 15, 1806, Eweretta Constable. He married (second) Catherine (Bucknor) McVickar, daughter of William G. Bucknor, and widow of Nathan McVickar. Children by first wife: John Augustus, mentioned below; and Mary Stuart, married, Nov. 4, 1843, William Whitney.

(III) John Augustus McVickar, M. D., son of James and Eweretta (Constable) McVickar, was for a number of years a successful and prominent physician and surgeon in New York City. He married (first) February 20, 1837, Charlotte Neilson, daughter of William Neilson. She died December 1, 1871. He married (second) Eweretta McVickar, daughter of Edward McVickar, May 5, 1873. His children by first wife were: Susan, married, April 1, 1857, L. Philo Mills; Eweretta; William Neilson, mentioned below; James, married, April 30, 1873, Ada Jaffray, daughter of Edward S. Jaffray.

(IV) William Neilson McVickar, D. D., son of Dr. John Augustus and Charlotte (Neilson) McVickar, was born October 19, 1843, in New York City. He received his education in private schools of the city, after which he entered Columbia University. In 1865 he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and with honors. In the fall of the year 1865 he entered the Philadelphia Divinity School for the purpose of preparing himself for the Christian ministry. He remained there a year and a half, at the end of which time he returned to New York City and completed his course in the General Theological Seminary. In 1867 he was made a deacon, when he became an assistant to the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, of St. George's Church, New York City. In July, 1868, he was ordained priest of the Protestant Episcopal church, and received as his first charge the parish of Holy Trinity in Harlem, a young church, without a church building and having a congregation at times not exceeding ten or twelve people. Services were held in a nearby hall, at the time that the parish came into the hands of Dr. McVickar. He threw his whole soul into the work of upbuilding a strong church, increased his congregation with great rapidity, and built the large church and Sunday school building on the corner of Fifth avenue and 127th street.

This he accomplished in a period of seven years, during which time he had received calls from other churches for his services, among which was a call to St. Paul's Church in Boston in 1873. In 1875, however, having set his first parish spiritually and temporarily on its feet, he accepted a call to Holy Trinity Parish in Philadelphia. Bishop McVickar's connection with his parish extended over a period of twenty-two years. During that time he became one of the prominent figures of his diocese, and was recognized as a leader of strength and vision. For several years, beginning with 1883, he was a member of the General Convention. In Philadelphia, during the years that followed, he was a member of the board of managers of the Deaf and Dumb Institution of Pennsylvania; a trustee of the diocese; a member of the board of overseers of the Philadelphia Divinity School; a member of the board of managers of the Episcopal Hospital; and a member of the board of managers of the General Board of Missions.

Bishop McVickar's reputation for consummate ability in things ecclesiastical had spread beyond the confines of his parish in Philadelphia. He became known as one of those few, or rather comparatively few, men in the ministry who were endowed with the God given quality of leadership. On October 27, 1897, at the Convention of the Diocese of Rhode Island, Bishop McVickar was chosen coadjutor bishop of Rhode Island. The head of the diocese was Bishop Clark. Bishop McVickar was consecrated in the Church of Holy Trinity at Philadelphia. He came into full power as bishop automatically with the death of Bishop Clark, September 5, 1903. His service as the Bishop of Rhode Island is remarkable for the progress and advance made throughout the State under his administration of that office. Bishop McVickar was a scholar and student of no small repute, as will be seen from the honorary degrees bestowed upon him by colleges in different parts of the country. In 1885 he received the degree of D. D. from Kenyon College, in Ohio. In 1898 he received the same degree from the University of Pennsylvania, and the degree of S. T. D. from Columbia University. Brown University conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. in 1904.

There is no more adequate test of the character of a man than his standing in the estimation of his friends and intimates, the men who know the nature of his work, who work beside him, who strive to the same end, imbued with the same idea and ideals of service. Nothing could give more clearly the life and character of the late Bishop McVickar than the excerpts appended hereto, resolutions passed after his death by various bodies, religious and secular, written by masterly preachers and literary men:

The standing committee of the Diocese of Rhode Island is again mysteriously called upon, after a brief interval of less than seven years, to make in the recess of the convention, official announcement of the death of its Bishop, and to bear witness to the profound grief of the Diocese in the loss of its beloved head.

The Right Reverend William Neilson McVickar, D. D., LL. D., consecrated January 27, 1898, as Bishop Coadjutor, since September 7, 1903, third Bishop of Rhode Island, rested from his labors at Beverly, Massachusetts, on June 28, 1910. This life thus closed on earth has been one of manifest grace and power. Called from a wide and conspicuous field of parochial

experience to the exalted station of the Episcopate, Dr. McVickar was amply and eminently prepared to maintain the work and traditions of one of the oldest dioceses of the American Church. He proved an efficient and congenial helpmate to the venerable Bishop Clark through the closing years of the life of that great prelate, whose mantle fell upon his coadjutor as upon a worthy successor.

The fame of Rhode Island, under the brilliant chieftainship of Bishop Clark, had become fair and far-reaching, and it suffered no eclipse nor wane under Bishop McVickar, who entered at once into the spirit and interests of the Commonwealth and of the Diocese. He won rapidly popular respect and affection on every side, until he passed from us it is not too much to say that he was our first citizen.

In the councils of the Church both in the United States, and in England, he was eloquent and forceful. In the great causes of evangelization, philanthropy and social reform he was a recognized leader, whose advice and advocacy were eagerly sought. In the Board of Missions, and as a trustee of the Hampton Institute, he occupied positions of national importance.

Our Bishop's life has been all too brief for our hopes and expectations. His sun seems to have gone down while it was yet day, but little past meridian. We confidently looked for him to guide and tend his flock for many years to come in those pleasant days of truth and peace which have marked his gentle way. Yet the Episcopate which now appears to have ended so abruptly has already had its harvests and will yet yield others as the fruit of its patient sowing. The people of Rhode Island, of all sorts and conditions, of all creeds and of none, have had a vision of the Good Shepherd reflected in Bishop McVickar and the effect of that vision will be realized for many years to come; the institutions of the Diocese have been fostered by his loving care, and he leaves them in growing strength and vigor, while above all, the cathedral idea and organization, the initiative of which was his, will in the future be an enduring monument to William Neilson McVickar, who will stand out in our diocesan history as its founder. Noble, however, will be that monument of loving kindness which his life and character have reared in human hearts, an ever-living memory of one who loved the souls of men. Priest! Pastor! Bishop! Father in God! Friend, tender and true! Farewell until we greet thee with the "Good morrow of eternity!" Meanwhile God grant thee His eternal rest and cause to shine upon thee His perpetual light!

The Rhode Island clergy adopted the following minute:

The clergy of the diocese of Rhode Island, profoundly moved by the death of their late Bishop, William Neilson McVickar, desire to express their sense of loss and make some record of what he has been to them.

Twelve years ago, known to but few of us, well known perhaps to none of us, he came among us as a needed coadjutor to an honored predecessor whose years had become to him a burden. How faithfully and tenderly he served him many of us can bear witness. Assuming nothing to himself, deferring all things to his elder, putting sturdy shoulders beneath whatever load had become irksome, bringing cheer and comfort with look and word, he discharged each task that devolved upon him. As a son ministering to a loved and revered father, he toiled gladly.

Then in due season his place was changed. He was alone in his office. Very quickly he magnified that office, not in its dignities, but in its duties. He grew in the discharge of it. He assumed new responsibilities. Wherever there was sickness or sorrow brought to his notice his gentle presence was felt consoling it. As fresh social opportunities opened before him, he made his own precedents for dealing with them. He did not claim a wider jurisdiction; it was accorded to him because he revealed himself as a man of God and a brother of men. With holy and humble heart, and with resolute, because consecrated, purpose, he went forward and his people followed him.

He helped each one of us as far as we sought or would accept his service. He became a minister at large, a pastor among pastors, within and without his own communion. He brought with him everywhere a willingness to serve, a sound judgment, patience to wait, a spirit of peace and good will. His large heart went forth on loving errands to his clergy, his laity, his fellow citizens. Wisely and thoughtfully he concerned himself with public interests, seeking always that they should be founded on righteous-

ness. He was at home everywhere, for he was always in his Father's house and concerned with his Father's business.

In the pulpit or on the platform, his word was with power. The common people heard him gladly. They felt his transparent honesty, were stirred by his generous zeal. He spoke on the common level, as one who stood beside them, however he might tower above them. His life was his best message. Being dead he yet speaketh. The tones of that marvelous voice, vibrant with sympathy, are silent, but we hear and would hear them still.

Organizations representing almost every phase of endeavor, men of all the professions, in fact almost every walk of life, added their tributes to the memory of Bishop McVickar. The public press in its columns gave space to the man whom it recognized not only as a religious leader, but as a prominent public man. The following is an extract from the "Newport News":

He was a man of magnificent physique. He was six feet five inches tall and built on extraordinarily large proportions. His build made him a commanding figure in any gathering where he happened to be.

It is related of him, while still a young man, together with Phillips Brooks and Mr. Richardson, of Boston, both of whom were also of mammoth build, he was attending a convention at London. A speaker, in discussing the American people, described them as a decadent race and declared emphatically that their stature was growing less. When the orator had finished, the three massive young Americans rose, side by side, squared their shoulders and announced: "We are Americans!" Bishop McVickar always smiled when this story was related and would not vouch for its authenticity.

He possessed a voice of great richness and sweetness. As a pulpit speaker he was noted particularly for his qualities of earnestness and sincerity. His friends were particularly charmed with the simplicity of character and attractive personality. The Bishop was described as a conservative, broad churchman. He was especially noted for his belief in the necessity of an earnest spiritual life.

The combination of Bishop McVickar's personality, sincerity and ability was so great that it broke the strong barriers that difference in religious faith erects. The Rev. Dr. Frank, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Pawtucket, R. I., said:

Just now our State is lamenting the untimely death of one of the noblemen in the ranks of churchmen. Bishop McVickar still leads, though the giant form strides the earth no more. That hand will still guide and that voice continue to give counsel through many coming years. Four days after the death of Lincoln, Chaplain McCabe wrote in his journal: "Our Atlas has gone to the shade of Erebus. Who will now uphold the falling skies?" In like manner our churchmen of every name will lament the loss of this leader whose strength was as the strength of ten because his heart was pure. Religion has been generous in its gift of great and good men for the highest leadership of mankind. It will continue to do the same in the future.

The Right Rev. Monseigneur Thomas F. Doran, Vicar-General of the Providence Diocese of the Roman Catholic church, also expressed himself in warm admiration of Bishop McVickar, as well as did countless other clergymen. The words of the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, of the Pawtucket Congregational Church, are as follows:

It is true of this great Christian, as was said at the death of Mark Hopkins, "A great life has gone down, but it has not gone out." Bishop McVickar was a man of simple and childlike spirit, with the beautiful freshness of youth unsullied by years of wide experience in the world. He was kind, tender-hearted and generous, always a friend of the weak and a manly collaborer with the strong. An aristocrat in culture and refinement, his sympathies yet wide and democratic, the interests of all sorts of men being ever of great concern to him.

He was ever a great human, truly illustrating the words of the Hebrew prophet, "In whom God spoke, I will make a man more rare than fine gold." He was

a great churchman, dignifying the high office with which his own church had honored him, and throwing the ample mantle of catholicity of heart over all those who under whatsoever name are striving to do God's will on earth. To-day even the churches which were founded on the idea of a church without a Bishop, and a State without a King, feel that from them also has been taken a leader of commanding strength and a fearless champion of truth and righteousness.

It was eminently fitting that the services held at his funeral should end with the words of Christian confidence illustrative of his life of joy, helpfulness and conquering hope:

"The strife is o'er, the battle is done,
The victory of life is won,
The song of triumph has begun."

These are but a few of the tributes to the life, character, work and personality of Bishop McVickar, and have been culled from amongst hundreds of others.

HENRY DUNNELL—Among the successful men of Providence, where he conducts a large business in investment securities, Henry Dunnell occupies a prominent place. Mr. Dunnell is a native of Pawtucket and a member of an ancient Rhode Island family which was founded here in early Colonial times and has ever since maintained a high place in the esteem of their fellow citizens. During the many years of its residence at Providence, the family has allied itself with many of the most prominent houses in the State, while its members have occupied places of distinction in many callings. The ancestor from whom the Dunnells trace their descent was Michael Dunnell, Sr., who in 1668 married Mary Read and by her had nine children, as follows: Mary, Michael, Thomas, who is mentioned below; John, Elizabeth, Magdalen, Joseph, Susannah, and Johanna. Michael Dunnell, Sr., died about 1713, after a long and active life.

(II) Thomas Dunnell, son of Michael, Sr., and Mary (Read) Dunnell, was born November 20, 1672, and passed a part of his life at Lynn, where he married Dinah Brinsdell, May 23, 1701. They were the parents of nine children, as follows: Jonathan, Mary, Ruth, David, who is mentioned below; Thomas, Susannah, Abigail, Jacob and Amos.

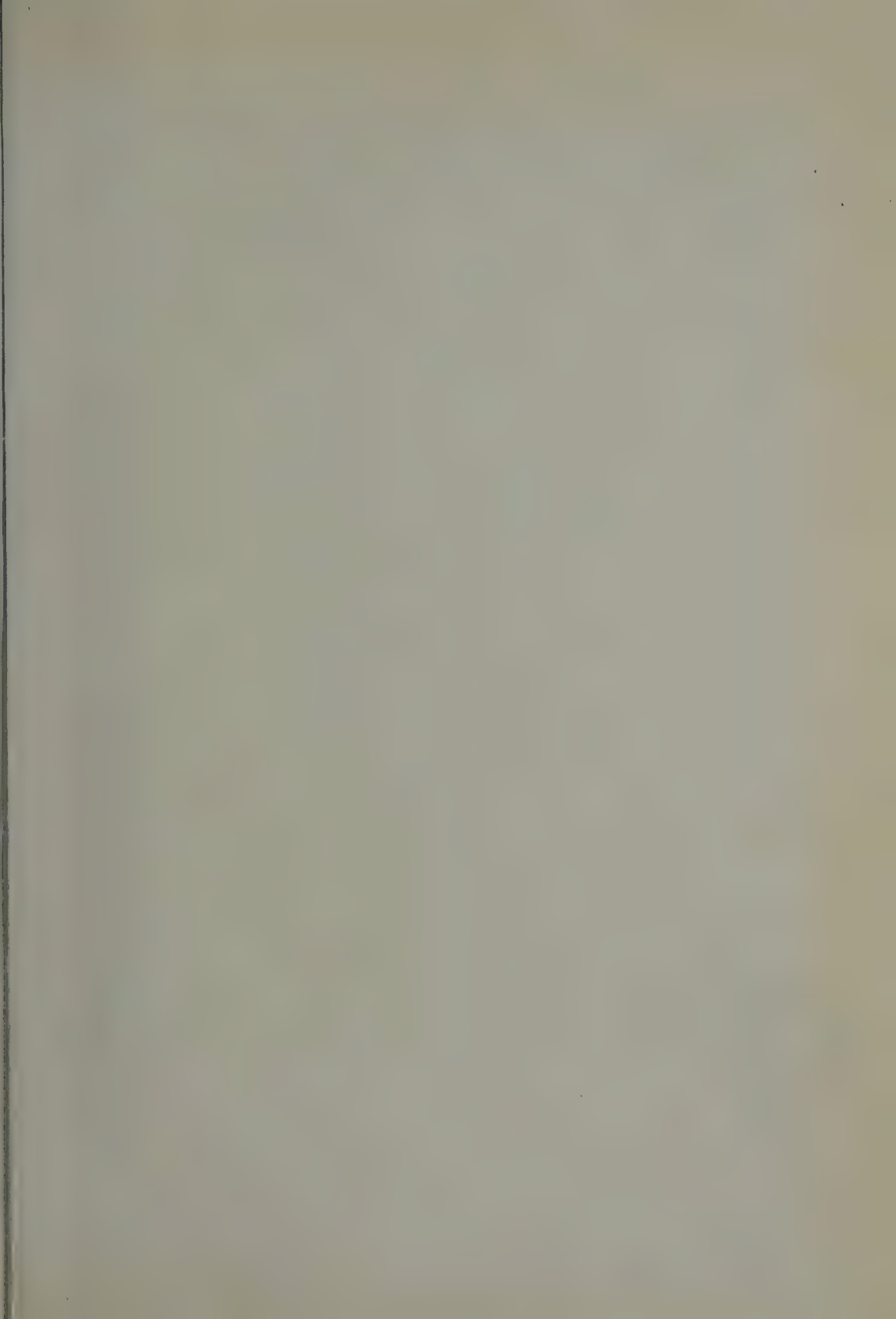
(III) David Dunnell, son of Thomas and Dinah (Brinsdell) Dunnell, was born in the year 1709, and on November 9, 1732, married Kesiah Ramsdill of Lynn, at which place they resided. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: Ruth, Mary, Solomon, Reuben, Sarah, Jacob, who is mentioned below; David and Jonathan.

(IV) Jacob Dunnell, son of David and Kesiah (Ramsdill) Dunnell, was born December 5, 1743, at Lynn. He later removed to Boston where he continued to reside until his death. He married (first) December 12, 1771, Rebecca Florence, and (second) October 5, 1781, Margaret Pillsbury.

(V) Jacob (2) Dunnell, son of Jacob (1) and Margaret (Pillsbury) Dunnell, was born in the year 1784, at Boston, and two years later was placed under the guardianship of Benjamin Sumner, in whose household he grew up. As a youth he secured work with a New York concern and went to that city to take up his duties. In 1801 he was employed by the firm of H. Crawford & Company, who were engaged in the foreign trade, and was sent by them to Madeira, where he re-

mained about seven years. In 1807 he returned to the United States and settled at Providence, where his death occurred May 10, 1837, at the age of fifty-three years. He married, July 17, 1808, Mary Lyman, a daughter of Judge Daniel and Polly (Wanton) Lyman, and a descendant of Richard Lyman, who came to New England in 1631, from High Ongar, in the County of Essex, England, and settled at Hartford, Conn. Mrs. Dunnell survived her husband for many years, her death occurring March 4, 1876, at the age of eighty-seven. They were the parents of the following children: Mary Lyman; Jacob, of further mention; Margaret, who became the wife of Samuel Wardwell Peckham, of Providence; Thomas Lyman; Elizabeth Lyman and John Wanton.

(VI) Jacob (3) Dunnell, son of Jacob (2) and Mary (Lyman) Dunnell, was born December 29, 1811, at North Providence (now a part of the city of Providence) and passed his childhood there. He received an excellent commercial education, being trained as a bookkeeper in North Providence. About 1836, when twenty-five years of age, he went to Pawtucket and there took a position as bookkeeper and assistant in the establishment, then a small one, which has since become known as Dunnell's Print Works, and grown to very large proportions. It was then owned by Royal Sibley and Crawford Allen, the former being in active management of it, and was engaged in printing calico. The craft was then in its infancy, the machinery in use being capable of printing only one color, and this concern was one of the first to become identified with it, and developed simultaneously with its development. Mr. Dunnell was entirely unacquainted with the business at the time, but rapidly made himself familiar with it in every detail, and, when a few years later, the then owners went out of business, he was capable of taking it over and managing it efficiently. The business, which was for a time carried on under the name of Jacob Dunnell & Company, was eminently successful, and eventually the Dunnell Manufacturing Company was organized and continued to operate under that style until 1899. For a number of years Mr. Dunnell held the double office of president and general manager of the company, but later he resigned the former post in favor of his younger brother, Thomas Lyman Dunnell, although he yet retained the latter and was its active head. From the small beginning above noted, the Dunnell Print Works, under the highly capable management of Mr. Dunnell, grew to the great proportions it had assumed at the time of his death. He grew up with the business, rising from a humble capacity until he had reached the very head, and there was no man in the country his superior as a calico printer in every aspect of the trade. He gave the works and the workmen his personal supervision, kept pace with all the improvements in the machinery, and in addition was gifted with extraordinary business ability and skill in the management of general affairs. Mr. Dunnell was also a man of large perceptions, high ideals and honor. At one time misfortune overtook him in his business through the misconduct of a former treasurer, and this was the occasion for these virtues to manifest themselves in a most striking and convincing manner. Although at the





Rev. John F. Sully

time he had been released from all legal responsibility for the complete obligations of the concern, he determined to pay them in full, and no creditor lost a single dollar through him. He never held any public office, but always was keenly interested in the welfare of the community and was active in securing the choice of the best men available for all such posts. His personality was an unusually attractive one and all who came in contact with him were inspired with sentiments of admiration and affection. He was also exceedingly charitable, though he carried out his benefactions in so unostentatious a manner that often the recipients themselves were unaware of the source of their assistance. At the outbreak of the Civil War, a number of his employees, among whom was Captain Levi Tower, wished to respond to the call of the government. He told them to go and that when they came back their places would be ready for them. This promise he fulfilled and not only this, but during their absence continued the payment of their wages to their families so that they should want for nothing.

Jacob (3) Dunnell married (first) December 29, 1834, Amey Dexter Brown, born February 22, 1814, a daughter of Isaac and Lydia (Williams) Brown, and a descendant of Chad Brown, who came from England to the colonies in the ship "Martin," which arrived at Boston in July, 1638, and who shortly after removed to Providence. Jacob (3) and Amey D. (Brown) Dunnell were the parents of the following children: Mary Lyman, born Oct. 29, 1835, died Feb. 3, 1841; Sophia Brown, born June 14, 1837, and became the wife of John T. Denny, of New York City; Jacob (4), of further mention; Edward Wanton, born May 8, 1841, and died in the same year; Amey, born June 17, 1844, and died in the same year; Adelia, born July 5, 1845, and died Nov. 28, 1853; Alice Maude Mary, born Sept. 15, 1846, and became the wife of Amasa Mason Eaton, of Providence; Margaret, born May 3, 1848, died Aug. 28, 1849; and William, born Sept. 13, 1850. On September 11, 1873, Mr. Dunnell married (second) Mary Attmore Robinson. To this union no children were born.

(VII) Jacob (4) Dunnell, son of Jacob (3) and Amey D. (Brown) Dunnell, was born February 6, 1839, and died April 8, 1874. As a young man he engaged in the cotton goods commission business in Providence under his own name and met with a very substantial success. This early death, when but thirty-five years of age, cut short what promised to be a brilliant business career, and his younger brother became his successor in the ownership and management of his enterprise. He married, September 25, 1861, Jeannie Tucker Blodget, a daughter of Samuel Chase and Jane (Bull) Blodget, who survives him, and they became the parents of the following children: Jacob, who died in infancy; Jacob Wanton; Amey Dexter; Henry, with whom we are here especially concerned; Jane Power.

(VIII) Henry Dunnell, fourth child and third son of Jacob (4) and Jeannie Tucker (Blodget) Dunnell, was born June 23, 1869, at Pawtucket. He was sent by his parents while a child to Miss Pratt's Private School, where he showed himself a painstaking and intelligent student in spite of his youth. For five years he attended public schools in Germany, while residing there

with his mother. He returned to the United States in 1881, and later attended the Providence High School for one year and then studied for three years at "Black Hall," a private school, where he completed his preparation for college. He matriculated at Yale University in 1887 and there took the usual academic course, graduating with the class of 1891, and taking the degree of A. B. Upon completing his studies at Yale, Mr. Dunnell entered the establishment founded by his grandfather and continued associated with it for about nine years. There he received his business training and proved an apt pupil, making himself valuable to the management of the concern. In 1900 he realized his ambition to become independent and established himself in the brokerage and investment security business, now located at No. 12 Westminster street, Providence. Since that time he has continued uninterruptedly in this line and now conducts one of the best known concerns of its kind in the New England states. Mr. Dunnell is a man of strong and definite opinions on public matters, and is an independent Republican in politics, but he has not taken an active part in local affairs, confining himself to the direction of his investment business. He is a prominent figure in social and club circles here, and is a member of numerous organizations in Providence, including the Hope, Yale, Agawam Hunt and Noon Day clubs. In religious belief he is an Episcopalian.

Henry Dunnell was united in marriage, March 27, 1905, with Sarah Burges, a daughter of Richard and Emma (Rhodes) Burges, old and highly respected residents of Providence. One child has been born of this union, Henry Dunnell, Jr., born March 17, 1913.

REV. JOHN FRANCIS TULLY—Now permanent rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Providence, R. I., Father Tully reviews an active ministerial life, which began with his ordination to the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church, at Grand Seminary, Montreal, Canada, December 27, 1886. He is a native son of Providence, his parents, James and Margaret (Burns) Tully, of County Cavan, Ireland, and Providence, R. I.

James Tully was born in County Cavan, came to the United States a young man, and died in the city of Providence in 1892, aged seventy-five. He was an undertaker in Providence and continued in active business until his retirement a short time previous to his death. His wife, Margaret (Burns) Tully, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and died in Providence, R. I., October 17, 1916, aged ninety. James and Margaret Tully were the parents of sons: Thomas, now living retired in Providence; Mathew, died Feb. 28, 1910; John Francis, of further mention; James, died young; and a daughter Mary, who also died in childhood.

John Francis Tully was born in Providence, R. I., September 25, 1856. He obtained his early educational training in the city grammar school. After completing the courses of LaSalle Academy, Providence, he entered Manhattan College, New York City, and there received his degree A. B., and A. M., in 1883. He pursued studies in theology at Grand Seminary, Montreal, from 1883 until 1886, when he was ordained a priest and assigned to St. Mary's Church, Newport, R. I., as as-

sistant to the pastor. He remained at St. Mary's for twelve years, until 1899, then was installed pastor of St. Patrick's Church at Harrisville, R. I., serving that parish until November, 1902, going thence to St. Ann's Church at Cranston, R. I. There he began a new and beautiful church during his eighteen months' pastorate, laying the cornerstone in 1907, subsequent pastors carrying on the work of the building which is not yet completed. St. Ann's was an Italian parish, then consisting of three thousand five hundred souls, Father Tully's pastorate there being an exceedingly hard period of his life and also one of the most successful in temporal and spiritual results. From St. Ann's he came to the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Providence, and in 1918 was installed its permanent rector. The history of that church carries back to the year 1857, when the first church edifice was begun, and dedicated by Bishop McFarland, July 4, 1858. The first pastor was Father Cooney, a beloved priest who served for twenty years until November 25, 1878. He was succeeded by Rev. John Keegan, who died in 1883; Rev. John McGuire, who died in 1884; following him, Rev. Michael Fitzgerald, who served the parish until his death in October, 1902; Rev. Michael O'Hara was rector from 1902 until his death in February, 1918; Father Tully succeeding him as permanent rector, assisted by Rev. David I. Dunn and Rev. Thomas A. Robinson. The parish sustains a school of six hundred pupils, a convent of sisters of Mercy, and all departments of church work are well organized and efficient.

H. MARTIN BROWN—Brown is a name to conjure with in Rhode Island, but this particular branch came to Providence from Connecticut, the late D. Russell Brown, ex-Governor of Rhode Island, and head of Brown Brothers Company, and his brother, Colonel H. Martin Brown, president of the Industrial Trust Company, having been born in that State, sons of Arba Harrison and Marilla (Dart) Brown. Their father, Arba Harrison Brown, a farmer, died at Manchester, Connecticut, in 1888. His wife, Marilla (Dart) Brown, who died in 1864, was a daughter of Elias Dart, a Revolutionary soldier, taken prisoner at Fort Griswold, New London, September 6, 1781. Through other lines descent is traced to earliest New England days, three ancestors coming in the "Mayflower." But in his own right Colonel Brown has won rank among the highest, and in business achievement, public service and good citizenship, the ancestors' deeds can enrich him.

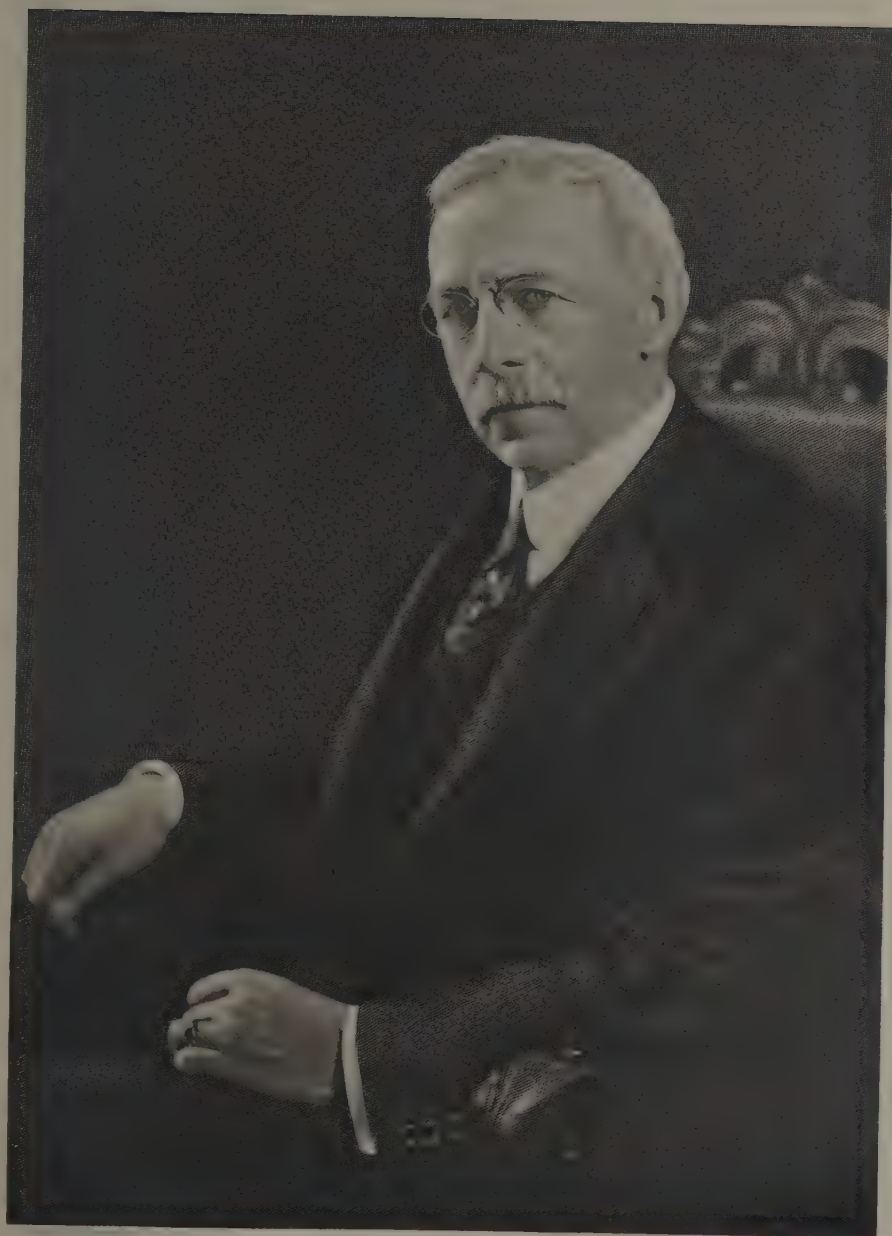
H. Martin Brown was born in Bolton, Connecticut, April 28, 1850, and until the age of sixteen attended grade and high schools, completing his studies at Rockville High School. From the age of sixteen to twenty-one he was a clerk in the dry goods store of E. Stephens Henry, a successful merchant of Rockville, Conn., under whose instruction he acquired deep knowledge of true business methods. Upon arriving at legal age, in 1871, he was admitted to a partnership by Mr. Henry, although for two years his name did not appear, the firm trading as E. S. Henry & Company; but in 1873 the firm style and title became Henry & Brown, so continuing until December 31, 1877, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. The next day, January 1, 1878, the firm, Brown Brothers, was formed; the partners: D.

Russell Brown, H. Martin Brown, and Charles H. Child. This firm was incorporated as the Brown Brothers Company in 1893, and became one of the largest companies in the country dealing in mill supplies. H. Martin Brown was secretary of the company from its incorporation until July, 1899, when he severed his connection. He was also at that time treasurer of the Woonsocket Bobbin Company, and in July, 1899, he effected a consolidation of the leading bobbin manufacturers and organized these various interests into the United States Bobbin and Shuttle Company, with a capital stock of \$1,651,000. The gathering was under one head, of seven prominent companies, the parent company buying all their plants outright, and was a triumph for Colonel Brown, who, as treasurer and general manager of the corporation, showed as great ability as he had ever displayed, as an organizer.

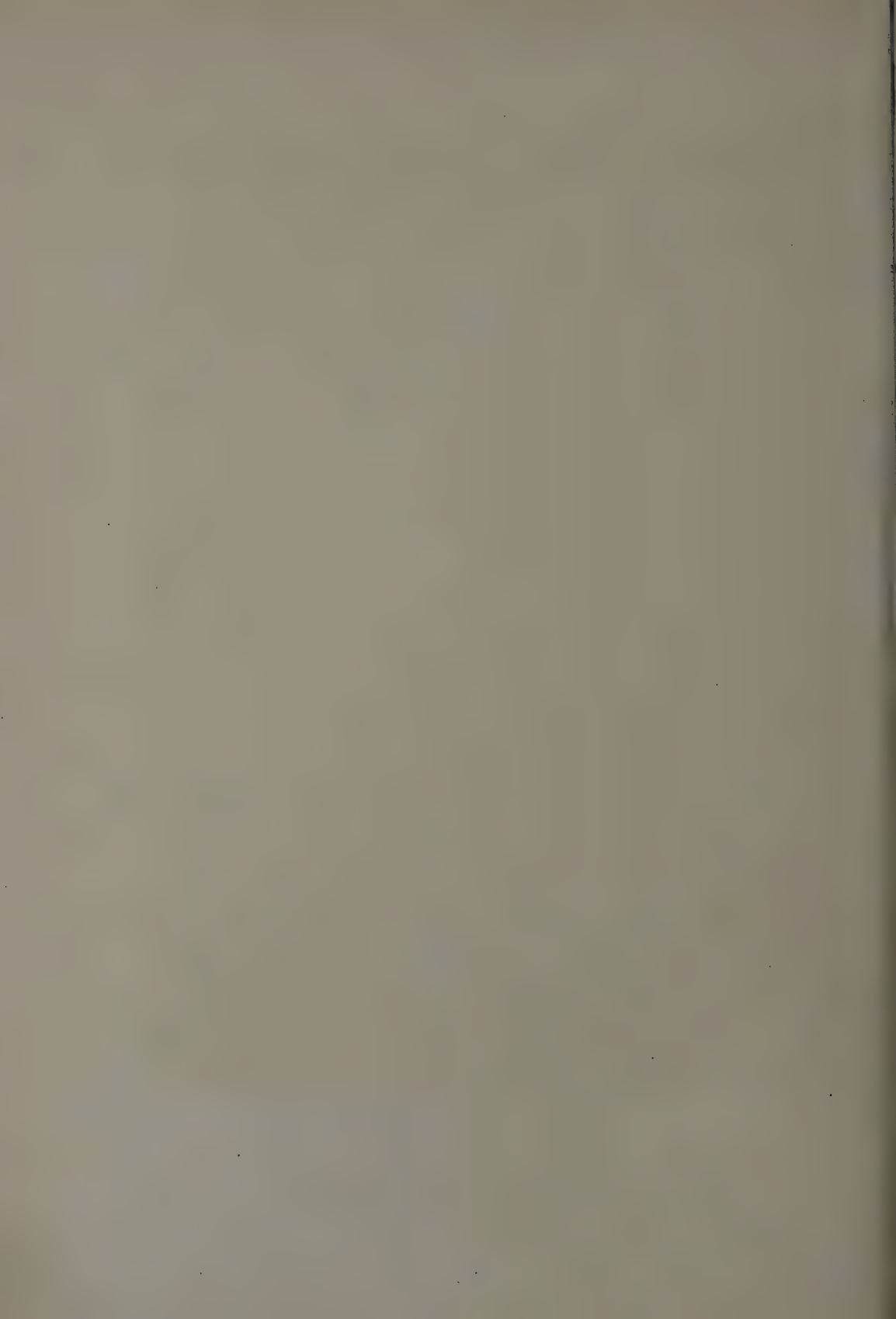
The Brown Brothers Company and the United States Bobbin and Shuttle Company both sprang into being at his command, this being achievement enough to stamp any man as above the ordinary. But Colonel Brown is known far beyond the realm governed by these two organizations. He is a director and member of the executive board, and since January, 1912, president of the Industrial Trust Company of Providence, and its various branches throughout Rhode Island; formerly a director of the Mechanics' National Bank, the law compelling his resignation when assuming the executive management of the Industrial Trust Company. He is president of the National Ring Traveler Company; director of the Providence Telephone Company; Narragansett Electric Light Company; Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company; What Cheer Mutual Fire Insurance Company; Hope Mutual Fire Insurance Company; Rhode Island Safe Deposit Company; Rhode Island Tool Company; Newport Trust Company of Newport, R. I.; Providence Tribune Company; Rhode Island Safe Deposit Company; Title Guarantee Company of Rhode Island; Westerly Light and Power Company; and is the owner of the Brown building on West Exchange street, Providence, one of the largest manufacturing properties in the city.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Brown served as councilman from the Ninth Ward in 1890; was chief of Governor Brown's staff in 1892-95, with the rank of colonel; representative from Providence in the Rhode Island Legislature in 1900, 1901, 1902; delegate to the Republican National Convention, 1904; and represented Rhode Island on the committee appointed to notify Theodore Roosevelt of his nomination, a duty the committee performed at Oyster Bay, Long Island, July 27, 1904. He was presidential elector in 1908. He is a member of Adelphoi Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar; Rhode Island Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution; and numerous social organizations, including the Hope and Squantum clubs of Providence.

Colonel Brown married, February 9, 1875, Annie Weed North, daughter of Gideon Leeds North, of Rockville, Conn. They are the parents of two daughters: Marion N., married Colonel Harvey A. Baker, now United States District Attorney, of Providence; and Helen, married Erling C. Ostby, treasurer of the Ostby & Barton Company, and director of the Industrial Trust Company.



H. Martin Brown



HENRY WOOLF—Among the many capable men who are identified with the life of Providence in the present generation, none stands higher than Henry Woolf, superintendent of the Jewish Orphanage Asylum of Rhode Island, whose work in this connection has been of invaluable service to the community-at-large. Mr. Woolf is a native of New York City, where he was born December 25, 1875, a son of Herman and Rebecca (Parkus) Woolf, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Woolf's parents were natives of Poland, and emigrated to London, and from there to New York City, when about twenty-five years of age. They both died at an early age, leaving a boy of seven to be cared for. The lad early displayed a marked passion for work, an ambition unusual in one so young, so that he did very well in passing in the grammar schools of New York, where his early education was obtained. Upon completing his studies in these institutions, he soon determined to give himself the advantages of a college education, and with this end in view, entered the New York City College, where, after five years study, he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science. It was necessary for Mr. Woolf during this time to engage in some occupation which would not only support himself but pay for his education, and this he accomplished, so that he had little time for the pleasures generally sought by young men of his age. Not being satisfied with the extent of his educational preparation, young Mr. Woolf proceeded to take post-graduate courses at Columbia University and won the diploma of Bachelor of Arts in 1903 and that of Master of Arts in the following year. He showed himself an indefatigable worker during this period by taking a number of special courses at Columbia University, including those in public school training, art and several others to prepare himself for the profession of teaching, which he had determined to follow. During this time he also taught at several institutions, and later a position was created for him at a large orphanage in New York City, where he was made head supervisor of the boys' department, in charge of six hundred and seventy boys, where he devoted himself with the greatest single mindedness to the training of his charges. This was several years before Mr. Woolf had completed his studies.

Later Mr. Woolf resigned this position to once more take up special preparatory work at Columbia, his course this time being manual training, the value of which he fully appreciated for his little charges. The quality of Mr. Woolf's work had by this time begun to attract very general attention, and he was offered a position in Indianapolis, where he established three new manual training centres during his stay there of about two years and three months. A new federation of Jewish charities was established in Indianapolis during Mr. Woolf's first year of residence, and he was called upon to organize the work of the office and take charge in the capacity of superintendent. At the end of that period, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was engaged in similar educational work, as superintendent of the Council Educational Alliance. He served in that capacity for about two and one-half years. He was then called to the well known Leopold Morse Home, a Jewish Orphanage at Boston, Massachusetts, of which

he was given the superintendency. The unremitting labors of Mr. Woolf had begun to tell considerably on his health, and he realized with regret that it would be necessary for him to give up his work for a time. His services, however, were so greatly valued that on three separate occasions when he offered his resignation the authorities of the school persuaded him to continue, and it was only when for a fourth time, he resigned, realizing the absolute necessity of a rest, that they were finally reluctantly obliged to accept his resignation. Mr. Woolf was not destined to enjoy a very long vacation, however, for after about one month of leisure, then in New York City, he received an appointment to his present position as superintendent of the Jewish Orphanage of Rhode Island. It was, indeed, quite impossible for so energetic a nature as that of Mr. Woolf's to remain idle for any extended period, so he accepted this new call, and has been most actively and efficiently engaged here ever since. He first took charge of his work here in April, 1913, and, although since that time he has been offered many flattering offers to positions of greater importance and responsibilities, he has consistently refused, preferring to remain in order to continue his present work, with which he feels especially contented. Mr. Woolf is especially well qualified to carry on successfully the task he has taken up, and showed himself amply possessed of the vast sympathy and understanding necessary to deal with his delicate and difficult students. In the first place, he has received a most complete and comprehensive training, and is thoroughly familiar with all branches of welfare work, while added to this he has the natural adaptability of mind, and a wide cultivation, the result of extended reading, and familiarity with the best of human philosophys, which alone make possible a broad tolerance and a ready comprehension of everything of the childish as well as of the adult mind. Mr. Woolf is a member of the congregation of Temple Israel and is prominently affiliated with a number of fraternal organizations here, including the lodge of the Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor, commander as well of the Grand Lodge of this order in New York State. He is also a member of Ionic Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of New York City. In politics Mr. Woolf is an Independent voter, preferring to exercise his own judgment on all public questions and issues, rather than identify himself with any formal political party. He is also a member of the Jewish Orphanage of Rhode Island, the Hebrew Free Loan Association, and the Jewish Institute of Providence.

Henry Woolf was united in marriage, August 21, 1904, with Celia Faber, of New York City. Two children have been born of this union, as follows: Blanche Mildred, now a pupil in the Hope Street High School of Providence; and William Henry, who is attending the Highland avenue school of this city.

JASPER RUSTIGIAN—In Kharput, a town of Turkish Armenia, in the Vilayet of Mamouret-ul-Aziz, lived Baxter R. and Cora Rustigian, and there a son Jasper was born to them August 26, 1876. After he had completed his preparatory study he entered the Armenian National College of Mamouret-ul-Aziz and

there continued until graduation in 1903. In 1904 he came to the United States, the parents remaining in Kharput, where the father died and where the mother was yet living at last advices received from there. When Jasper Rustigian came to the United States he did not long remain at his original post of entry, but soon came to Providence, R. I., where he had an uncle, George Rustigian, engaged in mercantile lines. For a time the young man kept a fruit stand, but later became a clerk in his uncle's store. At the same time he took special courses in Providence High School to perfect himself in the English tongue, which he spoke very well, when he left Armenia, but wished to acquire fluently. After a time he left Providence and returned to New York City, there securing employment in an imported rug dealing concern, later starting a combined grocery and fruit store, continuing in New York about two years. He then came again to Providence, there engaging in the grocery and fruit business, but after a time closed out his own business and again became an employee of his uncle, George Rustigian.

During the years, 1904-1910, he had carefully husbanded his earnings, having a definite purpose in view which required funds to consummate. In 1910 he felt that he might with safety begin the carrying out of his purpose, and that year he matriculated at Boston University, choosing the department of law. He kept steadily at his self-imposed task, and three years later was graduated Bachelor of Laws with the class of 1913. A man of education, educated in the College of Armenia, and a man of eighteen when he left his native land, Mr. Rustigian could speak with authority upon the Armenian question and the atrocities of the Turks, and for about one year after graduation he was greatly in demand as a lecturer, traveling and addressing audiences in all of the States of the Union. While there was no abatement in the demand for his lectures, he felt that he must put his legal attainment to its proper uses or confess a mistake that had cost him three years of his life, the latter alternative being so entirely foreign to the truth that it was never entertained. He retired from the lecture platform, spent six months in the law offices of Charles Z. Alexander at Providence, and after that probationary period ended was admitted to the Rhode Island bar. He began practice alone in 1914 and has built up a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts Bar Associations, and is held in the very highest esteem by his brethren of the profession.

Mr. Rustigian has in nowise lost his interest in his native land, there being no phase of the Armenian situation now so acute that does not command his interest, sympathy and purse. His charities are wide, but the cause of his own stricken land comes first. He is a member of the Armenian Apostolic Church and a trustee; member of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation and a governor; member and ex-president of the Armenian Educational Society; member of the Armenian-American Club; member and ex-president of the Armenian Business Men's Association; and in politics he is independent. He is an untiring worker, his only relaxation being his library and social intercourse with his friends. He married, May 12, 1917, Alice Ashjian, of Charlestown.

JOHN WILLIAM KEEFE, M. D., LL. D., F. A. C. S.—The John W. Keefe Surgery is a notable contribution to the medical institutions of New England, a surgical hospital founded in an age when specialization is demanded, and one of the institutions in which Providence takes just pride. Its founder was Dr. John W. Keefe. Dr. Keefe has passed his active years in Providence, and a lifetime of close application to his profession has gained him eminent position as a surgeon. He is a leader in the medical profession of his State and has a national reputation through his contributions to medical and surgical literature, and also has the admiration of a very large clientele.

John W. Keefe, son of Denis and Alice (Mc Grath) Keefe, was born in Worcester, Mass., April 25, 1863. As a youth he attended the schools of Worcester, a city which has long led in educational progress, and was graduated with excellent rank from the Worcester High School, one of the finest public schools in the United States. At the age of nineteen years he matriculated at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Michigan. His choice of this university was one whose influence endured throughout his entire life. At Ann Arbor the atmosphere of freedom from binding tradition, of wholesome democracy, and of serious effort, made a profound impression upon the young student. Men stood on their merits. Social or family ties availed them nothing. And here, thrown entirely on his own resources, he spent two years, years fruitful of much more than academic learning, years that gave him a breadth of vision, a confidence, and a knowledge of men that was an indispensable supplement to his classical and professional education. The conservatism of the East and the regard for the established order that had been his birthright were blended with the progressiveness and the pride in pioneer accomplishment of the West with a result that has been plainly written on his career. He passed the years 1882-1883 at the University of Michigan, then entered the medical department of the University of New York City. The excellence of his work throughout his medical course won him an internship at the Bellevue Hospital, an appointment that at that time was a reward for meritorious standing as a student. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of New York in the class of 1884 and at Bellevue improved the splendid opportunities offered by contact in the clinics and in the wards with such leaders in medical science as Drs. Janeway, McBurney, Flint, Stimson, and others of the period whose contributions to professional lore have been of great and lasting value. The example of their high-minded devotion to their calling and the wealth of their learning furnished a constant source of inspiration to the receptive and ambitious mind of Dr. Keefe and strengthened in him the first requisite of the truly successful physician or surgeon, a lofty aim and ideal.

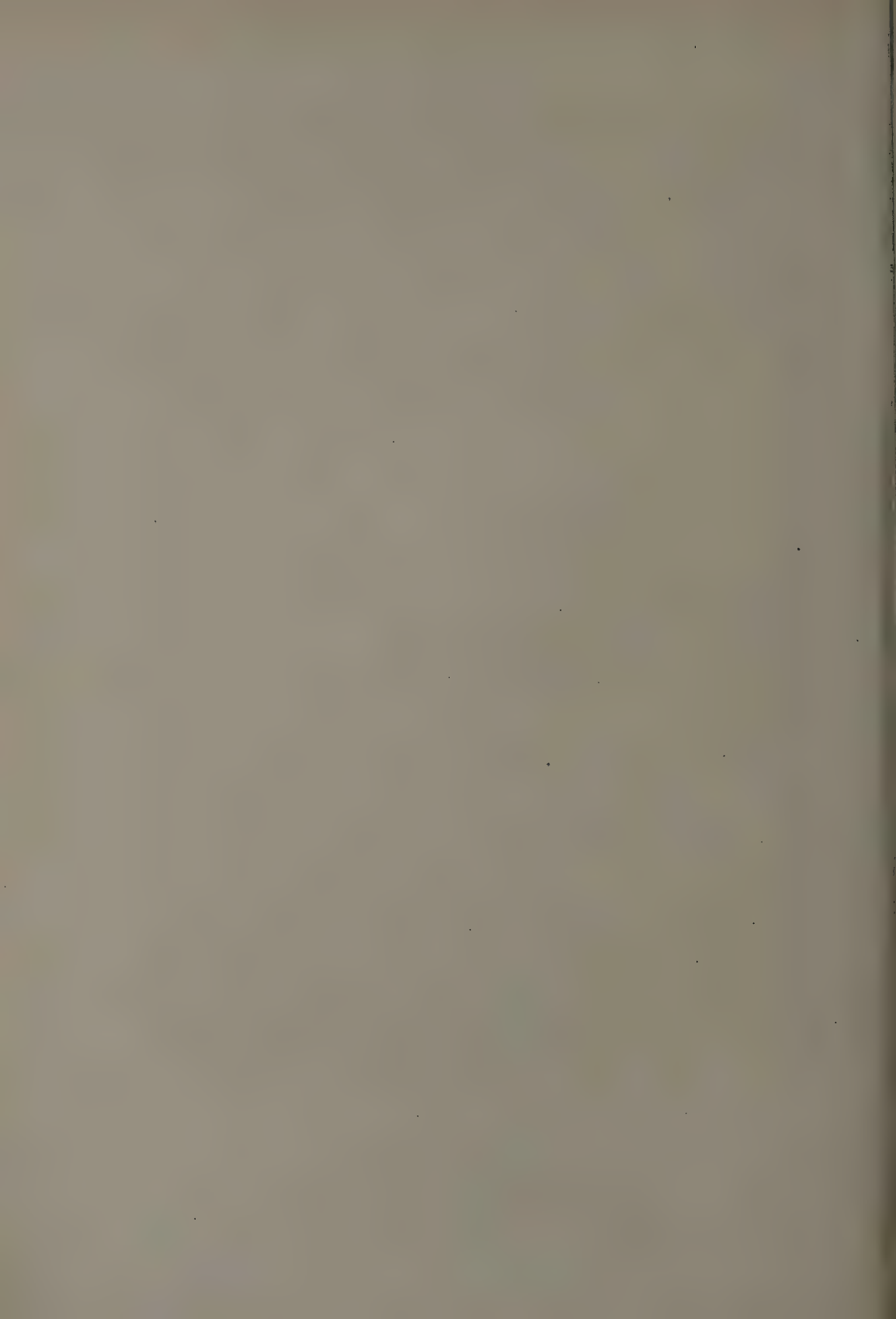
In 1886 Dr. Keefe located in Providence, having chosen surgery as the medium through which his talents, learning and skill might be best employed for the benefit of his fellow-men. While always conducting an extensive private practice, almost from the time of his coming to Providence he has been connected with institutional work. He soon became visiting surgeon on the



The American Historical Society

John W. Lutz

John W. Lutz



staff of the Rhode Island Hospital, a position he holds at the present time, and he is also consulting surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital, at Providence, the Providence City Hospital, the Lying-In Hospital, of Providence, the Woonsocket Hospital, and the Pawtucket Memorial Hospital. For eighteen years Dr. Keefe was an active member of the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, it having been his privilege to sow the seed of suggestion that led to its establishment and to advise and confer with the Catholic clergy who had its founding in charge, and from its earliest plan until the present, its welfare has been his intimate concern.

In scientific research and efforts Dr. Keefe enjoyed close association with famous heads of departments at Johns Hopkins Hospital, among them Dr. Halstead, Dr. Kelley, and Dr. Osler (now Sir William Osler). The years of his professional labor in large hospitals, productive of good as they were, had caused the development in his mind of an institution where the faults and inefficiencies of the general hospital of many wards, many physicians, and many nurses, should be replaced by the height of professional efficiency, combined with the atmosphere and personal touch of the comfortable home, creating, as far as possible, ideal conditions for treatment and recovery. His vision was of a completely modern hospital, equipped with every comfort and convenience, with a staff of specialists of high repute, carefully selected and trained nurses and attendants, the entire personnel under the direction of one responsible head. It was a proven fact that the proportionate mortality in a smaller hospital based on these standards was much less than in the large general institutions. The fruit of his deep thought and study on this subject was the founding, in 1913, of The John W. Keefe Surgery at No. 262 Blackstone Boulevard, Providence, an institution exceptional for many reasons. With the building of such a hospital as an ultimate aim, he had studied carefully all improvements in hospital construction, and no detail adding to the comfort or well being of patients or the ease and efficiency of the work of the surgeons was overlooked. From the choice of the best possible site for light and air to the installation of the smallest appliance for mere convenience, The John W. Keefe Surgery is the realization of the greatest advances in hospital architecture, while its appointments throughout are of the same high order. The operating room of the surgery is one of the finest in the country in equipment and arrangement. Here, with a well known and capable staff of surgeons and nurses, many problems incapable of solution in a general hospital have been skillfully handled, and scientific surgery has reclaimed many patients to health and usefulness. The surgery is a substantial structure of red brick, facing east, standing in a broad open space, with sunlight whenever the sun shines. The staff personnel includes the following: Surgeon-in-chief, John W. Keefe, M. D., LL. D., F. A. C. S., Major, M. R. C.; associate surgeon, George W. Gardner, A. B., M. D., Major, M. R. C.; associate physician, J. Edward McCabe, M. D., First Lieutenant, M. C.; anesthetist, Albert H. Miller, A. B., M. D.; consulting surgeon, John W. Mitchell, M. D., F. A. C. S.; consulting physicians, Joseph M. Bennett, M. D., and Frank L. Day, A. B., M. D.; consulting ophthalmologist and laryngologist,

Patrick H. Keefe, M. D., F. A. C. S.; consulting dental and oral surgeon, Albert L. Midgley, M. D.

Dr. Keefe is a surgeon of skill and reputation wholly devoted to his profession. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons; fellow of the American Obstetrical and Gynecological Association, its vice-president in 1907-1908 and president in 1916-17; member of the American Medical Association; New England Surgical Society; Rhode Island Medical Society, president from June 13, 1914, to June, 1915; the Providence Medical Association; the Association of Military Surgeons; and the Bellevue Hospital Alumni Association.

For the past ten years Dr. Keefe has been a member of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States army, holding a lieutenant's commission issued under the authority of President Taft, and now is medical aide upon the staff of Governor Beekman, ranking as major. He was associated in the World War with his brethren of the profession and served as chairman of the medical section of the Council of National Defence for Rhode Island. He is a frequent contributor to the medical journals upon professional subjects, his articles, timely and scholarly prepared, regarded as authority. In 1909 he received from Manhattan College the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He is a supporter of the Democratic party and is of the religious faith of his fathers, the Roman Catholic. He is a member of the Catholic, Hope, and Country clubs of Providence, and in his hours of leisure, which the demands of his extensive clientele make only too few, he greatly enjoys their social features.

THOMAS JOSEPH CALLAGHAN—This is the name of a man who is not only one of the best known citizens of Providence, but who has built up for himself a reputation far exceeding the limits of his own community. It is needless to say that Mr. Callaghan is chief of the United States Secret Service for Rhode Island, or that he is one of the most respected and popular men within the boundaries of the State. Thomas Joseph Callaghan was born March 9, 1885, in New York City, and is a son of Thomas John and Rachel (Lavin) Callaghan. Mr. Callaghan, who is now deceased, was at the time of his death port warden of New York City. Mrs. Callaghan resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The education of Thomas Joseph Callaghan was begun in parochial schools of his native city, whence he passed successively to the grammar and high schools, graduating in 1900. Immediately thereafter he entered upon the active work of life, finding employment as office boy with the Central Foundry Company of New York City. From this humble position he advanced in the course of seven years, yet despite this progress, Mr. Callaghan's ambition tended toward another field of action. In January, 1915, he became chief of the United States Secret Service in Salt Lake City, Utah, having in eight years risen solely on his own merits to that very important and responsible position. In January, 1917, he was made chief of the United States Secret Service for Rhode Island. His record in both cities is incorporated in government annals. On July 1, 1919, he resigned from the Secret Service and entered the Department of Justice as special agent in New York. On August 1, 1919, he assumed charge of the Department

of Justice in Rhode Island, with offices in Providence. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus of Providence, and is a member of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Callaghan married, January 18, 1915, in Salt Lake City, Angie Melissa Hayden, daughter of Mario and Jessie Hayden, of Wisconsin. Mrs. Callaghan is a charming woman with a capacity for making friends which rivals that of her husband. Mr. Callaghan's collection of photographs bears witness to the number of friends which proficiency in his work has brought him, notably among prominent people. One of these pictures is a group composed of President Wilson and his entire first cabinet, with an autograph of each member and also that of the President. One of Mr. Callaghan's most cherished wedding gifts is a likeness of President Wilson, which came to him with the message: "To my good friend Thomas J. Callaghan," signed Woodrow Wilson. Many other photographs of men distinguished in public life adorn the walls of Mr. Callaghan's private office in the Federal building.

Thomas Joseph Callaghan is a young man, but his career has been one of good work and satisfactory results. There can be no reasonable doubt that the years which lie before him will be filled with greater effort and more signal achievement.

REV. ANTONIO PEREIRA REBELLO—Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Parish, Providence, R. I., numbering four thousand souls, has since March 12, 1918, been under the charge of Rev. Antonio P. Rebello, and as pastor Father Rebello fills a responsible post, one that intimately concerns the lives and welfare of each one of these souls. The congregation is mainly Portuguese in the nationality of its members. The church edifice is on Traverse street; the basement of the church was completed and blessed on March 6, 1898, the cornerstone having been laid the previous September 12, 1897. The main building was completed and dedicated, September 9, 1906, with solemn and impressive ceremonies. In addition to the schools, societies and activities, the Church of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary has a convent in charge of Sisters of Saint Dorothy, an order with its home in Rome. Father Rebello succeeded Rev. A. M. Serpa as pastor, the latter having died at his post of duty after a long pastorate.

Antonio P. Rebello was born in Lamego, Province of Beira Alta, Portugal, December 6, 1878, son of Jose Antonio Pereira and Emilia (Concercao) Rebello. After attending schools corresponding to grammar and high school grades, he was a student for years at Lamego Seminary. He was professor of botany, natural history and science at the College of Lamego for three years, and after completing his studies in theology, 1899, he was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic church, September 25, 1902, at Lamego, by the bishop of the diocese, Bishop B. L. Castro. He continued a college professor and educator at Lamego until 1902, then for eight years was pastor at Favaio. He came to the United States in September, 1910, and was assigned to the Church of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary at Providence, R. I., as assistant to the pastor, Rev. A. M. Serpa. He continued in that relation until April, 1913, then was

transferred to St. Elizabeth's Parish, in Bristol, R. I., as pastor. He built a new St. Elizabeth's Church which was dedicated September 14, 1914, and in June, 1916, began the building of a new rectory which was completed the following December. He continued pastor of St. Elizabeth's until 1918, then was transferred to Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church, which he had formerly served as assistant, his installation as pastor being solemnized on March 12, 1918. A genuine affection existed between Father Serpa and Father Rebello, the latter dying February 22, 1918. At Bristol Father Rebello was a member of the school committee and treasurer of the church corporation. He is beloved by his people, and highly esteemed by those outside his parish who are familiar with the work he is doing for his church and for his countrymen.

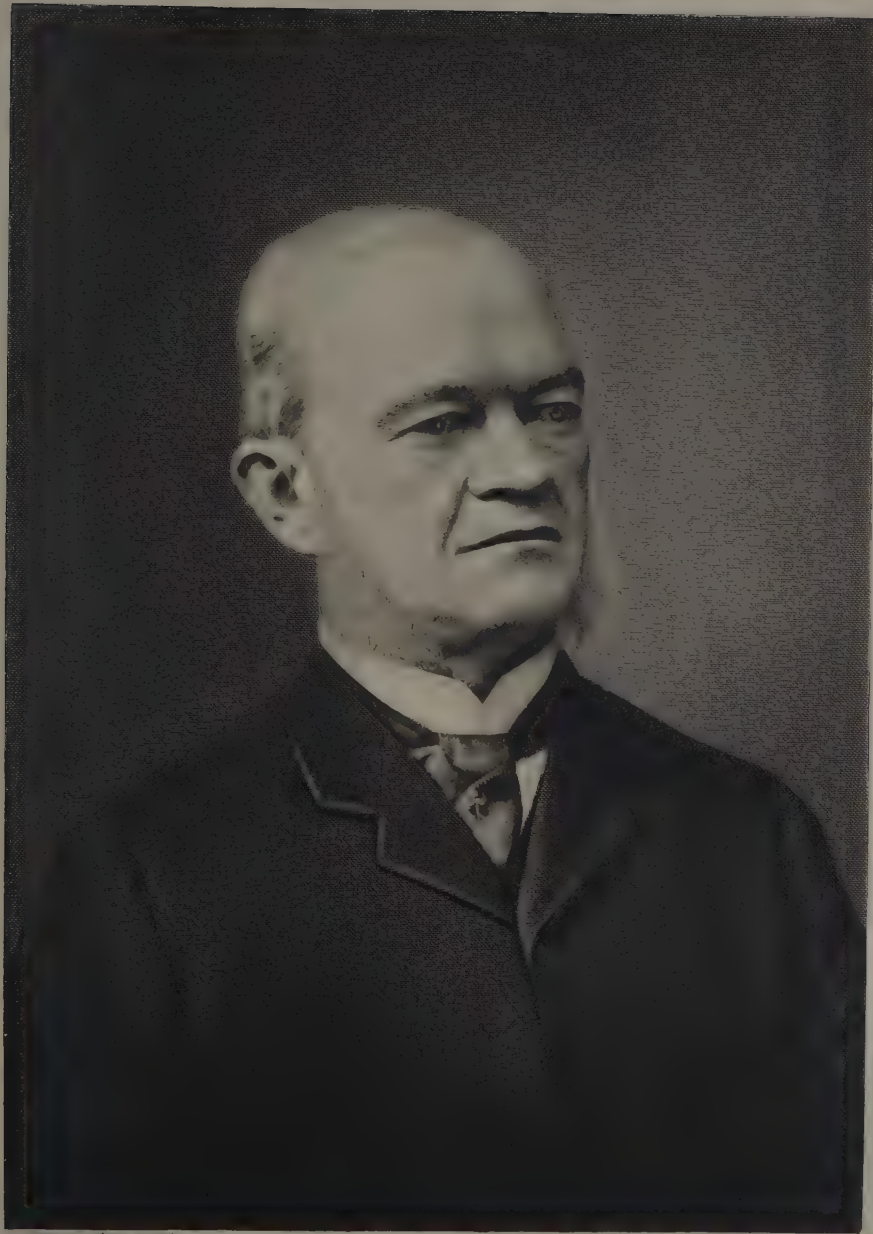
JESSE METCALF—No name stands out more brilliantly in the history of the growth and development of the woolen industry in Rhode Island, than that of Metcalf. The late Jesse Metcalf, president and treasurer of the Wanskuck Company, was one of the commanding and vital figures of the industrial and commercial world of Rhode Island from the close of the Civil War until his death in 1899. He has been succeeded by his sons, Stephen O. Metcalf and Jesse H. Metcalf, treasurer and president respectively of the Wanskuck Mills, and leaders in the woolen industry in New England.

The Metcalf family is one of the oldest in America. The Metcalfs comprise the progeny of Michael Metcalf, an Englishman of substance and standing, who was a resident of Dedham, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony as early as 1637. His descendants, although not numerous, have figured prominently in the history of southeastern Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, for two and a half centuries.

(I) Michael Metcalf, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was born in Tatterford, County Norfolk, England, in 1586. Prior to his coming to America, he was a dornock weaver at Norwich, where he was made a freeman in 1618. With his wife, nine children, and one servant, he came to the New England colonies in 1637, and settled in Dedham, Mass., where he was admitted a freeman, July 14, 1637. In 1639 he became a member of the church of Dedham, and in 1641 was chosen selectman. According to a statement made by him shortly after his coming to America, he left England because of religious persecution. Michael Metcalf married (first) on October 13, 1616, in Waynham, England, Sarah —, who was born June 17, 1593, and died November 30, 1644. He married (second) August 13, 1645, Mrs. Mary Pidge, a widow, of Roxbury. Michael Metcalf died December 27, 1664.

(II) Michael (2) Metcalf, son of Michael (1) and Sarah Metcalf, was born August 29, 1620, in County Norfolk, England, and accompanied his parents to America in 1637. He settled in Dedham, where he was a prosperous land owner and farmer until his death in 1654. On April 21, 1644, he married Mary Fairbanks, daughter of John Fairbanks, Sr. He died in Dedham, December 24, 1654.

(III) Jonathan Metcalf, son of Michael (2) and Mary (Fairbanks) Metcalf, was born in Dedham, Mass., Sep-



Lepe Metcalf

tember 21, 1650, and was a lifelong resident there. He married, April 10, 1674, Hannah Kenric, daughter of John Kenric; she died on December 23, 1731. Jonathan Metcalf died May 27, 1727.

(IV) Nathaniel Metcalf, son of Jonathan and Hannah (Kenric) Metcalf, was born in Dedham, Mass., April 17 (or 22), 1691. He married, February 13 or 17, 1713, Mary Gay, and died March 15, 1752.

(V) Nathaniel (2) Metcalf, son of Nathaniel (1) and Mary (Gay) Metcalf, was born August 29, 1718, and died May 3, 1789. He married Ruth Whiting, of Attleboro, Mass., and several of their sons settled in Providence, R. I.

(VI) Joel Metcalf, son of Nathaniel (2) and Ruth (Whiting) Metcalf, was born November 4, 1755, in Attleboro, Mass. According to Providence records he removed with his family from Attleboro to Providence on February 4, 1780. He resided at what is now Nos. 64-66 Benefit street. Joel Metcalf was a leather dresser and currier, and carried on an extensive business, at first in company with his brother, Michael, and later independently, on Mill street, Providence, in a wooden building. He was a stern Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and his name may be found among the fifty-six freemen who voted the Democratic ticket when Thomas Jefferson came into power. Although his education was limited and his politics unpopular in Providence, such was the general confidence in the uprightness of his intentions and his strong common sense that his fellow-citizens elected him for many years a member of the Town Council. He was also elected a member of the school committee for twenty-two years in succession, during which time he was present at every examination of the public schools. He was among the first and foremost in favor of the public schools, and that his interest in them was real is evidenced in the fact that he gave his personal attendance at upward of eighty successive examinations. When the Democratic party came into power in Rhode Island, he was elected a judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Providence.

Joel Metcalf married, on December 9, 1779, Lucy Gay, who was born in Attleboro, October 3, 1759. They were the parents of ten children, four sons and six daughters. To one of his daughters, Betsey Metcalf, who became the wife of Obed Baker, of West Dedham, Mass., belongs the distinction of having been the founder of the straw braiding industry in the United States. Seeing an imported Dunstable straw bonnet in the window of the store of Colonel John Whipple, she determined to have a Dunstable bonnet and commenced experimenting with some oat straw that her father had harvested that year. She started work on her first experiment in June, 1791. She began braiding first with six straws and then with seven, and finally found, after much discouragement from friends and encouragement from an aunt in the family, that she was able to imitate perfectly the imported braid. She says, in a letter written from her home in West Dedham, in 1858, "The First bonnet I made was of seven braid, with bobbin put in like open work, and lined with pink satin. This was very much admired and hundreds, I should think, came to see it."

(VII) Jesse Metcalf, son of Joel and Lucy (Gay) Metcalf, was born in Providence, R. I., May 15, 1790,

and died there June 20, 1838. He married, April 19, 1812, Eunice Dench Houghton, daughter of John Houghton. She died May 5, 1858.

(VIII) Jesse (2) Metcalf, son of Jesse (1) and Eunice Dench (Houghton) Metcalf, was born March 4, 1827, in the old home of the Metcalfs on Mills street, Providence, and died in Providence, December 20, 1899. He received all his educational training in Providence, attending Mr. Baker's Second District School on Meeting street, and later the private schools of Thomas C. Hartshorn and Joseph S. Pitman. Choosing to follow a mercantile career, he entered the employ of Truman Beckwith, with whom he remained until 1851, in which year he went to Augusta, Georgia, with Stephen T. Olney, as a cotton buyer. He followed that business with great success until the panic of 1857 began to make itself felt, and then returned to Providence, where with Mr. Olney he began the purchase of wool. In 1858 they commenced stocking the Glendale Mill, then operated by Lyman Copeland, and in 1859 acted in a similar capacity for the Greenville Mills, run by Messrs. Pooke & Steere. Both these concerns made cassimeres. They subsequently stocked the Mohegan Mills, where satinets was manufactured.

The Civil War put an end to the cotton business, and in July, 1862, Mr. Metcalf and Mr. Olney, in company with Henry J. Steere, commenced the erection of the Wanskuck Mill. The formation and incorporation of the Wanskuck Company followed, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Olney and Mr. Steere taking up the stock of the concern. In May, 1864, they shipped their first case of woolen goods to New York. On January 12, 1870, the Wanskuck Company shipped the first case of worsted goods for men's wear made in this country. The business grew rapidly from the very start, and had so expanded by October, 1874, that work was commenced on a worsted mill, the machinery of which was put into motion in April, 1875. Further development rewarded their enterprise, and on July 12, 1884, the first delivery of yarn was made from the new Steere worsted mill. Early in 1897 the company assumed the management of the Geneva Mill, and in 1898 of the Mohegan Mill and Oakland Mill in Burrillville. All through the period of the activity of the Wanskuck Company, Mr. Metcalf was an energetic and enthusiastic factor in its growth. He was a man not only of large vision, but of exceptional executive powers, and as president and treasurer of the Wanskuck Company from the time of its founding until his death, guided through the turbulent period of its infancy and set upon a solid foundation an organization which has since developed into one of the largest and most flourishing of its kind in the world.

Through his association with a business which was dependent to a large extent on the successful operation of other industries, Mr. Metcalf became interested in financial enterprises of magnitude and importance, and was active in their management and direction. He was associated with the Bank of North America for a considerable period, as a director, and later as president. He was also a director of the New York & New England Railroad; a director of the Providence Gas Company, and at one time its president; and a director of several manufacturers' mutual insurance companies, and for several years president of the Union Railroad

Company. Though devoted to his extensive business interests, he was a man of social nature, and held membership in the Union League Club of New York, and the Hope Club of Providence. He was an honorary member of the Cobden Club of England, of which but few Americans are members; the late Rowland Hazard was also an associate member of this organization.

Originally a Republican in political affiliation, Mr. Metcalf later became an Independent. Despite the fact that he was deeply interested in public affairs, the constant demands of his large business interests disbarred him from very active participation in this field. Nevertheless he served for several years as a Republican member of the Rhode Island Legislature, and while a member of the house was influential in securing the passage of many valuable reforms. He was the first to introduce into the Legislature a measure changing the legal rate of interest. It became a law, the first of its kind in the United States, and set an example which many other States followed. Of this achievement he often spoke with justifiable pride. He also served as a member of the Board of Inspection of the State Prison, which body was the predecessor of the present Board of State Charities and Corrections, and had charge of the State's penal institutions. This Board of Inspection accomplished much excellent work during its period of office, and was given a vote of thanks by the Legislature. In 1888 Mr. Metcalf was a delegate to the National Convention held at St. Louis which nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency. A pronounced free trader, it was remarked of him by an intimate acquaintance, that he was one of the few honest free trade manufacturers of the speaker's acquaintance; this gentleman was of the opinion that Mr. Metcalf would have put his ideas into practice if it had been possible for him to have his way.

Mr. Metcalf was at one time a member of the Commission on Sinking Fund of the city of Providence. He left a monument to his generosity in the well appointed building of the Rhode Island School of Design on Waterman street. This school was erected as a tribute to the memory of his wife and her devoted labors, and in furtherance of its interests Mr. Metcalf donated the land upon which the building stands and contributed the money which assured its erection. He was a believer in practical philanthropy and took this means of accomplishing what he believed would benefit hundreds who would be permitted, because of his gift, to enjoy privileges which otherwise could hardly have come within their reach. The appreciation of the privileges and advantages of this school is best attested by the patronage which it has had. As a business man of many interests, as a man who performed his public duties with unswerving integrity and unquestioning fidelity, as a citizen who never forgot local interests in the larger questions which demanded his attention, as a friend, and intelligent Christian gentleman who recognized his duty to his fellow-citizens in general, Providence had reason to be proud of Jesse Metcalf, and he was honored in his native city by all who knew him.

On November 22, 1852, Mr. Metcalf married Helen Adelia Rowe, of Providence, who died March 1, 1895. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Eliza G., married May 27, 1880, Dr. Gustav Radeke, of

Providence, whom she survives. 2. Stephen O., treasurer of the Wanskuck Company; married, Dec. 2, 1886, Esther Henrietta Pierce, who was born Nov. 26, 1862, daughter of George and Esther Pierce; they are the parents of three children: i. Helen Pierce, born Sept. 3, 1887; ii. George Pierce, born June 13, 1890; iii. Houghton Pierce, born Aug. 12, 1891. 3. Sophia, wife of the Hon. William C. Baker. 4. Jesse H., president of the Wanskuck Company; married (first) Harriet D. Thurston, who died in 1902, daughter of Benjamin and Cornelia D. Thurston; they are the parents of one daughter, Cornelia, born Sept. 28, 1892; he married (second) Louisa Dexter Sharpe, daughter of Lucian and Louisa (Dexter) Sharpe. 5. Manton Bradley, born June 26, 1864; was a student at Brown University for two years; in the fall of 1881 he went to New York to become manager of the sales department of the Wanskuck Company, and has since remained at the head of the New York office; he married, April 28, 1886, Susan Maud Browning, of New York, daughter of Theodore and Susan (Wilcox) Browning; their children are: i. Jesse, born Sept. 10, 1887; ii. Manton B., Jr., born Dec. 7, 1892; iii. Rowe Browning, born May 6, 1900, resides at Orange, N. J.

THE RHODE ISLAND SCHOOL OF DESIGN, of which Eliza Greene (Metcalf) Radeke, A. M., is president, was incorporated April 5, 1877, and was formally opened the following year. The broad principles stated in its constitution well express the character of the work undertaken by the corporation and instructors.

These purposes are: First, the instruction of artisans in drawing, painting, modeling and designing, that may successfully apply the principles of art to the requirements of trade and manufactures. Second, the systematic training of students in the practice of art, that they may understand its principles, give instruction to others, or become artists. Third, the general advancement of art education by the exhibition of works of art and art studies, and by lectures on art. In the administration of the school all these purposes are treated as of equal importance.

The gradual and healthy development of the school to its present position in connection with the artistic and industrial development of the State is evidence of the sound basis upon which it was founded. During its forty-two years' existence, no essential change has been found necessary in the aims originally proposed by the founders of the school, although various courses of study have been extended and broadened, and new courses have been added to meet the requirements of educational advancement and to strengthen the quality of students' work. The school awards its diploma for the satisfactory completion of its regular courses in drawing, painting, modeling, architecture, interior decoration, in decorative, mechanical and textile design and textile chemistry, jewelry and silversmithing, and in normal art, and also affords opportunity for the special study of drawing and design by any person competent to enter its day or evening classes.

Officers of the Corporation are as follows: 1917-18, Mrs. Gustav Radeke, president; Theodore Francis

Green, vice-president; G. Alder Blumer, M. D., secretary; Stephen O. Metcalf, treasurer. The executive committee are as follows: Mrs. Gustav Radeke, officio; Howard Hoppin, William Carey Poland, Theodore Francis Green, Walter E. Ranger, Albert D. Mead. The museum committee are as follows: Mrs. Gustav Radeke, officio; Sydney R. Burleigh, Howard L. Clark, William T. Aldrich, William C. Loring, Stephen O. Metcalf, L. Earle Rowe, secretary. The library committee are as follows: Mrs. Gustav Radeke, ex-officio; Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf, L. Earle Rowe, George P. Winship, William E. Brigham. The finance committee are as follows: Mrs. Gustav Radeke, ex-officio; Henry D. Sharpe, Stephen O. Metcalf, James Richardson. The nominating committee are as follows: G. Alder Blumer, M. D., Stephen O. Metcalf, Howard O. Sturges, John O. Ames, Webster Knight. The auditing committee are as follows: Preston H. Gardner, James Richardson. The trustees are as follows: 1917-23, Miss Lida Shaw King, G. Alder Blumer, M. D.; 1916-22, Howard Hoppin, Harold W. Ostby; 1915-21, Howard O. Sturges, William Wurts White; 1914-20, William T. Aldrich, Henry D. Sharpe; 1913-19, Jesse M. Metcalf, Mrs. Gustav Radeke; 1912-18, Howard L. Clark, Theodore Francis Green.

The Rhode Island School of Design has 126,990 square feet of floor space devoted to the work of its school and Museum. The main building, located on Waterman street, contains the Museum, the offices of administration, the Library, rooms for the departments of Drawing, Decorative Design and Architecture, and a Student's Social Room. Memorial Hall on Benefit street contains rooms for the Department of Sculpture, the Beaux Arts Architects Atelier class, and other class rooms. In addition, this building has a large hall seating 800 people. West Hall, on North Main street, contains the departments of Jewelry and Silversmithing, Normal Art, Painting, and the Carpentry Shop. The Jesse Metcalf Memorial building on North Main street contains the Department of Textile Design and the laboratories of Textile Chemistry and Dyeing. The Mechanical building contains the class rooms and machine shop of the Department of Mechanical Design.

The Museum consists of eight galleries, three of which contain oil and water-color paintings and engravings; two contain a large collection of casts of the masterpieces of classic and Renaissance sculpture; one contains a fine collection of autotypes illustrating the history of painting; one is devoted to collections of Japanese pottery, metal work, lacquer, and textiles; one contains a collection of Greek vases and peasant pottery. The Colonial House, built by Stephen O. Metcalf, Esq., forms a continuation of these galleries, and contains the Pendleton collection of antique furniture, china, textiles, and paintings. One of the rooms of this house contains the collection of paintings, china, glass, and silver bequeathed by Mrs. Hope Brown Russell, and collected by her mother, Mrs. Anna A. Ives.

In addition to the permanent collection in the Museum three hundred and eighty-seven special loan exhibitions have been shown in the galleries since the

school occupied the new building on Waterman street. These exhibitions have given the people of Providence an opportunity to see representative collections of paintings and sculpture by many American artists. Eight large loan exhibitions of paintings by great French and Dutch artists have been held, and architectural work has also been shown. For the use of students, exhibitions of the work done in the leading art schools and exhibitions of drawings in line and color and of printed reproductions have been held from time to time. During the year 1917-18 the number of visitors to the Museum registered was 79,146. The number of students enrolled in the classes was 1,218. The attendance in the Library was 7,388.

Eliza Greene (Metcalf) Radeke, A. M., president of the Corporation of the Rhode Island School of Design, is a daughter of Jesse and Helen Adelia (Rowe) Metcalf, her father's name and memory perpetuated in the Jesse Metcalf Memorial building, a department of the institution over which, since 1913, the daughter has been the executive head. She was born in Augusta, Ga., December 11, 1854, but later came to New England, her preparatory education being obtained in the Stockbridge School, Providence, R. I. She next entered Vassar College, whence she was graduated A. B., class of 1876, and four years later, on May 27, 1880, married Gustav Radeke, M. D., a physician of Providence, who died June 11, 1892. In 1913, Mrs. Radeke was elected president of the Corporation of the Rhode Island School of Design, an office she has ably filled. She is a member of the woman's advisory committee of the Woman's College, Brown University, and a director of the American Federation of Arts. In 1914, Brown University conferred upon her the honorary degree, A. M. In religious faith she is a Unitarian; a devotee of out-of-door recreation; a lady gracious, gentle, and well beloved.

TITO ANGELONI, M. D.—Born in Italy, and educated in her classical and professional institutions, Dr. Angeloni also acquired hospital experience in Naples, and there practiced his profession until coming to the United States. Since 1906, he has practiced in Providence, R. I., and has there established a good reputation and won a position as a physician of skill and honor. He is a son of Antonio and Teresa (Martino) Angeloni, both residing in Italy, the father a retired farmer and real estate owner. Tito Angeloni was born in Reccheta al Volturno, Italy, January 21, 1879. He was educated in the schools of the city of Naples, entering the medical department, University of Naples, after completing collegiate courses. During his years of medical study at the University, he also was connected with two hospitals of Naples, acting as interne as part of his medical education. He was awarded his degree M. D. in 1905, and the following year came to the United States, locating in the city of Providence, R. I., where he has since been engaged in general practice, his offices at No. 404 Branch avenue.

Dr. Angeloni is medical examiner for the five orders of which he is a member: Society of St. Rocco, Fraternal Order of America, Frabelli Baudicro, St. Antonio, and Princiyedi Napoli. In politics he is a Republican, and in

religious faith, a Roman Catholic, a member of St. Ann's parish. He married in Rome, Italy, October 30, 1913, Teresa Zirolì, having returned to Italy in 1913, for further medical study, and coming back to Providence the same year with his bride. Another son of Antonio and Teresa (Martino) Angeloni, Edward, resides in Providence. Dr. Angeloni is a member of the Italian Medical Corps, on immigration ships.

GENERAL MACHINERY COMPANY—The General Machinery Company, of Providence, came into existence in July, 1917, through consolidation of the Enterprise Machine Company and members of the McMeehan Engineering Staff. The Enterprise Machine Company, S. S. Avak, president, Harry M. Burt, treasurer, Eric L. Anderson, secretary, began business in 1916 as manufacturers of automobile specialties at 79 Clifford street, Providence.

Robert G. McMeehan, with A. E. Rylander and John L. Casey, organized the McMeehan Engineering Staff, located at No. 29 Weybosset street. While looking for a manufacturing location, they were brought into contact with Messrs. Burt and Avak, who were seeking associates to take Mr. Anderson's share, the latter having severed his connection with the Enterprise Machine Company to join the United States Aviation Service, where he has since made a splendid record, his feat in bringing down three German airplanes at one time being one of his principal achievements. A consolidation of interests was effected in July, 1917, with H. M. Burt, president; S. S. Avak, vice-president; Robert G. McMeehan, treasurer; Andrew E. Rylander, secretary and general manager, and John L. Casey, chairman of board of directors. In April, 1918, George A. Jepherson was elected president to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Messrs. Burt and Avak, who severed their connections with the company. John L. Casey was elected vice-president to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Avak's resignation. The company manufactures precision toolroom specialties, fine tools and machinery for intensive production, also contract work. The organization is well balanced and sound, and the shop is rated as the most completely equipped of its size in the State.

Mr. Jepherson, president, has been prominent in city and State affairs, conducts a large lumber business and is director of the Westminster Bank. Robert G. McMeehan has held executive positions in the textile industry for years, was several years president of the East Providence Town Council and is now State Senator. He is in the mercantile business in East Providence.

Mr. Casey is a practicing attorney, while the active management of the plant is under the supervision of Mr. Rylander. The latter, is an expert mechanic and machine designer, and a specialist in intensive production methods.

During the war the concern was actively engaged in the manufacture of ordnance for the Navy and other government work essential to the carrying on of the war.

NEWTON DARLING ARNOLD, deceased, for many years treasurer, secretary and general manager of the great Rumford Chemical Works of the city of

Providence, R. I., was a lineal descendant of the Arnold family of Rhode Island. The family has been prominent in Smithfield, which was originally a part of Providence, since the second American generation, and the name of Arnold has been intimately and honorably connected with the growth and development of the community, and has played an active and distinctive part in the industrial, business and commercial interests of New England during the past century. The Arnold coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Gules, a chevron ermine between three pheons or, (for Arnold).

A canton per pale azure and sable, three fleurs-de-lis or, (for Ynyr).

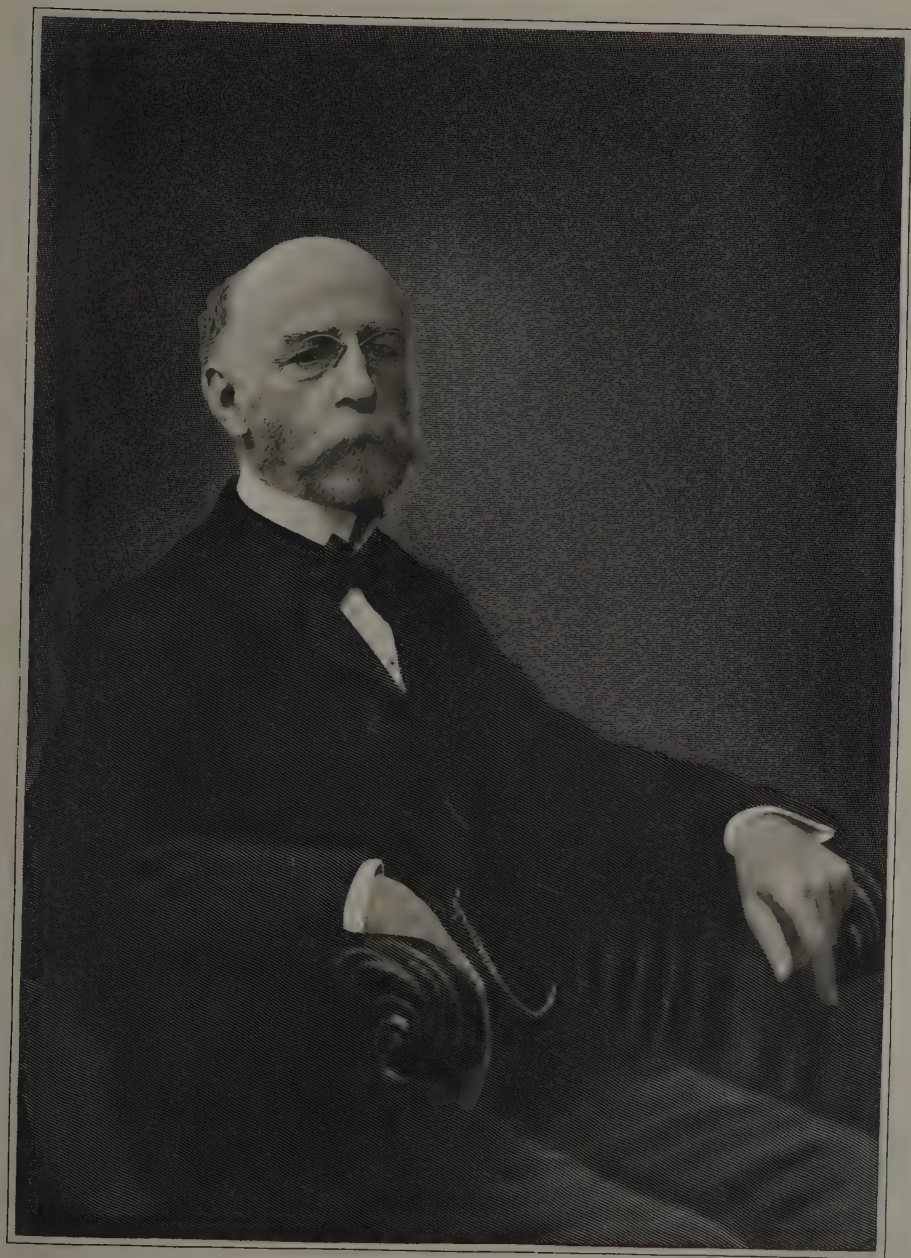
Crest—A demi-lion rampant gules, holding in its paws a lozenge or.

Motto—Mihi gloria cessum.

Newton D. Arnold was born in Millville, Mass., December 8, 1843, died at his summer home at Weekapaug, R. I., August 13, 1916, the son of William Bufum and Matilda Webb (Darling) Arnold. He received his early educational training in the public schools of the town, and completed his studies in the high school. Because the opportunity which a town of the size of Millville offered was naturally limited, young Arnold decided to go to Providence, even then on the rise toward manufacturing supremacy in the State of Rhode Island. For a short period after his coming to Providence, he was employed as a clerk in a coal office and later entered into the dry goods business. In 1866 he became bookkeeper and clerk in the corporation in which he later became treasurer, secretary and general manager. Mr. Arnold owed his rise in the Rumford Chemical Works solely to his own efforts. His success was essentially self-made, and he worked up to the position of honor and responsibility which he held, from an unimportant post among the clerks of the establishment. His rise was gradual and through thorough acquaintance with the details of the management of a business of the nature of the Rumford Chemical Works, he became invaluable to the corporation which to-day owes much of its development and growth to principles of business and manufacture which he advocated during his term of office. He became treasurer, secretary and director, July 20, 1877, and continued in control of the business until his resignation in July, 1913, a period of thirty-six years. He remained a director until the time of his death, having been actively connected with the corporation for fifty years.

Mr. Arnold became a well known figure in the financial business circles of the city of Providence, and New England. He was prominent in several financial institutions of the city. He was a director at one time of the Manufacturers' National Bank, Manufacturers' Trust Company and Union Trust Company. During a part of the time he was connected with the Manufacturers' National Bank he was its president. He was also a director of the Industrial Trust Company for a period, and at the time of his death was a director of the National Exchange Bank, while for many years previous he devoted a large portion of his time to the affairs of the Providence Gas Company, in which concern he was greatly interested.

Newton Darling Arnold was perhaps one of the most



Newton D. Arnold

important figures in the ranks of Free Masonry in the State of Rhode Island, and was actively identified with almost every movement of prominence in that body. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity early in life, and immediately connected himself with work in behalf of the order. He was made a Master Mason, February 13, 1865, in St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Providence, R. I. He held various offices in that body, among others, that of secretary, the duties of which he performed with great acceptance. He was elected worshipful master of the lodge, December 23, 1874, and served one year. At the annual session of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, held May 21, 1883, he was appointed deputy grand master. One year later he was elected grand master; he served one year, and declined reelection. He received the Royal Arch Degree, October 26, 1885, in Providence Chapter, in which he has since held membership. He received the degrees of the Cryptic Rite, January 12, 1866, in Providence Chapter. He received the order of Knights Templar, April 23, 1866, in St. John's Commandery, No. 1, of Providence. After filling lesser offices, he was elected eminent commander in December, 1877, and served one year. He received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, January 20, 1869, in Providence Consistory. He served as most wise master of his chapter of Rose Croix and as commander-in-chief of his consistory. He was honored by being advanced to the thirty-third and last degree in Scottish Rite Masonry, June 17, 1870. On September 20, 1882, he was crowned an active member of the Supreme Council, and two years later was elected deputy for Rhode Island, which office he held until 1910. He was grand treasurer general of the Supreme Council from 1891 until 1912. He was a member of the Hope Club of Providence and the Quantum Club of Providence.

Newton Darling Arnold married, on March 21, 1866, Caroline Louisa Gee, daughter of John and Barness (Randall) Gee, of Providence, R. I. The Gee family is a very old though not numerous one in New England. Mrs. Arnold died in 1909. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold are: 1. Alice Gertrude, married James M. R. Taylor, of Providence, and resides at No. 24 Stimson avenue; they have one daughter, Katharine. 2. Clarence N., of Providence.

PASQUALE ROMANO—When admitted to the Rhode Island bar, in 1912, Mr. Romano completed a course of preparation which began in the United States in 1895 and continued without interruption in New York City and in Providence, R. I., until he overcame all difficulties, and hope ended in fruition. He did not come to American shores a suppliant but came thoroughly equipped intellectually, and able at once to begin the making over process which has resulted in the making of an American citizen, loyal, patriotic, and useful. He is a native son of Italy, born in Spinoso, Basilicata, Italy. His parents were Joseph and Filomene Romano.

Joseph Romano, of Spinoso, Basilicata, Italy, was a soldier of his native land serving in the Garibaldi National Guards of 1860, when independence was won, holding the rank of first lieutenant. He was a man of local consequence, and for many years served as mayor

of Spinoso. He spent several years in business in New York City, but the latter years of his life he spent in Providence, R. I., and died there in 1911 aged about seventy years. His wife, Filomene, died in Providence in 1908, aged sixty-five years. Two daughters are deceased, the only member of the family now living being the son, Pasquale, of further mention.

Pasquale Romano was born in 1875 and was educated in the best of Italian schools and colleges. He prepared in a private school in his native city, Spinoso, passing thence to the college, Silvio Pellico, in Giggiano, finishing with a three years course at the college of Victor Emanuel II., at Naples. The college is practically a university fitting students for any profession they may elect. After graduation in 1893 the young man spent two years in Italy, then in 1895 came to the United States, remaining in New York City until 1904. He at once began the study of English in evening high school and was a private instructor in Italian, acquiring his own knowledge of the English tongue from the students he taught. He was also for years interpreter for Prince Street Municipal Court, and while filling that position began the study of law in the office of Lewis Karasick. In 1904 he removed to Providence, Rhode Island, entering the law office of W. B. W. Hallett with whom he remained eighteen months. For two years thereafter he was engaged in the law office of Frank Steere, and at the same time began a course of law, studying with the Chicago Correspondence School, completing a two-year course with graduation in 1909. He took a post-graduate course covering a period of six months, then spent three years in the law office of Washington R. Prescott. While preparing himself for admission to the bar, he acted as court interpreter, notary public, and taught English to the Italian classes at the Federal Street Evening Grammar School eight years, 1905-1913. He was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1912 and on May 6 of that year, began private practice in Providence, R. I.

Mr. Romano is a member of the Rhode Island Bar Association, and is highly esteemed by his brethren of the profession. He has fairly won the position he holds and in all things is a public spirited citizen, giving in loyal service ungrudging return for the benefits he has received. He is a member of the Sons of Italy, the Society of Basilicata, the Basilicata Club, and attends the Church of the Holy Ghost (Roman Catholic).

Mr. Romano married, in Boston, Mass., in April, 1902, Maria Cornelia Berenice, daughter of Antonio Berenice, a Boston business man.

PATRICK MORONEY—A native of Ireland and a school teacher in the land of his birth, Patrick Moroney, since coming to the United States in 1869, has been constantly engaged in business, now living retired after an active career in Providence. He was born in County Tipperary, in 1846, was educated in the schools of his native land, became a teacher, and brought with him to Providence a teacher's certificate, issued by the Board of Education of Dublin. He was twenty-three years of age when he took up his residence in Providence and he immediately became employed in the wholesale liquor and brewing business as a bookkeeper for John Bligh, whose place of business was on Orange

street, near Weybosset. For four years he continued in this capacity, resigning in 1873 and establishing in business under his own name on South Water street, continuing for forty years, until December, 1911, when he sold out and retired. He retains his interest in business affairs although no longer an active participant, and is a director of the Providence Brewing Company, a position he has occupied since its organization in 1891. Mr. Moroney has invested heavily in real estate and has erected many residences in the city, his operations in this line uniformly successful. He is a member of the Providence Chamber of Commerce and the Catholic Club. Politically he is an Independent. He is a communicant of St. Joseph's Church, having formerly belonged to the Cathedral congregation.

Mr. Moroney married, in Providence, in June, 1893, Mary A. Feeley, a daughter of Michael Feeley, a pioneer silversmith, of Providence.

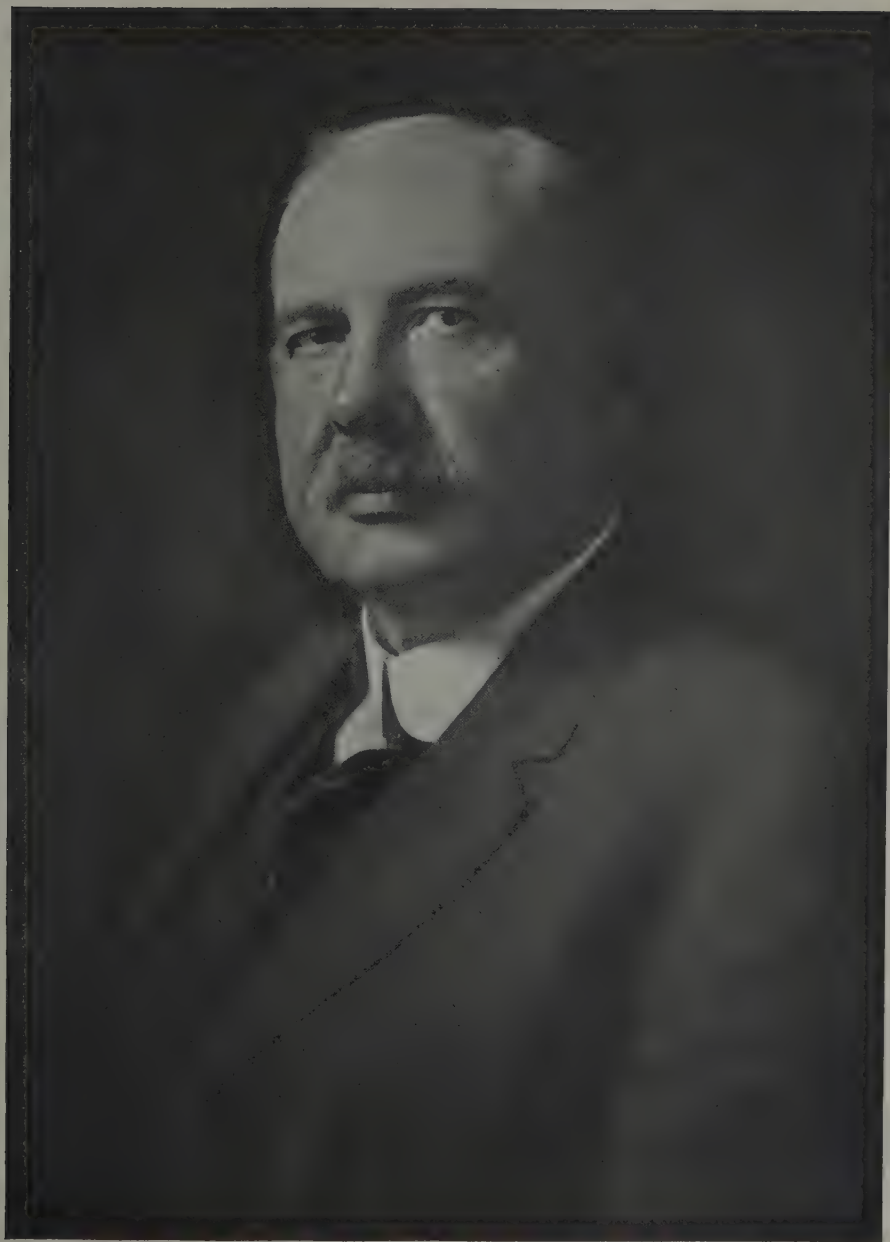
FRANK ELISHA CHESTER—Perhaps a quarter of a century ago in the basement of his home in Providence, R. I., Frank E. Chester began making fishing tackle as a business. To-day the F. E. Chester Manufacturing Company is the greatest producer of furnished fish lines and fishing tackle assortments in the entire world. The business has been developed by earnest, persistent and painstaking endeavor to secure the best possible results, efforts which have won the greatest of all commercial prizes—world supremacy—the output of F. E. Chester Manufacturing Company covering fully sixty per cent. of the general productions for all markets. The Bellefont plant of the company is a veritable hive of industry, automatically fed machinery and a large force of workmen turning out great quantities of floats and cork balls. The array of finished floats standing on drying frames gives the impression that most everybody must be getting ready to go fishing. Yet these racks are emptied twice each week and the supply is never in excess of the demand.

Frank E. Chester is a son of Francis Dwight Chester, of Providence, R. I., and a descendant of the ancient Chester family founded by Captain Samuel Chester, who was living in Boston, Mass., in 1663, a man of influence and then in the prime of life. He was a vessel owner and master of his own vessel, trading with the West Indies. In 1663 he moved to New London, Conn., where he was admitted a freeman in 1669. He had a warehouse at Close Cove, New London, commanded the ship "Endeavor" in the West India trade and for several years after coming to New London continued his Boston business, William Condy, a nephew, and his uncle's partner, moving to Boston. Captain Chester was a skilled navigator and a surveyor as well, his skill being of great advantage to the colony in laying out land grants and roads. He visited many foreign ports, traveled in foreign lands and was valued as a trustworthy citizen. He owned large tracts on the east side of the Thames river at what is now Groton, Conn., covering the site of the old Fort Griswold and the site of the Groton monument to the victims of Arnold's raid on New London after his treacherous betrayal of West Point. From Captain Samuel

Chester sprang the Rhode Island family of Chesters famed as mariners, ministers of the gospel and business men. The Chesters and the Roger Williams family were connected by marriage, Mr. Chester well remembering Rhoda and Betsy Williams, who were cousins of his maternal grandmother. Francis Dwight Chester married Adeline F. Pitcher, and they were the parents of Frank Elisha Chester, founder and head of the F. E. Chester Manufacturing Company.

Frank Elisha Chester was born in Providence, R. I., February 2, 1855, and was there educated in the public school, finishing in high school. During his later school years he was employed out of school hours in the Eddy Drug Store, earning three dollars weekly, which was later slightly increased. After leaving school he entered the employ of his uncle, Horace C. Burgess, a grocer of Providence, whose store was located upon the site of the present Dorrance Hotel. He remained in the grocery business for seven years, his health failing to such an extent that he was obliged to seek out-of-door employment. This he found on a Massachusetts farm, where he spent three years, fully regaining his health and strength. He then returned to Providence, where he entered the employ of the Rhode Island News Company at their Rocky Point news stand, remaining until the season closed. He then devoted seven years as a traveling salesman for this company, after which he traveled for his own account as a salesman of novelties.

In 1889, Mr. Chester began the manufacture of fishing tackle in the basement of his home in Providence. On March 6, 1889, he established a toy business in the Daniel's building on Custom House street, continuing alone until February 17, 1890, when he formed an association with Walter S. Hayden, under the firm name of Hayden & Chester. Their plant was a single room sixteen feet square. The firm did a jobbing business in toys and dolls, but their specialty was fishing tackle. The Daniel's building was destroyed by fire and in May, 1890, new quarters were secured on the second floor of the building at No. 3 Pine street. The business grew rapidly and finally three floors of the building were leased and in March, 1895, two floors in the Day building were leased. In the meantime a fishing tackle factory was established in the building at the corner of Dyer and Dorrance streets. This location was held for about eighteen months when a factory was taken on Dudley street and occupied for seven years. In May, 1910, the firm purchased its Bellefont plant, equipping it with the best available machinery and increasing its output three-fold. The firm, Hayden & Chester, prospered exceedingly and continued until the death of Mr. Hayden, Mr. Chester continuing the business which later became F. E. Chester & Company. Mr. Chester, after the death of his partner, abandoned the toy department of the business and devoted his entire time and energy to the development of the fishing tackle business. He saw with broader vision than most men the great possibilities in the business, and with great ability he handled its details and scheme of expansion until in every part of the world the F. E. Chester Manufacturing Company's fishing tackle is on sale and there is nothing in the furnished tackle line which is not



Frank E. Chester,

made at the Bellefont plant. One of the latest features is the "Redfield" cork float, a device, in part, the invention of Dr. Paul S. Redfield, but the hollow float is Mr. Chester's idea. The "Redfield" is the most perfect float on the market. It is made in all sorts of styles, shapes and colors, some of the designs being very handsome.

Another leader is in cork balls, which have just come into demand for games that are played in the West. These spheres are also used for the center of league base balls, as floats for carburetors, and for fishing purposes. A larger size, three inches in diameter, known as the surf ball, is used by bathers who "pass the ball" and thus get greater sport and healthful exercise out of their dips. These balls made of hollow, compressed cork are strong, durable and water proof. Cork is also utilized at the Bellefont plant in the production of handles, including those for fishing rods and knives. The raw material for this branch of manufacture comes to the factory in car load lots, the sources of supply being Portugal and Spain. This concern also has a novelty wood turning and enameling plant in which strikingly effective results are obtained. Most of the products of the concern are covered by patents. At the Pine street establishment the firm utilizes three floors for assembling its product. This work is done entirely by girls, men being employed at Bellefont. In addition to these two forces the firm gives out considerable assembling work which is done in homes, some of those who are thus employed residing in Rehoboth and in the villages of Warwick. There is also conducted at Pine street, and as a separate department, a large wholesale and jobbing business in high grade and ordinary stationery and all lines of sporting goods, as well as in fireworks during the summer months. There is also on the upper floor of this shop a paper box manufactory, equipped with the latest models of machinery. The product of this department is used for packing furnished lines and fishing outfits, and it is kept in daily operation to meet the shipping requirements of the firm. On another floor is the sinker moulding shop, where two hundred tons of lead are annually converted. On two of the floors is stacked an immense quantity of fish hooks and lines of every grade and size awaiting the calls of the assembling force. Great as this stock appears to be, it is constantly augmented to avoid depletion. While the foreign orders are packed for immediate shipment, a great many of those for points in the United States are prepared between September and January 1, for delivery when the new year opens. These are stored on the upper floor of another building on Pine street, ready to go out in January for the spring trade. A recent addition to the business of the company is the manufacture of cork tiling for floors, used in schools, theatres, hospitals, post offices and all public buildings. This department has met with great success and orders have been filled in all large cities of the country between Boston and San Francisco. Mr. Chester is a member of Unity Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the encampment of the same order; member of Edgewood Yacht Club, Providence Chamber of Commerce, Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics an Independent.

Mr. Chester married Nancy Jane Phillips, and they have three children: 1. Fred Ellsburee, of New York City; married Ethel Wood, of Jamaica, N. Y., and has one child, Roger. 2. Florence, of Providence. 3. Louise Horsman, married Harley Joslin, of Providence; he enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment of the United States Marines in 1917, serving one year in France with the American Expeditionary Forces, and the balance of the time in Cuba; was honorably discharged August 13, 1919.

ANTHONY VINCENT PETTINE—In 1883 Michael Pettine came to Providence, R. I., from Italy, where he plied the shoemaker's trade. Two years later his wife, Josephine, joined him, bringing their children, and later others of the family came, until all were transplanted to American soil. Michael Pettine is dead, but many of the name are residents of Providence.

Anthony Vincent Pettine, son of Michael and Josephine Pettine, was born in Isernia Campobasso, Italy, March 8, 1880. He was brought to the United States by his mother in 1884, and has since been a resident of the city of Providence. He attended the Providence public school for several years, but early in life began working at the printer's trade, devoting his evenings to study in the night high school. In this double duty of earning a livelihood and securing an education, he became a court interpreter, and while so serving he determined to obtain a legal education, and began the study of law at night, under the preceptorship of the law firm, Gorman, Egan & Gorman, and continued in their office until admitted to the bar, November 6, 1907. He at once began practice in Providence, and has won his way to honorable position at the Providence bar. He is very popular among the younger members of the bar, and has a clientele which engages his entire time. Mr. Pettine is a member of the Holy Ghost Roman Catholic Church, the Italo-American Club, is a Republican in national but is independent in local politics. During his period of law study he taught for five years in the city night school. His present popularity and legal standing has been earned by the hardest kind of self-sacrifice and industry and is based upon merit and ability.

Mr. Pettine married, September 14, 1903, Loraine A. Conlon, of Providence, and they are the parents of three children: Dorothy Madeline, born April 15, 1905; Irving Anthony, June 15, 1907; Anthony Vincent, Nov. 6, 1912.

WALTER ALERS DODGE, trainmaster of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at Providence, was born December 22, 1866, in East Providence, R. I., son of Solomon and Jane (Clark) Dodge, natives of New Hampshire. He attended the local schools of his native place, going from there to the high school of Providence. He then felt it was time to take up a man's part in the world of work, and in 1885 obtained a position as brakeman on the Providence, Warren & Bristol Railroad, having at off times worked for the road, while he was still at school, as a paper boy. From brakeman he was promoted to the position of baggage master. In 1886 he was appointed on the force

of extra conductors, and eight years later became a regular conductor. In 1900, six years after his appointment as regular conductor, he was made trainmaster, and this he has held up to the present time (1918). Mr. Dodge is a man who stands high in the regard of the chiefs of the road, a reputation which he has won by long years of unrelenting and singlehearted devotion to duty and by an unswerving loyalty to the best interests of the service to which he has given his entire life. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and holds membership in Lodge, Chapter, Council, Commandery and Consistory, and has attained the thirty-second degree.

Mr. Dodge married, in Bristol, August 16, 1888, Elizabeth Pierce. Their children are: Harriet W., and Alonzo S., who married Dorothy Reeves.

JOSEPH HENRY GAINER, at the time of his first inauguration the youngest mayor that ever held the reins of government over the city of Providence, is a native of the city which so frequently has honored him by electing and reelecting him as its chief executive. He entered public life through the legal profession, serving first as school committeeman, next as a member of the Common Council, and later as a member of the Board of Aldermen. His popularity, gained while serving in these three bodies, brought about his election as mayor in the fall of 1912, an office which he still holds.

His administration has been characterized by progressive legislation, and has proved so acceptable to voters of all parties that in the fall of 1918, following his re nomination by the Democrats, he was indorsed by the Republican convention, and ran practically without opposition. During his seven years of office many material improvements for the city's betterment have been carried out. His influence with the people increased with each successive administration until at the present time he is known as one of the most popular public officials that ever held office in Rhode Island.

Joseph Henry Gainer was born in Providence, January 18, 1878, the son of John and Margaret (Keogh) Gainer. His parents, born in Ireland, were married in Providence, November 12, 1875. There were five children of the marriage: John, Joseph, Catherine, James and Margaret. His father died in 1882, leaving to his wife the care of the two surviving sons, Joseph and James, the other children having died in infancy. Mrs. Gainer died in March, 1919, the death of her son James preceding hers by nearly four years.

The preparatory education of Joseph H. Gainer was received in the parochial school and at LaSalle Academy, from which he graduated in 1896. The following September he entered Holy Cross College, graduating from that institution as a member of the class of 1899, with the degree of A. B. He next entered the law school of the Catholic University of America at Washington, D. C., where three years later the degree of LL. B. was conferred upon him. In June, 1919, he received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Holy Cross College. Immediately following his graduation from the Washington law school, Mr. Gainer took and successfully passed the Rhode Island bar examination. For a time he practiced alone, but in 1908 he entered

into a law partnership with Edward G. Carr and Charles E. Mulhearn. This partnership continued until Mr. Mulhearn, having accepted an appointment as State probation officer, withdrew from the active practice of law, when George F. O'Shaunessy, later Congressman from the First Rhode Island District, took his place and a new firm was formed under the name of O'Shaunessy, Gainer & Carr, with offices in the Grosvenor building.

Early in life Mr. Gainer evinced a deep interest in public affairs, and soon after his admission to the bar he was selected by his neighbors in the Third Ward to represent them in the school committee. Two years in this body served to convince his constituency of the value of his efforts, and in the fall of 1904 they elected him to membership in the Common Council, the lower branch of the city government, to which they reelected him the following year. From the beginning Mr. Gainer aligned himself with the Democratic party, and at about this time took an active part in rescuing his party organization in Providence from complete disruption due to internal dissensions, and in placing it upon a firm and orderly footing. As a result of his efforts in this direction, he was elected alderman from the Third Ward in November, 1908, where he continued to represent the ward for the next three years.

It was while serving as a member of the higher branch of the city government that his unusual aptitude for the duties of public life showed so pronouncedly that his party selected him as its candidate for mayor. In November, 1912, he ran against Henry Fletcher, the Republican candidate, who was at that time serving his fourth term as mayor of Providence, and although the contest was a close one, Mr. Gainer was elected. From this time on his record comprised an unbroken string of victories with steadily mounting pluralities, culminating with the indorsement of his candidacy by the Republican party in the fall of 1918, after he had been re nominated by the Democratic convention. This tribute to the man and to the official was the more pronounced because of Mr. Gainer's unswerving loyalty at all times to his party and his continued activity in behalf of the furtherance of its ideals. It was an honor shared by but one other chief executive of the city of Providence, the late Mayor Thomas A. Doyle. Notwithstanding that there has been a large Republican majority in both branches of the city government since his first induction into office, Mr. Gainer has maintained a degree of harmony and coöperation between the executive and legislative branches of the city government most unusual under such circumstances. His straightforward and tactful use of his powers as chief executive has won for him the confidence and esteem of his political opposites to such an extent that while on twelve occasions he has found it necessary to exercise his veto power for the defeat of unwise legislation, his associates in every instance have sustained him in his position. One of his first official acts after becoming mayor was the naming of a Democrat for a place on the Board of Police Commissioners, and it is a tribute to his judgment and to the confidence reposed in him by the members of the Board of Aldermen, the confirming body, that notwithstanding that it had never been done before, they confirmed his nominee not only



James W. Gainer

in January, 1913, but also upon two subsequent occasions.

Under Mayor Gainer's leadership a long programme of constructive legislation was enacted despite the fact that for two years warfare in which the country participated greatly curtailed his opportunities in this direction. A real beginning for the development of the port was made through leases of land at Field's Point, which concentrated the government's attention upon the possibilities of Providence harbor and which also attracted the interest of outside shipping concerns. The business center of the city was developed by the cutting through of cross-town streets and the widening and building of other thoroughfares. The civic centre between City Hall and the Federal building was beautified, and in dozens of other ways the interests of the city were advanced. One of the most important and extensive undertakings of his administration was the proposed development of the city's water supply at an approximate cost of \$15,000,000, a project already well on its way toward completion, notwithstanding the setbacks and delays encountered because of the unfavorable conditions incident to the World War. During the great European struggle in which this country for two years participated, the city's war activities centered about the mayor's office. Mayor Gainer arranged a three day celebration in honor of and for the benefit of the boys of the Three Hundred and First Engineers, the big Rhode Island draft regiment, prior to their going to France. Later he appointed Arthur Henius chairman of the Welcome Home Committee, a body whose duty it was to arrange receptions for the returning soldiers at the conclusion of their services abroad and at the various cantonments in this country. This committee, in coöperation with a similar state body, held three celebrations, one on February 12, 1919, in honor of the return of the first foreign units from this State, and another on May 5, 1919, when the Rhode Island units of the Twenty-sixth Division came home. The third event was held on the Fourth of July, when the engineers came back.

During the acute coal shortage of the winter of 1917-1918, Mayor Gainer arranged an emergency coal delivery system for the benefit of people of the city who were in dire need of fuel. This system, carried out through his office and under his personal direction, undoubtedly saved much suffering among the city's poor. During the war the mayor also served as chairman of the Providence branches of the National Security League and the Home Service Section of the American Red Cross.

Mayor Gainer is a member of the University, Catholic, Metacomet Golf, Pen and Pencil, West Side, Columbus and Rotary clubs, the Town Criers, Knights of Columbus, Elks, Eagles, Owls, and the Royal Arcanum. He is also an honorary member of the Rhode Island Historical Society and Brown University Chapter of the Phi Kappa fraternity. He is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, and a member of St. Sebastian's parish.

On April 22, 1915, Mayor Gainer married Christina McPherson, daughter of Andrew and Margaret McPherson, of Quincy, Mass. Mayor and Mrs. Gainer are the parents of two daughters, Christine and Margaret Gainer.

JUDAH CARL SEMONOFF—From the Province of Minsk, a government of western Russia in Lithuania, Minsk also the capital city and now the scene of conflict between the factions seeking control of unhappy Russia, Judah Carl Semonoff, at the age of three years, was brought to the United States by his parents, and in Providence, R. I., he has gained professional education and standing. He is a son of Wolff and Basil (Ginsberg) Semonoff, who came to Providence, R. I., from Russia in 1891, his father a tailor, both parents residing in Providence. Mr. and Mrs. Semonoff are the parents of three sons, Judah Carl and Leon, twins, and both lawyers; Noah, a student in Providence; also four daughters, Dora, Ida, Rachel, Esther.

Judah Carl Semonoff was born in Vilna, Province of Minsk, Russia, December 10, 1888. Vilna was taken by Russia in the final partition of Poland in 1795; it is situated two hundred and twenty-five miles northeast of Warsaw, and at the time of the birth of the Semonoff boy, had a population of about fifteen thousand souls. In 1891 the family came to the United States, settling in Providence, R. I., where the father has since followed his trade of tailoring. As soon as Judah Carl reached school age he began attendance at public school, passed all grades and in 1907 was graduated from high school. He then pursued a classical course at Brown University, receiving his A. B., class of 1911. Deciding upon the law he entered Harvard Law School, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1914, and the same year was admitted to the Rhode Island bar. The recital of his progress from high school to law graduation is a very easy task, but its real accomplishment was a severe struggle, for he had not only to furnish the mentality to absorb and retain knowledge but had to solve the problem of ways and means, in other words he had to earn the money to finance his education and he employed both plans; he earned and he borrowed, but he won to the goal of his ambition, and since 1914 he has been engaged in successful practice in Providence with offices at No. 414 Grosvenor building. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1917 was the candidate of his party for the Assembly but failed of an election. He is a member of the Broad Street Orthodox Jewish Synagogue, member of the Providence Working Men's Association, Order of B'Rith Abraham, Zion Association, Classical Club, Brown University, and Beta Theta Phi fraternity. He married, June 12, 1917, Lucy Perlow, of Providence.

THE "PROVIDENCE VISITOR," diocesan organ of the Catholic Diocese of Rhode Island, and the only Catholic periodical in this section, is a flourishing paper, which enjoys a steady circulation of about seven thousand among the Catholics of the State. It was established on Christmas Day, 1875, by Andrew P. Martin, and was incorporated in 1881. Its offices are located at No. 63 Washington street, Providence, and there are now employed fifteen people in making up the paper. The function performed in the community by the "Visitor" is a valuable one, presenting as it does the news of the church and Catholic organizations in a

compact form and yet without omission or abridgement of important matter. Its issues run from about ten to twelve pages in which are treated fully and adequately all topics of importance to Catholics, and its circulation proves it to have met a need in the community.

JOSEPH H. LEE—A successful business man, owner and manager of the Providence Brass & Aluminum Foundry, Mr. Lee has proved in his own life the value of hard work as a means of developing not only property in business, but good health in the physical man; his own testimony is that he has built up his present business and physical condition by hard work. The business that Mr. Lee owns was established in 1800 by John T. Jackson on the present site of the Narragansett Hotel, at Eddy and Broad streets, Providence. He took as an apprentice A. H. Manchester, who later became a partner, then a sole owner. In 1847 he built the foundry at No. 460 Eddy street, which later became the property of his son, A. H. Manchester, Jr., who learned the foundrymen's trade with his father, and he became a partner in 1856, and sole owner in 1867. In 1890 Joseph H. Lee purchased the business and plant which he still conducts, and he has developed a large business and a reputation for high grade work. With this good name as a foundation, Mr. Lee began business, and he has continued this same fame for quality rather than for quantity. He has not sacrificed the gentler side of his nature to the demands of business, but has cultivated the beautiful in life, and in his garden, with fruits and flowers, finds deepest enjoyment and contentment.

Joseph H. Lee is a son of John W. and Caroline (Davis) Lee, and a grandson of Joseph and Harriet (Eddy) Davis. John W. Lee was born in Swansea, January 10, 1831, and died in Providence, January 13, 1882. He was in business on South Main street, Providence, where he was a member of the firm, Lawton & Lee, contractors.

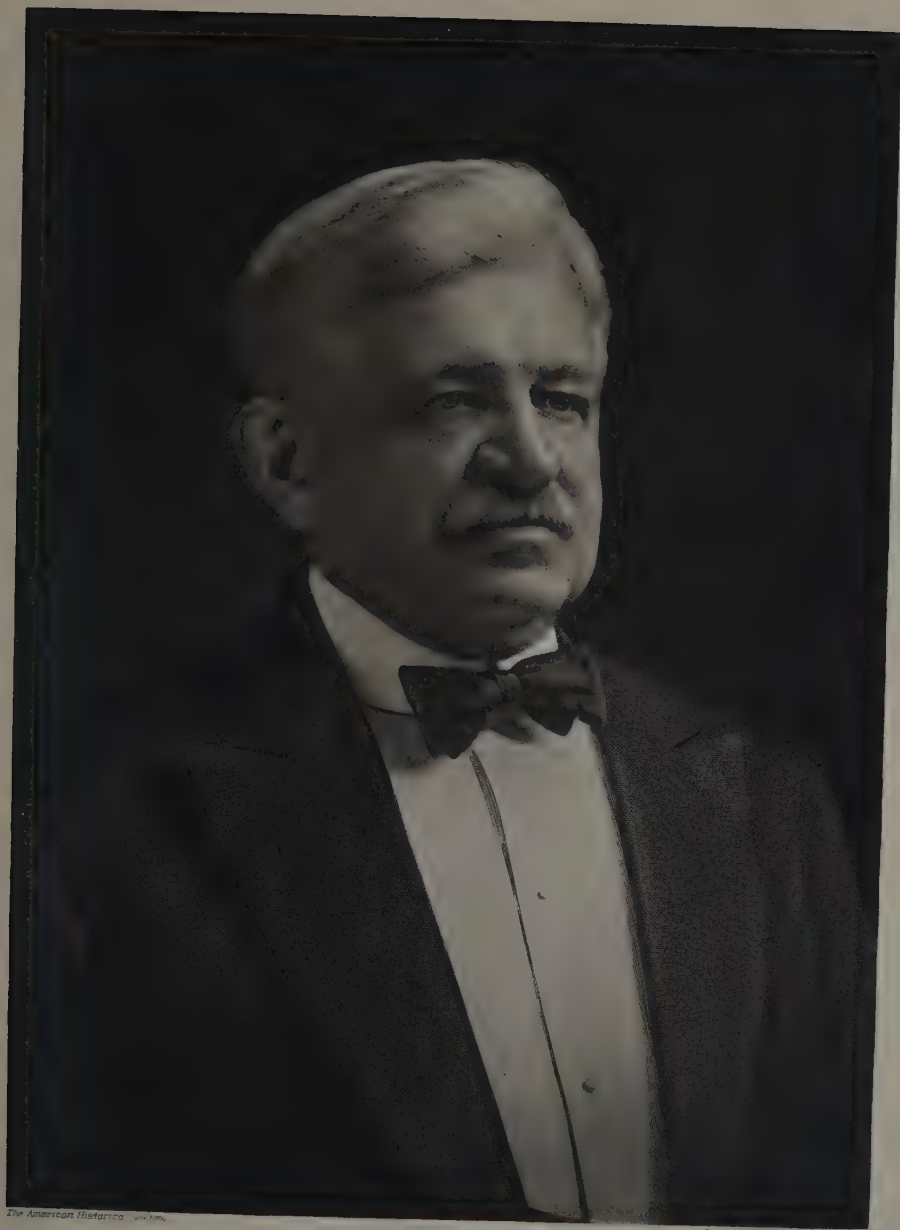
Joseph H. Lee was born in Providence, R. I., November 27, 1855, at the family home on Eddy street. He was educated in the private school connected with Friendship Baptist Church, at the Elm Street Grammar School and Providence High School. He remained at the high school for only one year, and then took a business course at the Bryant & Stratton School for about two years and a half. From school, he entered the employ of the Phoenix Iron Company to study engineering. At the same time he attended night classes at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, where he took a course in mechanical engineering. From the Phoenix Company he went to the Oliver Johnson Paint Company, and thence with B. G. Luther, where he learned pattern making. He next spent five and a half years with the Franklin Foundry & Machine Company, of Providence, as superintendent, going thence to New York State as superintendent of construction of the Riverside & Oswego Mills of Fulton. He returned to Providence in 1890, and the same year he bought the Providence Brass Foundry, manufacturers of all kinds of brass and bronze castings. He brought to the business wide experience, expert mechanical skill, and an ambitious spirit to do well whatever his hands found to do, and during his more than a quarter of a cen-

tury of ownership and management, the Providence Brass Foundry has gained high reputation, and its products are sent over all the United States and to many foreign lands. In 1895 Mr. Lee aided in the defense of the American Cup. He made all the castings for the famous yacht "Defender," the winner of the trophy signifying international yachting supremacy. From boyhood he has been a worker; his early spending money was gained by aiding the lathers employed on the old Hope Street Church and several other buildings. Big work is a foundry specialty, and he made his plant productive of forty ten ton gun carriages. He also cast the inlet and outlet tubes for New York City's park aqueduct and water system. He is a charter member of the Providence Association of Mechanical Engineers, the American Brass Founders' Association, American Institute of Metals, and the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He is well read, and in all that pertains to his craft is an authority. His knowledge of mechanical drawing, pattern making, and machinery, combined with his practical knowledge of the foundry business, make for him an unusually strong mental equipment. Particularly blessed in physique and health, Mr. Lee enjoys life to the utmost, mingling happily his work and his play. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Rotary Club of Providence, the Golden Cross, Royal Arcanum, Edgewood Yacht Club, Edgewood Improvement Association, and the Edgewood Fire Department. In political faith he is a Republican.

On December 25, 1878, Mr. Lee married Anna Northrup, of Pawtucket, who died January 20, 1888, daughter of David Northrup. Mr. and Mrs. Lee were the parents of the following children: Herbert; Annie, married Charles Cummings, of Central Falls, R. I.; and Joseph, deceased.

GENERAL EDWARD CARRINGTON—Although a son, grandson, and a great-grandson of physicians, General Carrington gained his eminence as a merchant, and as head of one of the great shipping firms at Providence, R. I., whose ships bear the house flag of Edward Carrington & Company, sailing all seas, and entering the principal ports of the world. From merchandising on a large scale to manufacturing was a natural transition, and his cotton interests became extensive. The Carrington Mill, of Woonsocket, R. I., dates its history from 1832. In his own State he ranked with the eminent public men of the day, and none excelled him in public spirit or loyal devotion. His military connection came from his connection with the State militia, his rank, major-general. The General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, of which he was a member, honored his membership with every token of respect, and the resolutions adopted were of the very highest appreciation. The announcement of the death of this worthy adopted son was made to the House by Hon. John Whipple, who in lofty sentiment thus voiced his admiration for his fallen colleague:

He was among the foremost of that class of men, who in whatever direction they move, never fail to leave a broad and deep track behind them. He united to an iron frame of body an uncommon vigor and directness of mind, and an extraordinary tenacity of purpose. With these qualities he earned reputation for liberal and manly enterprise, for accurate and exten-



Joseph H. Lane



E. B. Merriam

sive practical knowledge, and for a most liberal support of all improvements of a general public nature. Notwithstanding the predominance of these hardy masculine traits, no man entered into all the social pleasures of life or opened his heart with more child-like simplicity to the calls of friendship. All that he was and all that he purposed originated with himself, for during the greater part of his active life his position was such as to afford him but little aid from the lights of association. As a legislator, General Carrington, though not distinguished as a debater, possessed a highly suggestive mind, and his many instances are fresh in the memories of his colleagues of great aid furnished by him to professional minds upon professional subjects. Though an adopted son of our little state, he devoted himself to her interests with the same ardor that characterized his general mind.

He was a descendant of the Edward Carrington who came from England in the early days, and is mentioned as of Charlestown, Mass., in 1634, as attaining the dignity of a freeman in 1636. From Massachusetts this branch settled in Connecticut, General Carrington, great-grandfather of Dr. Peter Carrington, being a physician of Woodbridge, Conn. Dr. Lemuel Carrington, son of Dr. Peter Carrington, was a practicing physician, and Dr. Lemuel Carrington's son, Dr. Edward Carrington, was an eminent practitioner of New Haven, Conn., a graduate of Yale, and at one time an instructor at his *alma mater*. Dr. Edward Carrington married ———, and they were the parents of General Edward Carrington.

General Edward Carrington was born in New Haven, Conn., November 2, 1775, and died in Providence, R. I., December 23, 1843. There he was educated and resided during his youth, but early in life was identified with the business interests of that city and State. He found employment with men who were then leaders in the commercial world, and imbibed his business principles and first impressions under such men as Samuel Butler, Seth Wheaton, and Richard Jackson. He gained the confidence of these men, and was so aided by their advice and substantial favor that before he had attained legal age he had an established business of his own. He became interested in foreign trading, and in 1802 represented an American commercial house in China with headquarters at Canton. He remained nine years in China, and for several years of that period was United States Consul to Canton, a post he was filling at the date of his sailing for the United States, in 1811. While consul he was brought into close contact with that phase of British injustice which was one of the great contributing causes of the second war with Great Britain, and was frequently appealed to by American ship captains to redress the wrongs they suffered through the imprisonment of their sailors by British naval ships and press gangs. He had sharp correspondence with the English authorities, and in every case stood firmly by the American contention against impressment. He returned to the United States in 1811, just before the situation became so acute that war quickly followed. His service to his country was valuable, and during this period he was a loyal supporter of the government.

In 1815 General Carrington formed a partnership with Samuel Wetmore, of Middletown, Conn., and as Edward Carrington & Company, began business in Providence. He specialized in foreign trade shipbuilding, and in general commercial trade, and had twenty-six ships engaged at one period, sailing and trading under the house flag in all parts of the world. He built nu-

merous ships, and it was remarked of him that he could lay the keel of the ship and when it was completed could navigate her successfully. He met with varying fortune in his commercial and shipping undertakings, as of needs he must, but was fairly successful, and amassed a competency that more than satisfied him. From 1815 until his death in 1843, he was largely interested in cotton manufacturing, and had interests in Providence and elsewhere. He built the Hamlet Mill in 1828, and the Carrington Mill in 1832, both in Woonsocket, the last named being known as the Clinton Mill. He was one of the men to whose public spirit and enterprise the inception and completion of the Blackstone canal was due, during the building of which he served the State as land commissioner. He was ably assisted in his later years by his nephew, Isaac M. Bull, who as his agent in China was a strong element in his commercial eminence in that field.

General Carrington was deeply interested in public affairs and gave freely of his time, his ability, and his rich experience to the public service. His fortune, too, was often pledged to the support of some of the public improvements he advocated, and the public welfare was ever his first thought. He served several terms in the State Assembly, and was in office when his final summons came. As a public man he was guided by high purpose, and no shadow of selfish self interest ever marred the generous support he gave to every measure which promised better things for his State. Every good cause, economic, social or religious, commanded his support, and in private life he was the generous, genial, hospitable friend and neighbor, greatly beloved and highly esteemed.

General Carrington married Lorina, daughter of Benjamin and Ann Hoppin, and they were the parents of an only son, Edward, who was born May, 1813, in Providence, his lifelong home, where he died May 2, 1891. Edward (2) Carrington married Candace Crawford, daughter of Sullivan and Lydia (Allen) Dorr. She died in February, 1886. They were the parents of a daughter, Annie Ives, who married Dr. Gamaliel Lyman Dwight. She died in November, 1904. Their son, Edward (3) Carrington, was born June 14, 1852, and was educated in Lyon School, and graduated from Brown University in 1873 with the degree of A. B. From 1878 to 1884, he was engaged in cattle ranching in Wyoming, and at the latter date returned to Providence, where he has since looked after real estate interests. He is a member of the Hope, Agawam, Squantum and Art clubs. In 1909 he married Mrs. Mary F. Washburn (née Sayles).

EDWARD BRUCE MERRIMAN, a well known business man of Providence, is a native of the town of Barrington, this State, born August 15, 1872, and a member of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Rhode Island. The Merriman family traces its descent from Theophilus Merriman, who was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1533. His son, Theophilus (2) Merriman, was born at Maidstone, Kentshire, between 1573 and 1580, and made his home at Canterbury. He married Hannah ———, and among their children was Captain Nathaniel Merriman, the founder of the Merriman family in America.

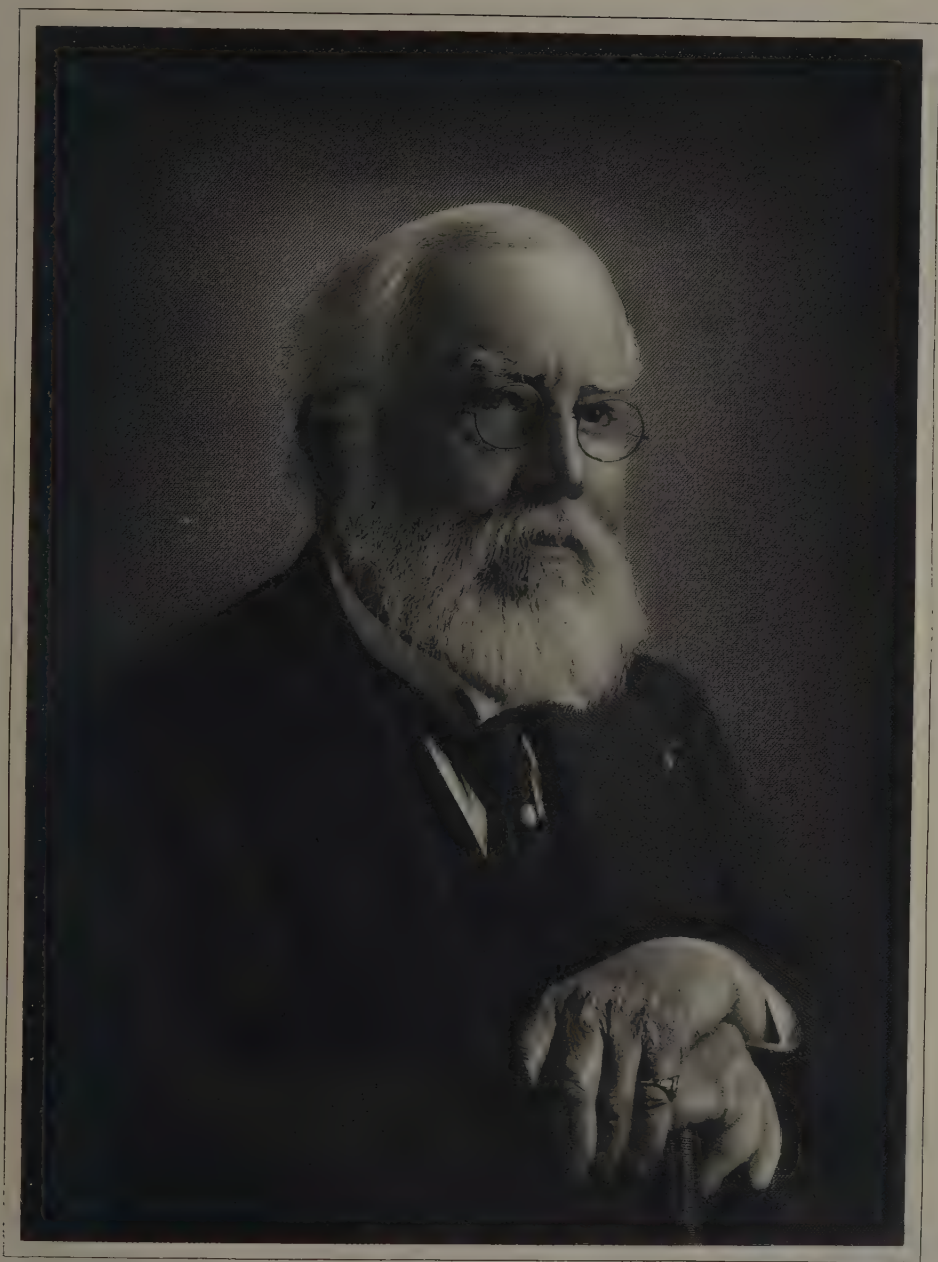
Captain Nathaniel Merriman was born June 2, 1613, at Tenterden, Kentshire, England, and came to this country prior to 1663, when he settled at New Haven, Conn. He was one of the original settlers of Wallingford, and there his death occurred February 13, 1693. One of his children by his first wife, Abigail (Olney) Merriman, was Caleb Merriman, who was born May 16, 1665, at New Haven, and who made his home at Wallingford, where he was a prominent man and deputy to the General Court. He married Mary Preston, and they were the parents of a number of children, among whom was Eliasaph Merriman. The latter was born at Wallingford, Conn., May 21, 1695, and died August 14, 1758. He married Abigail Hall, who was killed by Indians with her daughter Abigail, August 4, 1758. Among their children was Amasa Merriman, who was born in 1730, and married Sarah ———. Charles Merriman, son of Amasa Merriman, was born August 20, 1762, and served in the Revolutionary War in which he enlisted as a drummer in 1775, when he was thirteen years of age. He was present at the battle of Bunker Hill and also at the surrender of General Cornwallis at Yorktown, having served thus throughout the entire struggle. He was a prominent man both at Wallingford and at Watertown, where he afterwards resided, and where his death occurred August 26, 1829. He married, May 16, 1784, Anna Punderson, and they were the parents of a number of children, among whom was William Punderson Merriman, the grandfather of Edward B. Merriman.

William Punderson Merriman, son of Charles and Anna (Punderson) Merriman, was born September 6, 1805, at Watertown, Conn. After completing his schooling, he went South, where he engaged in business with his brothers Frederick and Charles P. at Augusta, Ga. He died at that place in 1839, when only thirty-four years of age. William P. Merriman married Eliza Young Lippitt, who was born in 1812, and died in 1856, a daughter of Warren and Eliza (Seamans) Lippitt, of Providence, R. I. They were the parents of the following children: Charles Henry, mentioned below; Parmelee, who died at the age of six years; Eliza Seamans, who became the wife of Henry C. Cranston, of Providence.

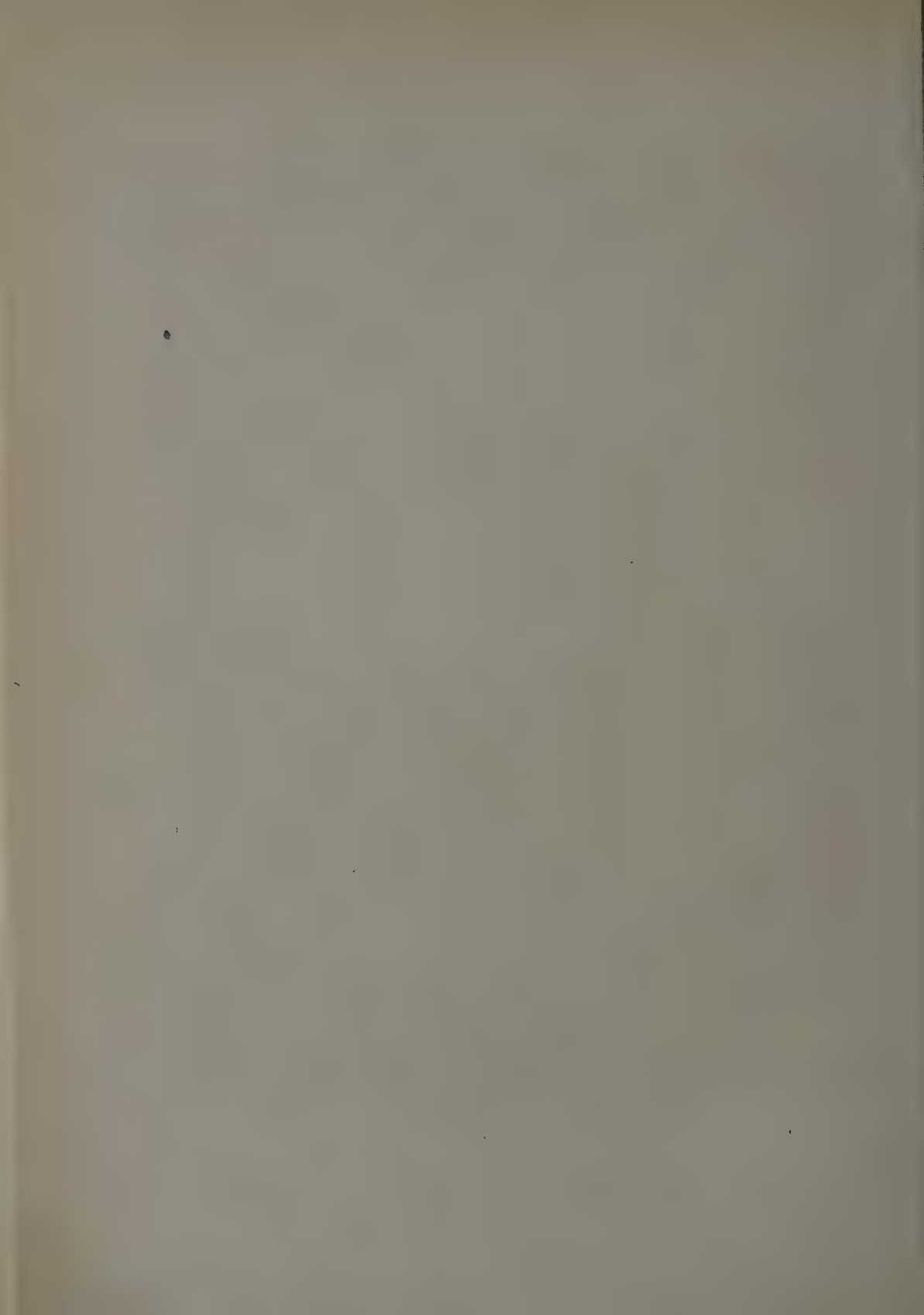
Charles Henry Merriman, son of William Punderson and Eliza Young (Lippitt) Merriman, and father of Edward Bruce Merriman, was born October 1, 1833, at Augusta, Ga. After his father's death in 1839 he came with his mother to Providence, R. I., which had been her early home, and it was at this city that he gained his education, attending for this purpose as a lad Mrs. Eddy's school, the Prospect Street Grammar School, and the Providence High School. Immediately thereafter, he was apprenticed to the firm of Richmond & Brother, wholesale dealers in dry goods, and thus began his highly successful business career. Mr. Merriman worked for a time for a commission house in New York City, and then returned to Rhode Island and took up his permanent residence at Providence. In 1863 he was made treasurer of the Manville Company, and he also served in a similar capacity for the Smithfield Manufacturing Company, the Silver Spring Bleaching & Dyeing Company, and the Social Manu-

facturing Company. Upon the consolidation of the last named concern and the Manville Company in 1901, Mr. Merriman became treasurer of the new concern. He also became treasurer of the Lippitt Woolen Company and held that post from 1866 to 1909. As a young man Mr. Merriman enlisted in the Union army at the very outbreak of the war, and became adjutant of the First Rhode Island Regiment Volunteer Infantry. After serving out the term of his enlistment of three months, he then was appointed major in the Tenth Rhode Island Regiment, serving a short time. He later joined the Massachusetts Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and for over twenty years was a member of the Squantum Association. His other clubs were the Agawam Hunt, the Hope of Providence, the Rhode Island Country Club, and the Rhode Island School of Design. Mr. Merriman has always been a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and has done much towards increasing the prestige and power thereof in his home region, although he has personally refused office. In religion he is a Unitarian, and is a man of extremely charitable instincts, being liberal in his support of all the important philanthropic movements in the community. Mr. Merriman married, March 18, 1862, Esther H. Thurston, born April 24, 1836, daughter of the late Dr. William T. Thurston, a prominent surgeon in the Civil War. To Mr. and Mrs. Merriman the following children were born: William Thurston, born Aug. 4, 1863, died 1868; Maria Lippitt, born June 20, 1866, died 1879; Charles Henry, Jr., born Oct. 23, 1868; Harold Thurston, born July 10, 1870; Edward Bruce, mentioned below; Isaac Butts, born Oct. 8, 1874.

Edward Bruce Merriman, son of Charles Henry and Esther H. (Thurston) Merriman, was born August 15, 1872, in the town of Barrington, R. I., where his father had made his home. As a lad he attended the public schools of Providence, and afterwards the well known Mowry & Goff's English and Classical School, and the Providence High School. Having been prepared for college at these two institutions, the young man entered Brown University, in 1890, and there took the usual classical course, and was graduated with the class of 1894, receiving at that time the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Upon completing his studies at Brown University, Mr. Merriman entered the employ of the Lippitt Mills at Woonsocket and worked there for a period of some three years, and later was sent by the same concern to New York City and given a position in the office of the company there. He continued to be thus employed until 1901, when he gave up his position to become associated with W. W. Dunnell, who was engaged in the bleachery business at Apponaug, R. I. After several years of this association it was dissolved, and Mr. Merriman became connected with the Eastern Coal Company of Providence. He remained but one year, however, with this company and then established himself in an independent business at Providence, under the name of the Merriman Solidified Oil Company. On January 1, 1918, Mr. Merriman became a partner in the firm of C. A. Kilvert & Company, investment securities. Mr. Merriman, although keenly interested in public affairs, has never felt any ambition to hold public office. He is a conspicuous figure in social circles.



Chas. H. Messman





Luther F. Cobb

ere and is a member of a number of important fraternal organizations and clubs, among which should be mentioned the following: The Agawam Hunt Club, the Hope Club, the Rhode Island Country Club, and the Tennis and Raquet Club of New York, as well as the Psi Upsilon fraternity of Brown University. Mr. Meriman served in the Red Cross with the American Expeditionary Forces in France from November 4, 1918, to June 9, 1919.

Edward Bruce Merriman was united in marriage, November 28, 1900, with Helen Abbé Pearce, a native of Providence, born November 15, 1878, daughter of the late Henry Pearce of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Merriman are the parents of two children, as follows: Elizabeth Barbara, born Aug. 15, 1904, and Emily Bourne, born Nov. 22, 1908.

MATTHEW S. DWYER, son of James and Honora Dwyer, was born in Medford, Mass., June 2, 1859, and was educated in Providence public schools. He completed the grammar school courses with graduation in 1874, but it was not until 1876 that he entered the employ of the Providence Journal Company. He thoroughly mastered the business side of the newspaper business and in course of time acquired the title, publisher of the Providence "Journal." In 1906 he became manager of the Providence "Tribune," a position he yet fills (1919), standing high in Providence newspaperdom. He is an Independent in his political faith, and a member of the Roman Catholic church. His clubs are the Rhode Island Country, Turk's Head, Pen and Pencil, Town Criers, and Catholic.

Mr. Dwyer married, January 18, 1909, Alice B. Barry, daughter of Thomas W. and Mary E. Barry. They are the parents of: Mary Matthew, Alice Barry, Ursula, Rita W., and David J. Barry.

LUTHER FRANKLIN COBB, well known in business circles in Providence, is a native of this city, his birth having occurred here August 18, 1873. Mr. Cobb is a son of Franklin and Mariama (Child) Cobb, the former now living in retirement here and the latter deceased. As a child, Mr. Cobb attended the local public schools, both the grammar grades and the high school, and was graduated from the latter with the class of 1890. Upon completing his education at these institutions Mr. Cobb began his business career, finding employment with his present firm of Cooper & Sisson. This was in the year 1890, and his first position there was as bookkeeper, where he quickly proved himself a valuable man to his employers. From that position he gradually worked his way up in various departments, until he was appointed office manager and credit man for the concern. Mr. Cobb is a man of unusual business ability and foresight, and has become interested in a number of important business concerns here, in addition to the Cooper & Sisson Company. At the present time he is secretary and assistant treasurer of the Newport Paper and Grocery Company, director and treasurer of the Providence Credit Men's Association, and of the Adjustment Bureau of Providence, and a director of the Universal Plate and Wire Company. He is also associated with the What Cheer Lodge, Ancient Free

and Accepted Masons, Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and other organizations. In politics he is a Republican. In his religious belief, Mr. Cobb is a Baptist and is a member of the Central Church of that denomination here. He has been very active in church work and is a member of the Wayland Club, and the Men's Club connected with this church.

Luther Franklin Cobb was united in marriage October 16, 1901, at Providence, with Louise C. Gamwell, a daughter of Charles A. Gamwell, a retired manufacturer, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, three children have been born, as follows: Luther Franklin, Jr., who is now a student in the technical high school here; Donald G., and John C.

ALLIN BICKNELL—The Bicknell family in America claims lineal descent from Zachary and Agnes Bicknell and their son John, who settled in Weymouth, Mass., in 1635.

Allin, of the seventh generation, traced his descent to Zachary¹ through Joshua², Joshua³, Joshua⁴, Zachariah⁵, John⁶, of Weymouth. His parents were Joshua⁶ and Amey (Brown) Bicknell. On his mother's side, Amey Brown, the line leads to Hon. John Browne and Dorothy his wife, who first settled at Plymouth and later at Wannamoisett, which Mr. Browne bought of Massasoit, about 1645.

Joshua and Amey (Brown) Bicknell had nine children: Jerusha, born 1783; Mary, 1784; Allin, 1787; Amy, 1789; Freeborn, 1791; Joshua, 1792; James, 1795; Elizabeth, 1799; Joseph F., 1801. All the children were born in Barrington, and all except the first three were born in the house now used as headquarters of the St. Andrews School, built by Joshua, in 1788 (See Bicknell Genealogy, pp. 74-75).

Allin Bicknell lived at home on his father's farm until his marriage with Harriet Byron Kinnicutt, daughter of Josiah and Rebecca (Townsend) Kinnicutt and granddaughter of Rev. Solomon and Rebecca (Baker) Townsend, of Barrington, December 23, 1817. His wife, Harriet Byron Kinnicutt, was descended from Roger and Joanna (Shepardson) Kinnicutt of Malden, Mass., who removed from that town to Swansea, Mass., in 1679, settling on the east bank of the Kickemuit river, in the present town of Warren, R. I. The descent is through Roger¹, Malden; John², born 1669; John³, born 1700; Daniel⁴, born 1735; Josiah⁵, born 1735; Harriet Byron⁶, born 1791.

Allin⁷ was a farmer and made his home in a cottage, on land of Bicknell ancestors, on Prince's Pond, in the southeast corner of the Bicknell estate.

Four children were born to Allin and Harriet B. (Kinnicutt) Bicknell: Joshua, Oct. 29, 1818; George Augustus, June 30, 1822; Daniel Kinnicutt, Sept. 24, 1829, and Thomas Williams, Sept. 6, 1834.

Allin Bicknell was ensign of the Barrington infantry in 1812, captain in 1813, major of the Bristol County Regiment in 1814-15, and lieutenant-colonel in 1816. He was a member of the town school committee and of the town council for many years, and served the town in various capacities. He was elected to the General Assembly, as a representative from Barrington in 1842,

the year of the Dorr War, 1846 and 1849 and to the State Senate in 1850-51-52-53. He was a member of the Whig party till 1856, when, on the formation of the Republican party, he supported it with voice and vote. Mr. Bicknell joined the Congregational Church of Barrington in 1820, with seventy others, following what was known as "The Great Revival." On the death of his father in 1837, he succeeded him in the diaconate, holding the office until his own death in 1870. His religious life was consistent and constant. God's blessing was invoked at every meal. Reading a chapter in the Bible and a prayer always followed breakfast and before the day's work was begun. He was a regular attendant at all church meetings and a participant in speech and prayer. He was also a teacher in the early Sunday school. Mr. Bicknell was a strong temperance man, a friend of the slave, a supporter of missionary enterprises, conservative in religious belief, progressive in industrial and social enterprises and reforms, and especially interested in educational progress. Hospitality and cordiality characterized the Bicknell home and no needy person ever left it hungry or unaided. The warm hand was extended to ministers, missionaries and christian workers.

In December, 1837, Mr. Bicknell was called to the death beds of his father, Joshua, and his wife, Harriet Byron. Mrs. Bicknell was a woman of unusual ability and excellence of character. Her home was made serenely happy by a joyous, hopeful, loving spirit. She was orderly and systematic in household matters, an hospitable hostess, entertaining her many warm friends by bright, healthful conversation, agreeable address and a generous table. She was a Bible student, a ready conversationalist on religious subjects and a strong debater on such subjects as will, predestination, immortality, Heaven, Hell, etc. On Sunday the Bicknell home, near the White Church, was the customary meeting place for lunches, a review of the sermon, and a free exchange of the last week's events. In the troublous times of the church, the family stood by the old orthodox faith and polity as against the violent activities of the new radical school, whose life was short.

Mrs. Harriet Byron Bicknell lived a pure, sweet, motherly, beautiful life, was the ruling spirit of her family in love and obedience to truth as revealed to her, and at the early age of forty-six, passed on to fulfill the incompleteness of a short but truly consecrated life.

In the spring of 1839, Allin Bicknell married his cousin, Elizabeth Waldron Allin, daughter of Gen. Thomas and Amey (Bicknell) Allin. The second wife was a devoted and faithful mother in all her family relations. She was a woman of fine intellect, well educated for her day, vigorous in thought, energetic in action. In 1844, the Bicknell family moved from the cottage home to the Allin estate in West Barrington, occupying a part of the Gen. Allin mansion, the four sons going out to other than farm life.

In 1867, Thomas built a house at West Barrington and took his father and step-mother to his new home to spend their last years with him, but their stay was short, for the mother, Elizabeth, died October 16, 1868, and the father, Allin, August 16, 1870, aged eighty-

three years and four months. Allin Bicknell and his two wives, Harriet Byron Kinnicutt and Elizabeth Waldron Allin, were buried at the north end of the Princes Hill Cemetery in Barrington, near the banks of our beautiful Sowams river. Goldsmith's lines apply to them:

"Contented toil and hospitable care
And kind, connubial tenderness are there;
And piety with wishes placed above,
And steady loyalty and faithful love."

THOMAS WILLIAMS BICKNELL, author of "The History of Rhode Island," is of ancient Norman stock. The family name was Pavilly, and is easily traced to Pavilly, a town founded by this baronial family, situated ten miles northeast of Rouen, France. Here Lord Amalbert de Pavilly founded a monastery in 664 A. D. Some of the family crossed the channel with William the Conqueror in 1066 A. D., and soon became a powerful race in twelve counties in England. John de Pavilly died in 1281 A. D., seized of the manor of Byken-Hulle (Beacon Hill), in Somersetshire. Prior to his death, he had exchanged his baronial name, Pavilly, for that of the manor, and was known as John de Byken-Hulle. These two words were united in one, Bicknell, in 1523, and was spelled Bicknell as early as 1585. The Bicknell manor in Somersetshire has been subdivided, but the Beacon Hill and the Bicknell family are located in the village of Barrington and Bicknell ancestry sleep in the Barrington churchyard.

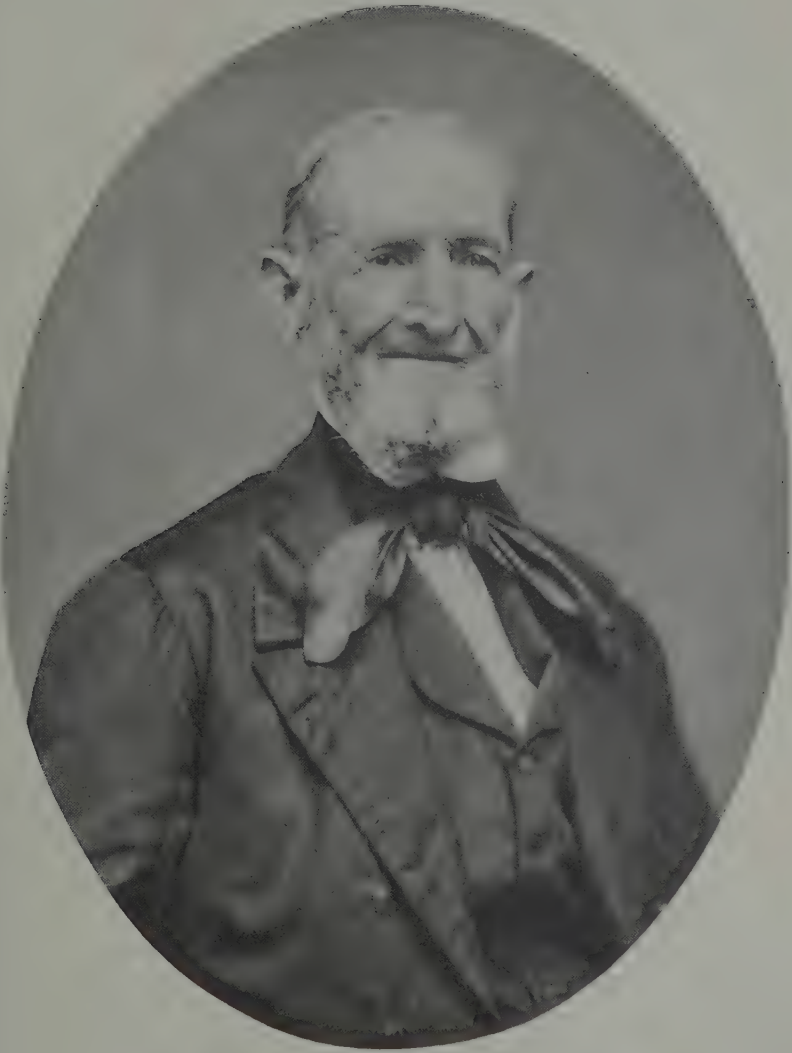
In 1635, Zachary Bicknell, his wife Agnes and son John, crossed the sea in Rev. Joseph Hull's company, and set up their new home at Weymouth, Mass., in June of that year. From Zachary and Agnes sprang the great majority of a numerous family, now scattered over the states, from ocean to ocean.

Zachariah Bicknell³ married Hannah Smith of Weymouth, and removing to Barrington, R. I. (then Swansea, Mass.) about 1700, bought of the Sowams Proprietors, a farm of about two hundred acres on the west bank of the west branch of the Sowams river. This farm extended from the Sowams river to what is now known as the Middle Highway in Barrington, and, on a north and south line from Princes Hill to the north line, about one thousand feet north of the White Church, near the Barrington bridge. Zachariah³ Bicknell and his wife Hannah, died and were buried in Ashford, Conn.

Mr. Bicknell is in the eighth generation of American Bicknells, through Joshua⁴, Joshua⁵, Joshua⁶ and Allin⁷. His grandfather, Joshua⁶, fought in the Revolutionary War, was for eighteen years a deputy in the General Assembly of Rhode Island and an associate justice of the Supreme Court from 1794 to 1819. He lived and died on the Bicknell farm, in Barrington.

His son, Allin⁷, father of Thomas W.⁸, was born in Barrington, April 3, 1878, and married Harriet Byron Kinnicutt, daughter of Josiah and Rebecca Kinnicutt and granddaughter of Rev. Solomon Townsend, December 23, 1817. Her grandfather was minister of the Congregational Church at Barrington, fifty-five years.

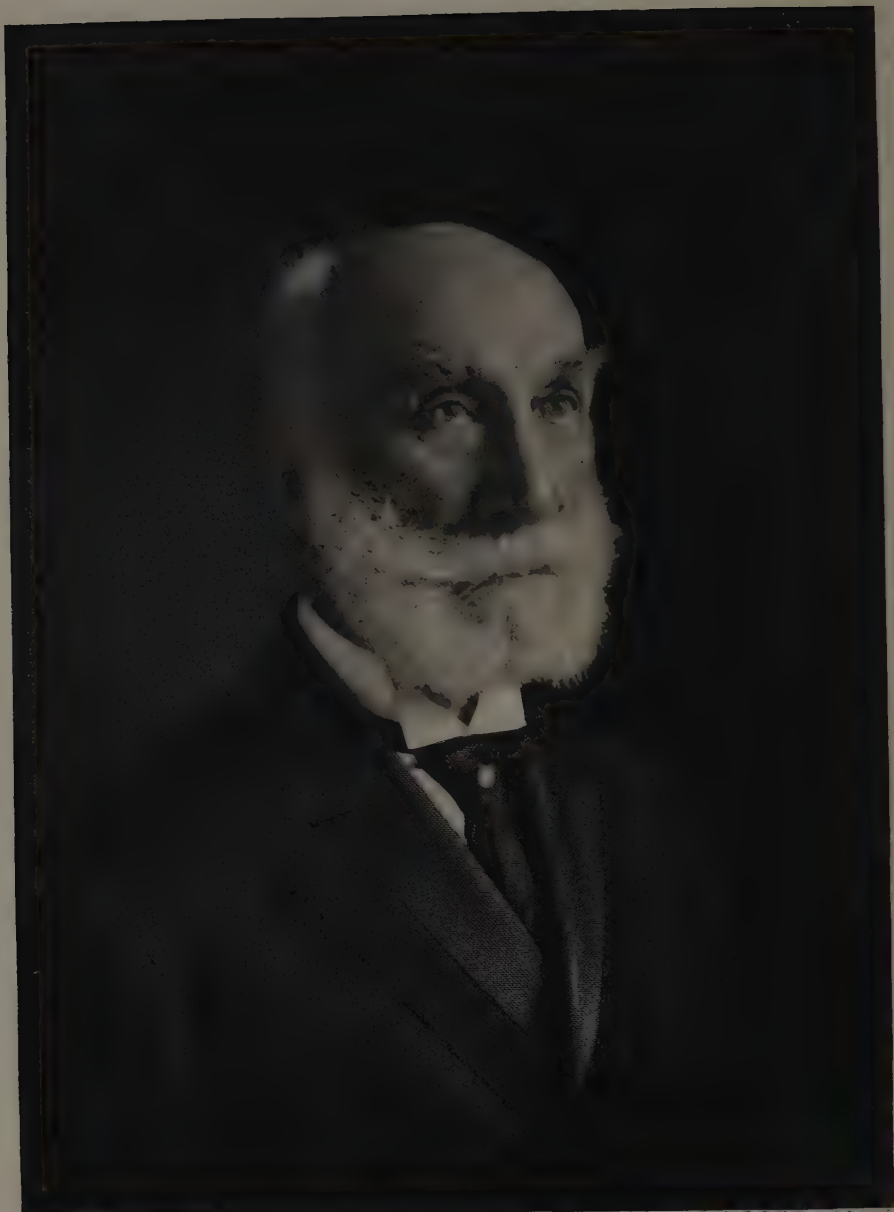
Four sons were born of this marriage: Joshua⁹, George Augustus, Daniel Kinnicutt and Thomas Williams. The mother died in December, 1837. Allin⁷



Allin Bicknell

80 Years Old When Taken

Died 1870, Age 83 Years, 4 Months



The American photograph

Thomas W Bicknell

married Miss Elizabeth Waldron Allin, daughter of Gen. Thomas Allin, April 13, 1839; no children; she died in 1868.

Allin Bicknell⁷ was a Barrington farmer, succeeded his father as deacon of the Congregational church, was Representative three years and senator four years in the General Assembly of Rhode Island, was colonel of the Bristol County Militia, and held many town offices. He died at the home of his son Thomas W., August 16, 1870, aged eighty-three years and four months. Princes Hill Cemetery, Barrington, is the family burial place.

Thomas Williams, the youngest son, was born in a small cottage, on the ancient Bicknell estate, near the west bank of the Sowams river, on Saturday, September the 6th, 1834. He bears the given name of Thomas Williams—the name of the minister of the Congregational church of Barrington, at the time of his birth. His mother died December 15, 1837, and his father married Elizabeth W. Allin, who proved to be a worthy wife and an excellent step-mother. He attended the short summer and winter terms of the district school from his sixth to his sixteenth year and a few sessions of private schools in the town. He does not remember when he could not read, write, spell and recite the four tables in arithmetic. He began the study of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar at the age of thirteen, under the teaching of Rev. Francis Wood, at his private school in Barrington.

Soon after his fifteenth birthday, Thomas had the good fortune to have for a district school teacher, Mr. Carlton P. Frost, a student in Dartmouth College. He was not only an excellent teacher, but opened the way for the schoolboy to enter Thetford Academy, Thetford, Vt., in March, 1850. This event was the turning point in the boy's life, when, for three years in a farmer-student career, he pursued the studies preparatory for college, holding an honor rank in all, graduating from the Academy, in July, 1853, with the Greek oration, a youthful feat in scholarship, never indulged in, before or since, at that institution, then the home of three hundred students from all parts of the country.

Young Bicknell, with others of his Academy class, was examined and admitted to Dartmouth College and, on his way to Rhode Island, was also matriculated at Amherst College. Freshman year was spent at Amherst, but shortage of money led to teaching, a part of the time at Rehoboth, Mass., and a part at Elgin, Ill. In 1858, he entered the Sophomore class of Brown University, graduating on September 5, 1860, with the degree A. M. Mr. Bicknell's preparatory career was broken by a three months term of teaching in Seekonk, Mass., in the winter of 1852-53; by winter terms at Rehoboth, Mass., 1853-54, 1854-55, a year at Elgin, 1855-56, and another year in teaching a private high school at Rehoboth in 1856-57.

In Mr. Bicknell's junior year at Brown, he was elected as a Representative to the General Assembly of Rhode Island, by the electors of Barrington, his home town. His first speech was made in favor of the abolition of the negro schools of the State, uniting the pupils with the whites in all the schools. While in the West, in June, 1856, Mr. Bicknell joined a company of seventy men to settle in Kansas, to help make it a free State.

En route, up the Missouri river, on the steamer "Star of the West," the company was disarmed at Lexington, Mo., made prisoners at Kansas City (then Weston) by border ruffians under the command of David R. Atchison and Stringfellow, held for two weeks, and set adrift at St. Louis, Mo., by the Virginia and South Carolina sharpshooters.

At graduation, Mr. Bicknell was elected principal of the high school, Bristol, R. I., where he taught four years; then became principal of the Arnold Street Grammar School, Providence, for three years, returned to the Bristol High School in May, 1867, and closing his teaching career in April, 1869.

In May, 1869, Mr. Bicknell was elected Commissioner of Public Schools of the State of Rhode Island and held the office until January 1, 1875. We may mention a few of the many accomplishments of his administration; the reorganization and building of the R. I. Institute of Instruction; a system of teachers' institutes in all parts of the State; school officers' conventions; the creation of a State Board of Education; terms of school committees extended from one to three years; the creation of the office of superintendent of schools for each town in the State; the creation of the State Normal School; the founding of free evening schools; town libraries were established; the school year was made longer than in any other State; laws were enacted to compel the attendance of factory workers, under fourteen, at school for six months in the year; teachers salaries were advanced; more than fifty new school houses were dedicated, and a large number rebuilt and refurnished; industrial drawing was introduced; the school laws were revised; town and State appropriations were increased manifold and an universal interest in public education was awakened; the Commissioner delivered more than five hundred educational addresses and secured twice that number from others; he restored and edited the "Rhode Island Schoolmaster."

During his term, he was appointed delegate to the Vienna Exposition in 1873, and in a long European trip, compassing Italy, Greece and Constantinople, he studied educational work from Ireland to Asia Minor. The Board of Education expressed deep regrets on Mr. Bicknell's departure from the State and placed on record their high valuation of his services.

As founder of the "New England Journal of Education," Mr. Bicknell chose Boston as his field of work, with Mr. C. C. Chatfield as publishers of the educational weekly. On Mr. Chatfield's death, in 1876, Mr. Bicknell assumed the publishing work. He later brought out the "Primary Teacher," "Good Times," now the "Popular Educator," and the bi-monthly magazine, "Education." All have found popular favor and have a profitable circulation after nearly fifty years. The New England Bureau of Education, now Winship's Teachers' Agency, was founded and built up by Mr. Bicknell.

In 1877 and in 1878, Mr. Bicknell was president of the American Institute of Instruction, and in the latter year holding a great meeting at Fabyans, White Mountains, attended by more than three thousand persons. From the proceeds, the "Bicknell Fund" of \$1,000 was set apart. At this meeting Prof. A. E. Dolbear, inventor, gave the first public illustration of the telephone.

The fundamental principles of American Education were publicly set forth in a great meeting on the summit of Mt. Washington.

In 1880, the National Council of Education, a philosophical department of American education, was founded at Chautauqua, N. Y., of which Mr. Bicknell was the author, holding the presidency for three years.

In 1884, at Saratoga, N. Y., Mr. Bicknell was elected president of the National Education Association of the United States. In July of that year, fully ten thousand persons met at Madison, Wis., as the result of the president's organizing ability, to discuss the principles and methods of many departments of American Education. An exposition was also held in the State House. Booker T. Washington began his public speaking career at that meeting. The permanent fund of the N. E. A. was started from the surplus proceeds. The great influential meetings of this Association began at Madison. The president declined a unanimous and very urgent renomination.

In 1886, at the solicitation of Dr. J. H. Vincent, Mr. Bicknell was made the organizer and president of the Chautauqua Teachers' Reading Union. In 1887, he was chosen president of the New England Colony Association for Dakota, and in this capacity, founded a town in North Dakota, called New England. It is now a grain center and an incorporated city.

From 1888 to 1890, Mr. Bicknell was chosen as a Representative of Ward 24, Boston, in the Massachusetts General Court and was chairman of House committees of education and suffrage.

In 1879, he organized and was chosen president of the Bicknell Family Association and still holds the office. In 1913, he edited and published the *Genealogy of the Family in a quarto of about 600 pp.*, fully and beautifully illustrated. It is styled "a live book."

As an author, Mr. Bicknell has written a large number of books and pamphlets. The principal of these are: "The Life of William Lord Noyes," "Historic Sketches of Barrington," "Sowams," "History of Barrington," "Story of Dr. John Clarke," "History of Rhode Island Normal School," "The Governors of Rhode Island," "The Dorr War," various pamphlets on family history and educational subjects. A volume of poems also appears. "The History of Rhode Island," four volumes, is his latest and most extended work. He estimates that his publications total one billion 12 mo. pp., or a library of five million 200-page books. He has been a member of more than one hundred organizations, president of over thirty and vice-president of as many more.

Mr. Bicknell was nominated by the leading educators of the United States to be chief of the Department of Education and Fine Arts, in the Columbian Exposition of 1892-93, but was set aside, as late revelations show, for local personal and political reasons.

As a public lecturer, Mr. Bicknell has interested public audiences for more than sixty years. In the Civil War, his addresses were magnetic and convincing. In the educational field the scope of his discussions is broad and progressive. In historic debate, he is accurate in scholarship, clear in statement, full in details, imaginative, and logical in conclusions. His six

lectures before the Brooklyn Institute on "The Evolution of Democracy" through Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Medieval, English and American ideals were highly commended for scholarship and comparative conclusions. After a series of lectures on Alaska, he was invited to write a book on the country, by an eminent Boston publisher. In 1892, he prophesied the coming automobile, in lectures in Boston on "The Horseless Carriage," and he was an officer of the company that built the first auto in Rhode Island.

Mr. Bicknell's American ancestors held Puritan ideals of the conservative Congregational faith. The son joined the church of the fathers in 1852 and at the age of eighty-five holds very liberal views, in the old communion. He has been a leader in church and Sunday school organizations for more than sixty years, serving as superintendent in Bristol, Barrington and Dorchester, Mass. He was founder of the Rhode Island Congregational Sunday School Union, and its first president; co-founder and president of the Boston Congregational Sunday School Superintendents' Union; co-founder and president of the Massachusetts Sunday School Union; and president of the International Sunday School Association. He was leader and co-founder of the Harvard Congregational Church, Boston, as well as of the Congregational Church at New England, Dakota. He has taught large bible classes, held all church offices and often occupied the pulpit and conducted all church services.

The limits of this article forbid reference to many of Mr. Bicknell's activities along social, civic, educational, reformatory, political and religious lines. When his life work ends, a full biography will be worthy of study.

On September 5, 1860, Mr. Bicknell married Miss Amelia D. Blanding, daughter of Christopher and Chloe (Carpenter) Blanding, of Rehoboth, Mass. Three children were born to them, one, Martha Elizabeth, living five years. Mrs. Bicknell died at the end of a very active christian life, at Boothbay, Me., August 13, 1896.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, son of Joseph and Lucy (Witter) Williams, was born at Pomfret, Conn., Nov. 5, 1779. At the age of sixteen he entered Williams College, spending two years, and graduated from Yale College in 1800.

He spent three years in teaching, and in 1803 was licensed to preach. In 1804, he studied theology under Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, the celebrated preacher and representative of the Hopkinsian theology. A lifelong friendship was established, and Dr. Emmons chose Mr. Williams to preach his funeral sermon. While preaching at Providence, his earnest and forcible manner and eccentricities of person, dress and style, drew large audiences, among whom were many college students, of whom were Judson, the missionary, Drs. Burgess, of Dedham, and Ide, of Medway.

Mr. Williams preached at Barrington at the time of the birth of our historian, and so satisfactory was the preacher to Mr. Bicknell's parents, that he was given the name of the congregational minister of the town, Thomas Williams Bicknell.

Mr. Williams' biographer writes of him: "He was



Thomas Williams



From the Historical Society

Opp 3rd St. 16th St. N.Y.

C. Ira Bigney

an earnest, forcible preacher, and his style was marked by occasional eccentricities of manner and speech that served to make his sermons more striking and powerful. His prayers often made so deep an impression on the minds of his hearers that they were remembered and spoken of years afterwards. His self-sacrifice and kindly spirit secured for him the respect and confidence of all and he was familiarly known as "Father Williams."

By marriage with Ruth Hale, they gave to the world seven children, one of whom, Nathan, becoming a Congregational minister. Mr. Williams died, at Providence, Sept. 29, 1876, in the ninety-seventh year of his age, honored and beloved by all who knew him.

JUDGE FELIX HEBERT—Prominent in legal circles and in the general life of Providence, and the town of West Warwick, is Judge Felix Hebert, whose career as an attorney and judge and as the holder of several other important public offices has won for him the respect and esteem of the community, and made him an influential man in local affairs. Judge Hebert is the son of Edouard and Catherine (Vandale) Hebert, both of whom were early immigrants to this State from Canada, coming here respectively at the ages of fifteen and seven years. The elder Mr. Hebert was the son of a prosperous farmer in the Province of Quebec, and in spite of his early age was himself engaged in that occupation before coming to the United States. Upon first coming to this country, the parents made their home at Coventry, where the young man took up mill work for a time, and was later in business as a custom boot-maker. Eventually he engaged in the boot and shoe business at Anthony, in the town of Coventry, and while living there was one of the founders (1870), and a trustee for thirty years, of St. Jean Baptiste Roman Catholic Church. Mr. and Mrs. Edouard Hebert were the parents of thirteen children, one of whom is the subject of this sketch.

The birth of Felix Hebert occurred December 11, 1874, at St. Guillaume, in the Province of Quebec, Canada, during a sojourn at that place made by his father and mother on account of the former's health. Shortly after, they returned with their son to Coventry, and it was at the public schools of that place that the lad secured the elementary portion of his education. He afterwards attended La Salle Academy at Providence, from which he was graduated with the class of 1893. Upon completing his studies at the latter institution, the young man sought for and secured employment as a stenographer with the New York and New England Railroad Company, where he was rapidly promoted to positions of responsibility. He remained with this concern for about three years, when he became secretary to the late General Charles R. Brayton. Another period of three years was spent by him in this capacity, and he then received an appointment as clerk in the office of Treasurer Walter A. Read, where he worked for one year. In the year 1899 he was appointed deputy insurance commissioner of the State of Rhode Island, and held this responsible post continuously until 1917. During this long term he not only discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the department,

but also took up the study of law, and was admitted to practice at the Rhode Island bar in 1907. In the year 1910 he was chosen judge of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, and continues to occupy that important and responsible post. Judge Hebert has made a specialty of insurance law. He is a Republican in politics. Judge Hebert is a Roman Catholic and is a member of the parish of St. Jean Baptiste, Arctic Centre, of which his father was one of the founders. He is a member of various societies and clubs, including the Catholic Club, and the Turk's Head Club of Providence.

Judge Hebert was united in marriage, September 18, 1900, with Virginia M. Provost, a daughter of Octave and Virginie (Deslauriers) Provost, of Ware, Mass., where the wedding was performed. Four children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Hebert, as follows: Catherine Virginia, who is now attending Sacred Heart Academy at Fall River; Adrien Warner, a pupil in the West Warwick High School; Marguerite Rosalie, and Edouard Felix, both of whom attend the public schools of West Warwick.

C. IRA BIGNEY—Coming to Providence approximately thirteen years ago, a country lad with nothing more than a stout heart and a wealth of ambition, Charles Ira Bigney, president and treasurer of the C. I. Bigney Construction Company, has attained success seldom, if ever, equalled. A Nova Scotian boy with natural keenness of the boy of the Provinces, he has successfully climbed the ladder of success. To-day his name is a by-word in the construction business of Rhode Island and nearby States, and many handsome and substantial structures will stand in the years to come as a monument to his thrift and application to what he selected as his life's occupation.

Success is attained only by dint of great effort, and Mr. Bigney may well look back upon the years of his youth, when, without the usual time allotted to the growing youth for play, he began to build up a future that to-day stands far and away ahead of those who were satisfied to take life as it came. But thirty-eight years of age, he is what might well be termed a "self-made man." From a Nova Scotian village to a metropolis like Providence is a broad space, but Charles Ira Bigney had the ambition. Backed by a brilliant and creative mind, together with a wiry frame, the sun gradually broke through the clouds that darkened his early days of long labor. To-day he stands in the heyday of his career. The future holds nothing but greater success, and Mr. Bigney has surrounded himself with an organization composed of men who assume part of the great responsibility which rests on his shoulders.

The C. I. Bigney Construction Company, of Providence, R. I., is the keynote of everything that stands for the best in construction. Modern construction methods are employed throughout. This company enjoys the distinction of being the only construction company in this great metropolis of the East which handles the entire work itself from the time the authority is given to build until the finished work is turned over to the owner. The business is conducted

on a strictly ten per cent. basis, the only concern operating entirely in this manner in Providence. Volumes might be said of Mr. Bigney's rapid rise in the construction business. A keen business sense and a pleasing manner in meeting people have been his big asset.

Charles Ira Bigney first saw the light of day in Millvale, Nova Scotia, November 14, 1881, in that little town that sets among the grandeur of the Nova Scotia scenery, and one of the delightful little towns which abound in that section. He is the son of John Marshall Bigney, now deceased, and Olive E. (Fisher) Bigney, who still lives. He appeared just an ordinary sort of child in those early days of his existence, but the future has already stamped his destiny.

For a number of years he brightened the home, and eventually the day arrived when he was to begin his education which had its first and only inception in the small public school of Millvale. The school-room was rather crude, as all country schoolhouses are, and probably even at this early age Charles Ira Bigney saw an opportunity for him in the far distance. Nevertheless, from one grade to another he advanced until he reached the age of thirteen years. There was a considerable lot to be done in those days on the farm, and at this age he severed his connection with the institution of learning and became one of the chief assistants of his father on the farm. There were long tedious hours in farm work, from early morning until late at night. This, however, did not deter young Bigney and he applied himself with extraordinary effort. The farm prospered under his guidance, and his rare judgment oftentimes guided the family destinies. When the lad reached the age of twenty-four years the Bigney farm was considered one of the leading stock farms of that section.

Even while engaged in the pursuit of farming, the boy found an opportunity to put his mind to other uses than tilling the earth. At the age of fifteen years he earned his first money, trading knives and pocketbooks with boys of his own age. Even at this early age his shrewdness in a trade was commented upon, and later he sold farming implements in conjunction with his work on the farm. It was a common occurrence, after his day's work, for him to ride his wheel twelve or fifteen miles, make a sale of a farming implement, ride back home, and deliver the goods by team from a town some ten miles away before the following morning. This proves in itself that ambition, once aroused, cannot be denied its right to compete in greater things, if the spirit of advancement is predominant. When he reached the age of twenty-four years, Mr. Bigney expressed a desire to reach out in the world, and his eyes rested on Providence as he glanced at the map of his schoolboy days. Undoubtedly this was because his brother, Eden H. Bigney, had selected Providence as the city in which to engage in the general contracting business.

The day when that country boy from Nova Scotia arrived in Providence is one long to be remembered by Mr. Bigney. With just the ordinary baggage he rested his eyes on one of the large cities of the East, and as he stood watching the crowds hurrying to and

fro he realized that at last he had been favored by fortune and was in a center of activity. With no knowledge whatsoever of the contracting business, he expressed his desire to immediately begin work. A few days after his arrival he started as a laborer. After a while he apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade and mastered this art. Previous to this he had done everything from digging a trench to wheeling a barrow, and tired was the body and mind that sought its rest at night. For a period extending over two years his efforts in the construction line were directed towards laboring and carpentering. Then came a chance, and he was put in charge of some heavy work. Under his direction the work was done in a satisfactory manner, a number of his ideas being entirely original and a new departure from the ordinary customs employed. From this time on he was entrusted with far more important work and his first complete change was during the erection of the brick building on Broad street for the Baird-North Company, silversmiths. It was a structure 75 x 200 feet, two stories, and the builder was complimented when the completed building was turned over to the owners. During the next four years he supervised the construction of many big buildings in the city of Providence. Long hours held no horrors for Charles Ira Bigney, and as a matter of fact he was happiest when "on the job." When off the job he was continually devising some means whereby construction could be improved. About this time the health of his brother, Eden H. Bigney, began to fail. The latter's confidence in his brother Ira, as he is better known, brought him into the office and he succeeded his brother as manager of construction with a share in the partnership of E. H. Bigney & Company, with offices at No. 898 Westminster street, where the firm's headquarters are at the present time.

Eden H. Bigney left for the South at this time for the benefit of his health, and the entire business was left on the shoulders of the younger brother. It was just such an opportunity as he had long wished for, and from that moment the construction company entered upon a new era which has spelled nothing but success all the way. For a period extending over three years he conducted the business, accepting and putting through new contracts, attending to purchases, and following the work in its progress.

Charles Ira Bigney came into full ownership of the company when his brother sold out to him in May, 1913. At that time, E. H. Bigney & Company was doing a business of \$100,000 a year, but the younger brother found himself with practically no money, and \$10,000 worth of stock. It was a condition which would tend to dishearten many, but not "Ira Bigney." His first act was to install an engineering and estimating department, and in so doing he was favored with the selection of men who have proven their worth and the respect of Mr. Bigney for his faith in their ability. The latter is never too busy to praise his different departments, and his contention is always that they cannot be equalled elsewhere. The first contract entered upon by the C. I. Bigney Construction Company was the construction of the Cadillac

building, combined with the Broadway Storage building, which contract was awarded to the company by J. A. Foster, of Providence. The contract price for this work was \$130,000, and from that time on the company went into the building of mills, power houses, foundries, theatres, and residences. The Empire Theatre in Fall River is the work of the company and vies with anything in the New England States for beauty. The Empire Theatre in Fall River is one of the crowning successes of Mr. Bigney's career. Early in the construction period of this handsome playhouse, the entrance of the United States into the war occurred. There was a hurry call for steel and the government cancelled all civilian contracts in order to fill their own needs. Undaunted by the many setbacks the work was pushed along until in November of 1918, the magnificent playhouse was opened to the public. In March of this year the theatre was sold to other interests, and Mr. Bigney well told the story at a banquet of the employees following, when he said: "We built The Empire; we sold it; we made money." It was the shortest speech on record, but it contained a wealth of information.

In May, 1918, the C. I. Bigney Construction Company began the erection of a manufacturing plant at Branch Village, R. I., for the Andrews Mills Company, of Philadelphia. The plant was entirely designed and engineered by the Bigney corporation, and the structure, together with equipment, cost in the vicinity of \$600,000. At the present time the plant has just begun operations and the character of construction has attracted the attention of mill owners generally. Some idea of the growth of the C. I. Bigney Construction Company under Charles Ira Bigney may be gleaned from the fact that business has doubled and tripled in the last five years. The returns from the business have been large and Mr. Bigney might well be considered a man of more than ordinary wealth to-day. Those associated with him have also enjoyed their share of this world's goods with many good years to follow.

There are many contracts at hand, including the erection of a four-story building on Harrison street, two-story manufacturing building at Mapleville, R. I., two-story silk mill at Valley Falls, two silk mills at Central Falls, a pipe shop and bending plant at the General Fire Extinguisher Company at Auburn, R. I., together with many miscellaneous structures throughout Rhode Island. A beautiful private residence is under construction in Elmhurst at a cost of \$25,000 or more, and a number of mill houses at Esmond, R. I. In the city of Providence to-day there are three structures in the process of construction, a two-story jewelry factory, a two-story auto service station on Elbow street, the Apco building, 80 x 300 feet, one story, on Eddy street. The work is being done entirely on a ten per cent. commission basis, as is all the contracts taken by the company. Early in the present year Mr. Bigney came into possession of a mill at Wakefield, R. I., and to-day it is operating as a braid and shoestring manufactory with a value of \$155,000. Charles Ira Bigney is president and treasurer of the concern and it is known as the Braid & Lace Com-

pany of Rhode Island. The machines installed number more than six hundred, and fancy hat bands are also manufactured. It is somewhat of a new venture for Mr. Bigney, but it has been a big success to date.

As can be seen, the story of Mr. Bigney's career is an unusual one. His life is one which might well be a model for others and it bears out the fact that persistence brings success. The year, 1918, took Mr. Bigney on his first vacation, when he went through the South for a period of six weeks. In the years before that he felt he never had time to indulge in a short respite from business. The same spirit which characterized his boyhood days was carried into older life, but eventually he was prevailed upon to take his first real vacation. He is a member of the Standard Oil Golf Club, West Side Club, Kiwanis Club, Reciprocity Club, Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade. Also business men's clubs in other cities.

EUGENE FRANCIS PHILLIPS—The name Phillips is baptismal in its derivation and signifies "the son of Philip." The name Phillip or Philip is of ancient Greek origin, and a combination of the two Greek words "philos" and "hippos," meaning lover of horses. The early records of the name are very numerous and show it to have been in use in England and Wales for a period exceeding five hundred years. It ceased to be popular as a font name after the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth. Emigration to America of members of the Phillips family began early in the colonization period of our history, and from the earliest record of any of the name in New England the various branches here have continued to produce men of sterling worth, who have rendered service in our Republic in the various walks of life, respected and honored citizens, leaders of the sciences, professions and industries.

Arms—Gules, a chevron argent, between three falcons proper, ducally gorged, beaked and membered or. **Crest**—Out of a ducal coronet or, an arm embowed in armor, the hand holding a broken spear proper, powdered with fleur-de-lis gold.

Among prominent persons of this name, may be cited the following: Adelaide Phillips—Famous American contralto. Edward Phillips—English author; "Theatrum poetarum." John Phillips, F. R. S., LL. D., D. C. L.—English geologist. One of the founders of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; president of the Geological Society of London. Samuel Phillips, LL. D.—English journalist. One of the founders of the Crystal Palace Company. Stephen Phillips—British poet and dramatist. Author of "Endymion," "Paola and Francesca," "Herod; a Tragedy," "Ulysses." Thomas Phillips—English portrait and subject painter. Professor of Painting at the Royal Academy. Wendell Phillips—American orator and reformer; president of Anti-Slavery Society. William Phillips—British mineralogist and geologist. Author of "Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology," "Elementary Introduction to the Knowledge of Mineralogy," "Outline of the Geology of England and Wales." A Fellow of the Royal Society. Richard Phillips, F. R. S.—Distinguished British chemist.

(I) Michael Phillips, immigrant ancestor and founder of this branch of the Phillips family in America, emigrated from England and settled in Rhode Island as early as 1668, during which year he was made a freeman in Newport. He died in Newport before 1689. The maiden name of his wife, Barbara, is not known. She died after 1706. After the death of Michael Phillips she married Edward Inman, who on August 17, 1686, deeded sixty-six acres of land north of Providence to Joshua Clarke, the husband of her daughter. On August 26, 1706, she declined administration of the estate of Edward Inman.

(II) Joseph Phillips, son of Michael and Barbara Phillips, was a resident of Providence, R. I., where in August, 1688, his name is found on the list of taxable persons. On June 16, 1713, he was taxed six shillings. He married Elizabeth Malavery, daughter of John and Elizabeth Malavery. She died about 1719. Joseph Phillips died September 3, 1719. His will, dated August 21, 1719, was proved October 5, 1719, and named his wife Elizabeth, executrix. The inventory of his estate amounted to £105 5s. He was owner of much property in Providence, which he bequeathed to his wife.

(III) Jeremiah Phillips, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Malavery) Phillips, was born in Providence, R. I., between the years 1700 and 1705. After his first marriage at Providence, November 5, 1730, he removed to Gloucester. He married (second) in Gloucester, Dinah Inman, October 23, 1753. He married (third) April 6, 1755, Rachael Inman. He was a man of prominence in the local affairs of Gloucester.

(IV) Jeremy Phillips, son of Jeremiah Phillips, was born at Smithfield, R. I., about 1748, and removed with his father to Gloucester. He resided in Gloucester for the remainder of his life. He was a farmer on a large scale. Jeremy Phillips died in Gloucester, in 1822, aged seventy to seventy-five years, and was buried on his farm, near several other graves.

(V) David Phillips, son of Jeremy Phillips, was born in Gloucester, R. I., where he died August 9, 1847. He married Amy Smith.

(VI) David Gresham Phillips, son of David and Amy (Smith) Phillips, was born at Scituate, R. I., July 10, 1804, and was educated there. He later became the owner of the Phillips Tavern at North Scituate, R. I. David G. Phillips married, at Scituate, Maria Rhodes, and all his children were born there. Children: Emeline Rhodes, born Aug. 25, 1827; Abby Fenner, born Aug. 4, 1829, died Jan. 26, 1832; Ostrander, born Nov. 1, 1831, died Jan. 15, 1873; Elizabeth Braman, born Jan. 9, 1834; Abby P., born March 9, 1837; Herbert, born March 12, 1839; Alice Arnold, born Oct. 4, 1841; Eugene Francis, mentioned below; Charles Field, born Oct. 27, 1847, died in Oct., 1847.

(VII) Eugene Francis Phillips, son of David Gresham and Maria (Rhodes) Phillips, was born in Providence, R. I., November 10, 1843. He received his early education in the public schools of the city of Providence. During the last years of his course in high school came the outbreak of the Civil War, and

its accompanying mad eagerness for war on the part of the youths in every section of the country. Mr. Phillips left school to go to the fighting line, enlisting in the Tenth Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry Regiment. After serving his term of enlistment he returned to Rhode Island, and continued his education. He immediately entered the business world, and for a period of several years engaged in various lines of endeavor. In 1878, after being in banking, Mr. Phillips began experiments on the manufacture of insulated electric wire. He was an organizer of great resourcefulness and genius, and the infant industry which started in a small shed in the rear of his home in Providence has since grown to enormous proportions, and is to-day one of the largest steel and copper wire manufacturing establishments of the kind in the world. Discoveries in the field of electricity greatly developed the possibilities of the new industry, and through his ability to foresee the size and importance of the manufacture of insulated wire, and its value in extending and broadening the uses of electricity, Mr. Phillips was able to bring the business to the place which it now holds. The first plant of the company was located at the corner of Stewart and Conduit streets; in 1890 the factory was enlarged to include the entire square of which the two streets above named form part. In 1893 another addition to the plant was necessary, and since the city did not afford efficient nor ideal conditions for work, the present site on the Seekonk river, in East Providence, was purchased from the Richmond Paper Company, and the factory altered and modified for the manufacture of wire. The presence of an industry of such size in the vicinity, and the opportunity for employment which it afforded, caused the speedy growth of a village which was named Phillipsdale in honor of Mr. Phillips. Since its very inception, he has been the guiding genius of this huge project, and responsible for its success in a greater measure than any one connected with it.

The infant industry was named the American Electrical Works and is one of the largest and most important plants of its kind in the world, controlling an industry whose importance cannot be overestimated. The annual output of the concern covers wire and cables of every description, from heavy telephone and street cable wire to the delicate silk covered wire used for testing. The plant at East Providence is complete in every detail, having within itself all facilities needed for the line of manufacture which it carries on.

In 1900 the American Electrical Works consolidated with the Washburn Wire Company, which enabled them to add the steel business to their already large variety of manufactured goods. The copper department to-day consumes more than thirty million pounds of copper per annum. The steel department, equipped with open hearth furnaces, make their own steel, using pig-iron as a basis. The quality of the metal produced is better than any other of American manufacture and is equal to the best Swedish steel. In 1889 Mr. Phillips established a similar plant in Montreal, Canada, which also holds the distinction of

being one of the largest of its kind in the Dominion. This plant is known as the Eugene F. Phillips Electrical Works, Limited.

Eugene F. Phillips was a man of broad understanding, tolerance and sympathy, and thoroughly democratic in his tastes. He was greatly loved by his employees, and highly respected and honored by his associates in the business world. He was one of the most prominent citizens of Providence, though never active in the official life of the city. He attended the Congregational church of Providence, and gave liberally to the worthy charities of every denomination. He erected the Grace Memorial Church (Episcopal) in East Providence, in memory of his daughter, Grace, who died in childhood.

Mr. Phillips married, October 30, 1867, Josephine Johanna Nichols, daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Baker) Nichols. Mrs. Phillips is also a member of one of the oldest families of the State of Rhode Island, and a lineal descendant of the founder of the family in America, Richard Nichols (see Nichols). The children of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were: Eugene Rowland, mentioned below; Edith Josephine, born Dec. 2, 1873, died unmarried, Oct. 19, 1907; Frank N., mentioned below; Grace, born May 18, 1878, died in March, 1882. Mr. Phillips died in Providence, R. I., February 22, 1905. He was affiliated with the Republican party, and was a member of the Agawam Hunt and Powham clubs, and a member of What Cheer Lodge of Masons.

(IX) Eugene Rowland Phillips, president of the Washburn Wire Company, son of Eugene Francis and Josephine Johanna (Nichols) Phillips, was born in Providence, R. I., January 17, 1871. He received his early education in the public schools of the city. Upon finishing his studies, he went into the business of manufacturing with his father, there learning the details of business management. He began his connection with the American Electrical Works in a comparatively minor and unimportant position, gradually working himself, through force of ability, to the position of influence and responsibility which he now holds. His success and achievement in the business world have been wholly his own, and been accomplished by the influence which his father's eminence in business affairs might naturally have brought to bear on his career. Mr. Phillips and his brother, Frank N. Phillips, are the leading active managers of the large manufacturing industry represented by the Washburn Wire Company and the American Electrical Works.

Mr. Phillips is well known in the social and club life of the city, and is a member of the Rhode Island, Country, Agawam Hunt and Metacomet Golf clubs. He served as a councilman of East Providence, being elected to office on the Republican ticket.

Eugene Rowland Phillips had two daughters: Ruth, who married Walter J. Stein, of Chicago, Ill., a prominent banker; and Miriam, who married Edmund Parsons, and is a resident of Boston, Mass.

(IX) Frank N. Phillips, president of the American Electrical Works, is a son of Eugene Francis and Josephine Johanna (Nichols) Phillips, and was born in Providence, R. I., July 6, 1874. He attended the

public schools of Providence, where he prepared for college. He later attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he pursued a three year course in electrical engineering. Returning to Providence, he entered the office of the American Electrical Works, and gradually worked himself up through the various departments of the work to his present post.

For several years Mr. Phillips has been active in the political life of Providence. He has served as councilman of the First Ward of Providence for six years, and now holds that office. He is also well known in social and club life, and is a member of the Rhode Island Country Club, the Wannamoisette Country Club and the Pomham Club, and a member of Adelphi Lodge of Masons.

Frank N. Phillips married, November 15, 1898, Edith R. Peck, daughter of Leander and Sarah (Cannon) Peck, of Providence, and a member of an old and distinguished New England family. They have two children: Charlotte and Donald Kay.

SAMUEL NICHOLS—The name Nichols is baptismal and signifies "the son of Nicholas." It has always been popular in England and is found in various forms among the earliest records. The names of William Nicoll, County Salop; John Nicole, County Oxford; and Stephen Nichole, County Oxford, are found in the Hundred Rolls, of 1273. Record of the names Alicia Nicholmayden and Robertus Nichol-man, meaning "servants of Nichol," is found in 1379. "Thomas Nicolls, County Middlesex," is found in the register of Oxford University in 1575. And among other public records are found the names of James Nickleson, of Canterbury, in 1687, and Robert Nicholls, London, 1707. The Nichols coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Gules, two bars ermine, in chief three suns or. Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-lion rampant, argent.

(I) Richard Nichols, the progenitor of the family in America, emigrated from England and settled in East Greenwich, R. I., where he died prior to 1721. He was survived by his widow, Phebe Nichols, who died prior to March 25, 1721, the date on which her will was proved at Warwick, R. I.

(II) Richard (2) Nichols, son of Richard (1) and Phebe Nichols, was born in Rhode Island about 1705. He later removed to Warwick, where he married, August 8, 1736, Elizabeth Pierce, of Rehoboth, Mass.

(III) Israel Nichols, son of Richard (2) and Elizabeth (Pierce) Nichols, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., October 8, 1741. He married, in Rehoboth, November 22, 1765, Robt. Millerd. He served throughout the Revolutionary War as an officer in Captain Peleg Peck's company. His name appears on a list dated at Taunton, September 30, 1776, of officers appointed by Brigadier-General George Godfrey, to serve in a regiment raised from his brigade for three months' service under General Spencer, agreeable to orders of the Council. In December, 1776, at the alarm of Bristol, he was second lieutenant of Captain Stephen Bullock's company, Colonel Thomas Carpenter's regiment. On

June 26, 1778, he signed a petition with other officers of his regiment, asking for a new election of officers. Israel Nichols died in Rehoboth, Mass., December 9, 1800.

(IV) Israel (2) Nichols, son of Israel (1) and Robe (Miller) Nichols, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., September 16, 1768. He married, June 15, 1791, Johanna Horton, daughter of Comfort and Johanna Horton. She was born November 2, 1772, and died March 28, 1854. Israel (2) Nichols died November 16, 1822.

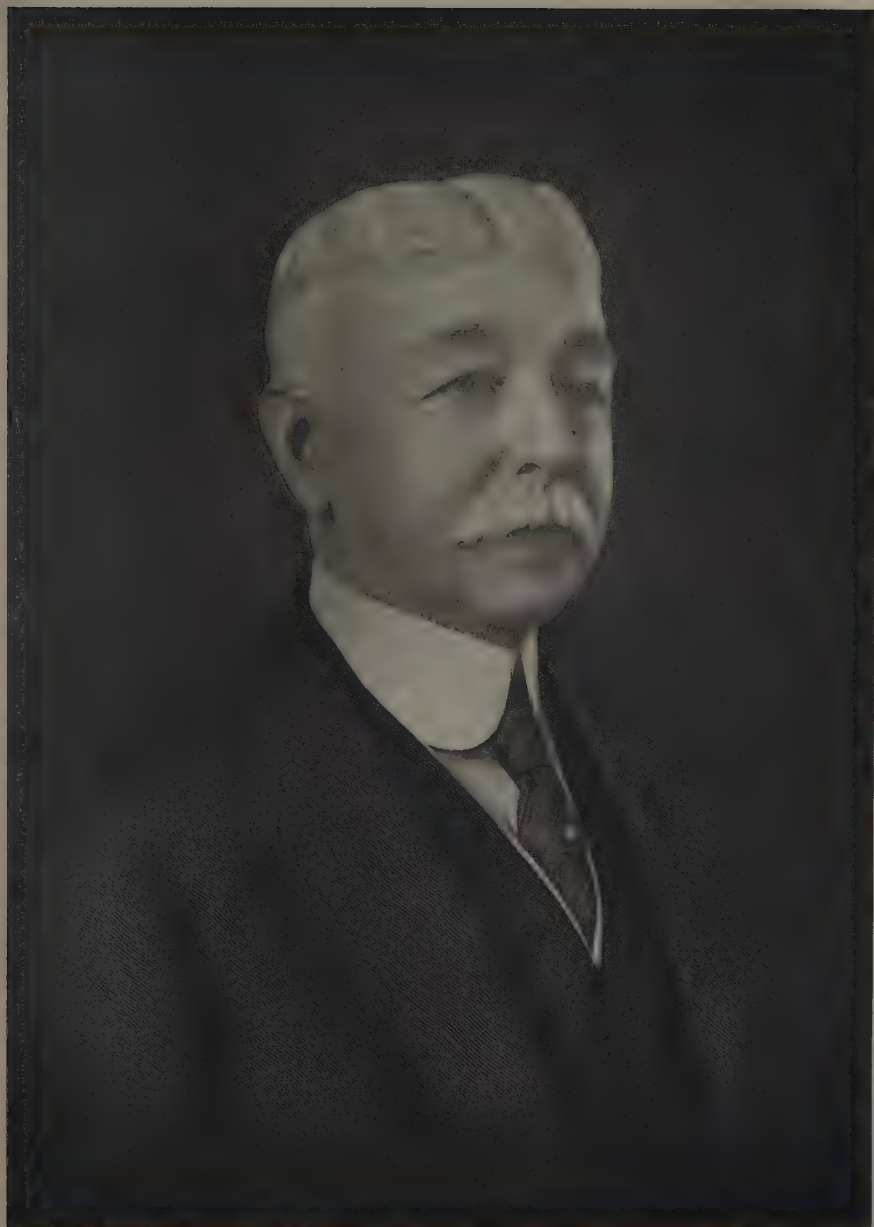
(V) Samuel Nichols, son of Israel (2) and Johanna (Horton) Nichols, was born at Rehoboth, Mass., January 4, 1809, and died at Dighton, Mass. He was a farmer on a large scale in Rehoboth, later removing to Providence, R. I., where he retired for nineteen years before his death. He married, in Rehoboth, December 23, 1832, Nancy Baker, daughter of Samuel and Patience (Pierce) Baker, of Rehoboth, where she was born March 15, 1814. Their children were: 1. Otis H., born in 1835, died at Rehoboth in the fall of 1854. 2. Nancy Emily, born Sept. 20, 1837; married Daniel Horton, of Dighton. 3. Phebe Asenath, born Aug. 18, 1839; married Colin C. Baker, of Providence, R. I., and died in California. 4. George Dexter, born Aug. 26, 1841. 5. Josephine Johanna, born June 5, 1849; married Eugene F. Phillips.

GEORGE HAMILTON CAHOONE—For many years Rhode Island has been justly regarded as the center of the jewelry manufacturing industry of America, its many plants being an important factor in the industrial development of the State. There have been a number of men whose names are closely associated with the upbuilding of this important business, but none more closely than that of George Hamilton Cahoon, president and treasurer of the George H. Cahoon Company of Providence.

Mr. Cahoon is a native of this city, born August 6, 1860, a son of George Hamilton and Charlotte Stieb (Clark) Cahoon, and a grandson of Isaac Tuckerman and Ann Eliza (Stieb) Clark, the latter being a native of Providence. He is a member of old and distinguished New England families which were founded here in early Colonial times, and has long been associated with the affairs of this region. The childhood of Mr. Cahoon was passed in his native city, and as a lad he attended the local public schools. His educational advantages, however, were very meagre, and at the age of twelve years he was obliged to abandon his studies and begin earning his own living. In the year 1873 he secured his first position with the well known drug firm of George L. Claflin & Company, remaining with that concern for some three years. He then was given a position as clerk in the drug store of Dr. Albert L. Calder, with whom he spent four years, and in the meantime took up the study of pharmacy. He pursued these studies to such good purpose that at the end of four years he was a graduated and registered pharmacist. Being of an exceedingly ambitious nature and desiring to supplement his early education, Mr. Cahoon took a course

in the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College at Providence, and after completing his studies at this institution spent about eighteen months in the employ of Benjamin G. Chase & Son, wholesale grocers of Providence. His next employment was as cashier of the firm of Day, Sons & Company, where he remained about two and one-half years, and then, in 1884, he accepted a position as western traveling representative for the firm of Foster & Bailey, manufacturing jewelers, which is now known as T. W. Foster & Brother.

In the month of April, 1886, when twenty-six years of age, Mr. Cahoon entered into his first business enterprise, and in partnership with his father-in-law, William Blakeley, and John C. Schott, purchased the plant and machinery of Hunt & Owen, one of the oldest jewelry manufacturers of Providence. The plant was originally located at No. 111 Broad street, and here they began their operations which soon grew to large proportions. Shortly afterward, Mr. Schott retired from the firm, which then became known as George H. Cahoon & Company. They were engaged in the manufacture of a general line of gold filled jewelry. As the business grew and prospered it became necessary to find larger quarters for their operations, and in December, 1894, they removed to the Manufacturers' building, being one of the first tenants in this new and up-to-date industrial structure. On April 1, 1906, the firm was incorporated as the George H. Cahoon Company, with Mr. Cahoon as president and treasurer. For nearly thirty-five years this house has specialized in the manufacture of reproductions of the finest lines of platinum diamond set jewelry. The George H. Cahoon Company maintains New York offices in the Fifth Avenue building at No. 200 Fifth avenue; and western offices in the Heyworth building, Chicago. It is due to the untiring efforts of Mr. Cahoon that the great success of the business of which he is the head has been achieved. A third of a century ago the concern had a most modest beginning, and it is to-day one of the leading jewelry manufacturing firms in New England. Of a quiet, unassuming nature, Mr. Cahoon has never sought for any conspicuous place in public life although, like a public-spirited citizen, he is keenly interested in all that pertains to the growth and development of the city. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and was elected a commissioner of sinking funds of the city of Providence, June 21, 1918, succeeding in that capacity Dutée Wilcox, who died in that year. Mr. Cahoon is also vice-president and a director of the U. S. Ring Traveler Company, a director of the National Exchange Bank, and for more than twenty years has been a director of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade. Mr. Cahoon has also been prominent in the social and fraternal life of Providence, and is affiliated with Adelphoi Lodge, No. 33, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. His clubs are the Wannamoisett Country, the Turk's Head, the Pomham, the Economic, the Providence Athenaeum, and Commercial. He is also a member of the Providence Chamber of Commerce. In his religious belief Mr. Cahoon is a Congregationalist, and attends with



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George H. H. Hooper

his family the Central Church of that denomination at Providence.

George Hamilton Cahoon was united in marriage, October 25, 1885, with Eugena Blakeley, daughter of William and Sarah (Tinkham) Blakeley, her father being well known in the textile industry as a member of the firm of Walton & Blakeley, woolen manufacturers. Mr. and Mrs. Cahoon have one daughter, Edna Hamilton. The family home is situated at No. 360 Olney street, Providence.

HENRY ALDEN CARPENTER—Son of one of the prominent industrial leaders of Providence in the past generation, Mr. Carpenter from 1889 to 1905 was identified with his father, Alva Carpenter, in the direction of the foundry interests of the A. Carpenter and Sons Foundry Company. Since 1905 he has been engaged in managerial capacity with the General Fire Extinguisher Company, by which his former connection was absorbed, and is now (1919) manager of the Auburn plant of the company and a member of its board of directors. The family of which he is a member, of honorable record in Providence over a long period of years, is one of early founding in the American colonies, tracing to William Carpenter, who in 1638 came from his English home, where his line is of connected record to John Carpenter, 1303, to Weymouth, Mass. Soon afterward he came to Providence, where he was one of the founders of the First Baptist Church. He was an early settler in Pawtucket, represented his town in the General Court many times, was an assistant in 1672, and during King Philip's War his house was attacked and burned by the Indians, one of his sons killed, and his stock ran off. He married Elizabeth Arnold and left sons, Joseph, Ephraim, Timothy, William, Silas, and Benjamin, from whom spring the numerous Carpenter families of New England claiming early Colonial ancestry.

Mr. Carpenter is a grandson of Jonathan and Leafy (Bourne) Carpenter, and son of Alva Carpenter. Alva Carpenter was born in Seekonk, Mass., March 2, 1820, and died June 28, 1905. He attended the public schools of his birthplace until he was fifteen years of age, at which early period he began his lifelong association with the industrial world. For two years he was employed in a cotton mill, then in 1846 became apprenticed to the moulder's trade under Thomas J. Hill, of the Providence Machine Company. A journeyman in this trade, he followed it for three years in a foundry at Matteawan, N. Y., in 1850 returning to Rhode Island and working in a Newport foundry for two years. From 1852 until 1865 he was employed by the old Corliss Steam Engine Company, in September of the latter year forming a partnership in the foundry business with Amos D. Smith as Smith & Carpenter. The firm's plant was located on Dyer street, between Peck and Orange streets, and in 1872 a branch of the business was opened on Aborn street, which subsequently became the main foundry. In 1873 the Dyer street plant was sold and the partnership of Smith & Carpenter dissolved, Mr. Carpenter continuing as sole proprietor of the Aborn street foundry for ten years.

There followed a six years' partnership with Henry C. Bowen in the same line, which was dissolved in 1889, when Mr. Carpenter admitted his two sons, William H. and Henry A., into partnership, forming the firm of A. Carpenter & Sons. A new foundry was erected on West Exchange street. This was destroyed by fire, November 11, 1892, was rebuilt, and in 1896 the business was incorporated under the title of A. Carpenter & Sons Foundry Company, Alva Carpenter filling the office of president until his death in 1905. The standing of the business he founded was closely similar to his reputation in private life, and as he was known as a citizen of solid, substantial parts, so his firm was rated as one dependable and strongly founded. For almost sixty years he gave of the best of his effort to industrial work, for forty years of that time as a foundry owner, and his untiring labor and capable administrative ability had their reward in the prosperous business that bore his name.

Called from his close application to business affairs by his election to the State Legislature, he represented Providence in the sessions of 1892-93, and was elected for a second term in 1897. His public service was of the type confidently expected of him by his fellows, a sturdy championship of beneficial legislation and unyielding opposition to any favoring of special privileged interests, his entire activity summarized as devotion to high ideals. He was an interested member of Roger Williams Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, from 1874 to 1886, and after filling every office in the gift of that lodge became one of the charter members of Mt. Pleasant Lodge, No. 45. In 1904 he was elected grand chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, this high honor of Odd Fellowship coming the year before his death. He was a member of the West Side and Pomham clubs, of Providence.

Mr. Carpenter married, in 1854, Mary E. Allen, of Attleboro, Mass., and they were the parents of: Rev. Alva E., rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, of Manton, R. I.; Mary E., married William A. O'Brien, of Providence; William H., died in 1900, the associate of his father and brother in the A. Carpenter & Sons Foundry Company; Henry A., of whom further; Mabel L. C., married Albert J. Niebels, of Providence.

Henry Alden Carpenter was born in Providence, July 7, 1867. He attended the public schools of his birthplace until commencing business life as a clerk in the office of the National Worsted Mills, of Providence, a position he held for four years, then entering the firm of A. Carpenter & Sons as the partner of his father and brother. With the incorporation of the A. Carpenter & Sons Foundry Company in 1896, capitalized at one hundred thousand dollars, Mr. Carpenter became secretary and treasurer of the company. This concern pursued a highly successful independent existence until 1905, employing one hundred and twenty-five men in its foundry on West Exchange street, in this year being absorbed by the General Fire Extinguisher Company. Mr. Carpenter became foundry manager of the General Fire Extinguisher Company, a five million dollar corporation, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, manufacturing the

widely known Grinnell Automatic Sprinklers and controlling, through its constituent and subsidiary companies, a large volume of foundry and factory products.

Until 1913 Mr. Carpenter discharged the duties of foundry manager of this large company, when he was elected to the board of directors of the General Fire Extinguisher Company and appointed manager of the company's plant at Auburn. Since that date he has filled both offices. His managerial responsibilities have rested easily upon him, for in foundry management his active years have been passed, while as a sharer in the policy shaping activity of the company his counsel has been relied upon heavily by his fellow directors. He is a practical manufacturer with capacity for large affairs, and in addition to his association with the General Fire Extinguisher Company serves the Union Trust Company, of Providence, and the Rhode Island Insurance Company as director. Mr. Carpenter has been active in the New England Foundrymen's Association and the National Founders' Association, having been president of both organizations, while in 1917 he served as president of the Providence Chamber of Commerce. During the war he served as chairman of the war council of the Chamber of Commerce.

He is a Republican in political belief, and in 1905 represented the Fifth Ward of his city in Common Council, his work including for a part of that time the chairmanship of the committee on city property. His tastes do not incline toward public life and office has never attracted him, although few men in Providence have more effectively used their influence for the advancement of the public welfare and civic progress than he. He fraternizes with the Masonic order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, belonging in the latter to Providence Lodge, No. 14, and in the former to St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters, St. John's Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, of which he is a past eminent commander. He is also past illustrious potentate of Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In the social and club life of Providence his acquaintance is wide, and he is a member of the West Side, Edgewood Yacht, Edgewood Casino, Wannamoisett Country, Rhode Island Country, Turk's Head, and Commercial clubs, an ex-president of the last named, and the Squantum Association. His out-of-town club is the Engineers', of New York City.

Mr. Carpenter married, in Providence, September 2, 1891, Fannie May Wheeler, and they are the parents of Sarah Adeline, Earl Wheeler, and Doris May.

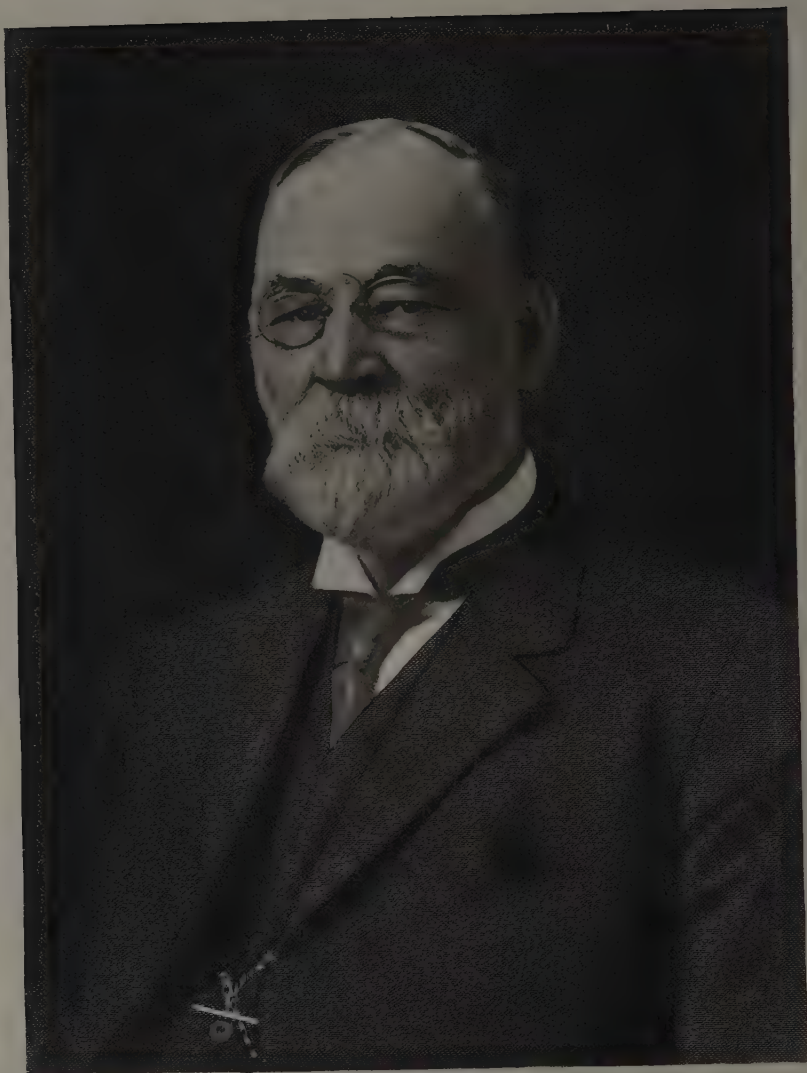
JOHN MORGAN DEAN—Member of the third generation of his family in New England, Mr. Dean is the second of his line to achieve notable business position, his father, John Dean, son of Benjamin Dean, who came to Rhode Island from his English home, having been a successful pioneer in the manufacturing of photographic supplies when the art of photographic reproduction was in its infancy. Mr. Dean is the active head of the John M. Dean Company, a corpor-

ation dating in Providence from 1892, a development of the firm of Cady & Dean, founded in 1876, and one of the leading furniture houses of the locality. Mr. Dean has other and extensive business interests in furniture and real estate, is prominent in the Masonic order, and is well known in Providence, his business home, Cranston, where his home, Tupelo Hill Farm, is located, and Fort Myers, Fla., his winter residence.

Benjamin Dean, of Simmonstone, England, married, at Gorsnaigh Church, October 29, 1815, Alice Lofthouse. He was an engraver by trade, and in 1829 came to the United States, worked for a time, and then returned to England to bring his family to his new home. They located in Providence, R. I., where he pursued the occupation of engraver until his death, November 18, 1866. Among their children was a son, John, of whom further.

John Dean, son of Benjamin and Alice (Lofthouse) Dean, was born in Clitheroe, England, August 30, 1822, died in Worcester, Mass., in 1882. He attended the public schools of Providence, grew to manhood in that city, learned the engraver's trade under his father's instruction, and followed that occupation until his twenty-seventh year. In 1849 he was one of a party of one hundred men who purchased a schooner and made the long and perilous voyage around Cape Horn to the California gold fields. He remained in the West for two years, and upon his return was associated with his father in engraving for a time, then entered the manufacture of photographic supplies, whose use was then confined to the making of the daguerreotype, the forerunner of the tintype and the photograph. With the increasing popularity of the daguerreotype his business grew largely, and when the tintype surpassed it in popular favor there was additional demand for supplies. Mr. Dean located his plant in Worcester and he was long the dominant figure in his line, absorbing competitors through purchase, if their size warranted, or, if they operated on a small scale, employing them in his service. A japanning department became a profitable branch of his plant, and he prospered in large measure. He represented Worcester in the Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature. He was active in Masonry, holding the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and a past grand commander of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. John Dean married Hannah Allen Morgan, six of their nine children reaching mature years: Alice P., died in 1906, married Christopher A. Cady; Isabella Stewart, married (first) George A. Holden, (second) George W. Middlebrook, of Providence, whom she survives; John Morgan, of whom further; Annie L., married Frederick L. Coes, of Worcester, Mass., and she died Aug. 10, 1919; Amy Florence, married Professor H. Austin Aikins, of Cleveland, Ohio; and Robert W., of the firm of Brown & Dean, gold refiners, who died in April, 1910.

John Morgan Dean, son of John and Hannah Allen (Morgan) Dean, was born on Dean street, Providence, R. I., May 11, 1856. Worcester became the family home when he was two years of age, and there he attended the public schools, graduating from high school, and residing in the handsome suburban home



Edward M. Harris

of his family until he was nineteen years of age. In 1876 he joined his brother-in-law, Christopher A. Cady, in Providence, R. I., and became his partner, the firm being known as Cady & Dean, later reorganizing as John M. Dean & Company. Their operations continued under this style until June 3, 1892, when the business was incorporated as the John M. Dean Company, with Mr. Dean as president, a position he fills to the present time (1919). Furniture has become the principal line of the company, and the company is of high standing among the largest dealers in New England. Mr. Dean has other important interests in the Dean Realty Company, of which he is president and director, the Dean Development Company, of Fort Myers, Fla., of which he is president and treasurer, and the Household Furniture Company, of Providence, R. I., which he serves as director.

Mr. Dean's greatest pleasure and recreation is found in his beautiful estate, Tupelo Hill Farm, in Cranston, where he takes great pride in his beautiful and finely cared for orchards, fields, and tastefully planted lawns. The village of Meshanticut is built upon the Dean estate and he has taken a leading part in its growth and development. His winter home is on the Caloosa Hatchee river in Fort Myers, Fla., in the middle of a hundred acre orange grove, and he has been very active in the upbuilding and settlement of that district.

He is a Republican in politics, but has never aspired to public office except to serve his town, Cranston, as councilman, having been annually elected to the Town Council until Cranston became a city in 1910. He has steadily and with good result advocated the causes of good schools and good roads since 1892, and the high standard of highways and schools in his locality is due in no small measure to his intelligently applied effort. He is a member of the Pomham Club; Providence Lodge, No. 14, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, as did his father, his membership being in What Cheer Lodge, No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons; Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters; Calvary Commandery, Knights Templar; Rhode Island Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret; and also to Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Dean married (first) Mabel F. Gardiner, (second) Louise Barrigar, of Kansas City, Mo., who died April 14, 1913. By his first marriage he was the father of a daughter, Bertha Mabel, who died in November, 1918, wife of Walter P. Suesman, of Providence. Walter P. and Bertha Mabel (Dean) Suesman were the parents of two sons, John Morgan Dean and Walter P. Suesman.

EDWARD MOWREY HARRIS, M. D.—This name is not an introduction. It is simply an announcement. To introduce Dr. Harris to the readers of this work would be wholly superfluous, for his high standing both as a physician and a citizen is matter of

common knowledge far beyond the limits of his home town of Providence.

Edward Mowrey Harris was born September 4, 1841, at North Killingly, Conn., and is a son of William and Zilpah (Torrey) Harris, the former a farmer and justice of the peace. Edward Mowrey Harris attended various public schools and academies, also receiving instruction from private tutors and eventually entering Yale Medical College. In 1866 he graduated from the Medical School of Harvard University. During the long period that has since elapsed Dr. Harris has been actively engaged in the successful practice of his chosen profession, also engaging in farming and taking an interest in real estate. He was president of the Providence Medical Association, and recording and corresponding secretary of the Rhode Island Medical Society. Public spirit has always been one of Dr. Harris's distinguishing characteristics both as regards community affairs and matters of national importance. In 1912 he was presidential elector on the Progressive ticket, and at the convention held in Chicago served as delegate and national chairman of the Rhode Island delegates. He was president of the Progressive League of Rhode Island, of the Franklin Lyceum (Providence), and the Providence Chess Club. The fraternal relations of Dr. Harris are limited to affiliation with the Masonic order. He holds membership in the West Side Club of Providence, and he and his family are members of the Bell Street Independent Chapel.

Dr. Harris married, in 1887, in Providence, Amy, daughter of James and Elizabeth Frances (Jackson) Eddy, and they are the parents of two sons: James Eddy, born Feb. 21, 1891, and Edward Mowrey, Jr., born May 24, 1892, both now deceased.

As a citizen Dr. Harris has a record of disinterested public service; was for many years a contributor on the Providence "Journal," and for fifty years has been an active, public-spirited citizen.

THEODORE HAMMETT COLVIN—As a young man of twenty-six years, a molder by trade, an experienced journeyman and foundryworker, Theodore Hammett Colvin came to the city of Providence in 1872. The business he then started caught the full force of the panic of 1872-77, and those five years were such as try men's ability to the limit. But he prevailed, and it is his pride that The Colvin Foundry Company has weathered every financial storm and has never failed to meet every obligation. Another record to be proud of is the fact that for twenty-seven years he never had labor trouble, that record then being broken by a strike to unionize the plant. Mr. Colvin resisted, and in time the men voluntarily agreed to work, rejoicing to find their jobs open, as they had found they were the best paid men in the business, taking conditions into consideration. He always kept in close personal touch with every transaction occurring throughout the works, and to that fact much of his success may be attributed. From 1872 until January, 1916, he was supreme at the plant, then having brought up his sons in the business and thoroughly trained them for their responsibilities, he sold his

interest to them and retired, leaving Clarence H. Colvin president of the company, and Charles T. Colvin, treasurer.

Theodore H. Colvin is of the seventh American generation of the family founded in New England by John Colvin, of Dartmouth, Mass., and Providence, R. I., the owner of a tract of four thousand acres at Providence, where he died, November 28, 1729. The line of descent is through the founder's son, Rev. James Colvin, of Providence and Coventry, R. I.; his son, Caleb Colvin, of Coventry; his son, George Colvin, of Coventry, a Revolutionary sailor, his widow Mary drawing a United States pension; their son, George (2) Colvin; his son, Henry Colvin, of Plainfield, Conn.; his son, Theodore H. Colvin, of Providence, R. I. Henry Colvin, born December 20, 1813, died December 14, 1869, married Mary Ann Bennett, born May 11, 1808, died August 26, 1892, surviving her husband twenty-three years. Their children were: Henry G., deceased; Huldah M., deceased; Mary P.; Frances S.; Elizabeth, deceased; Theodore Hammett, of further mention; Elisha H., deceased, and Emily.

Theodore Hammett Colvin was born in Plainfield, Conn., April 26, 1846, now (1918) living in Providence, R. I., retired. After school days were ended he began learning the molder's trade at now Danielson, Conn., finishing his apprenticeship in the foundry owned by his kinsmen, Caleb and James Colvin, entering their employ in 1864 and continuing until 1865. He worked as a journeyman in Whitinsville, Mass., for a few months, then in December, 1865, went to Worcester, Mass., where his old employer had opened a foundry. He continued a molder at Worcester until 1872, then came to Providence, where the years which have since elapsed have been spent.

The first Providence venture in business was also his last, forty-four years having been spent in the same business. The beginning was in 1872, when with his uncle, George Colvin, he formed the firm, G. and T. H. Colvin, and began a foundry business on Dyer street, moving to their own plant on now West Exchange street, in 1873. The original firm continued until 1876, when George Colvin sold his interest to his nephew and retired. Theodore H. Colvin continued the business under his own name until 1896, then incorporated as The Colvin Foundry Company, capital \$100,000. The business of the company constantly increased, and in October, 1897, the company erected a new plant on Globe street, a large and modernly-equipped foundry, one of the best of its kind in New England. The business of the company is the casting of engine and machine parts, an extensive business having been developed through the energy and ability of Mr. Colvin during the forty-four years he was the responsible head. He conceived an idea of fusing imperfect castings which would otherwise have been thrown out, this resulting in a great saving and led to the development of a large repair business.

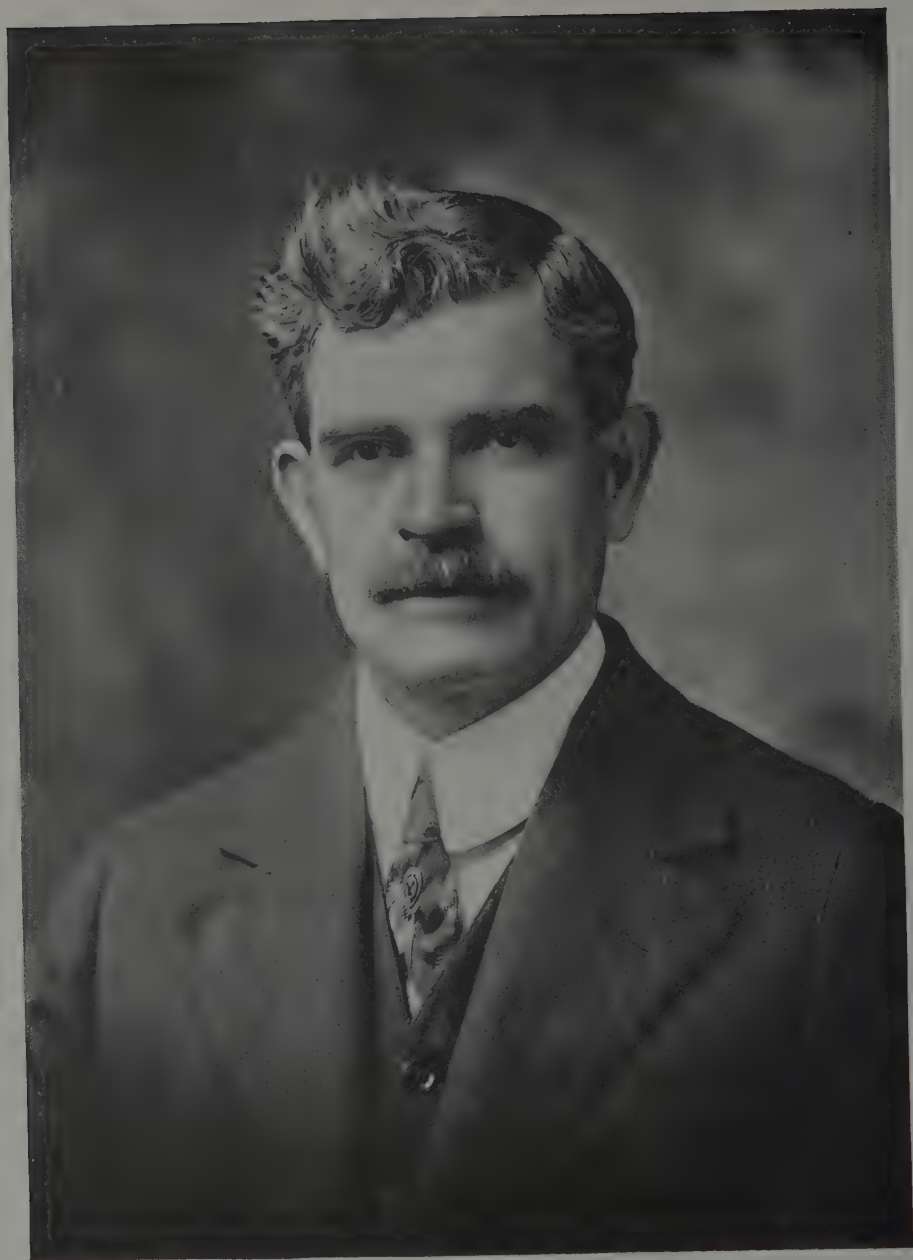
Hand in hand with the development of a large and profitable business, Mr. Colvin carried along plans for its perpetuation, and two sons were trained in its every detail, each being in time elected to official posi-

tion. Came the time when the founder, proud of his work, felt that the time had come to retire, the son, Clarence H., succeeded his father as president, the other son, Charles T., continued as treasurer, the change being made so quietly that no friction developed, so well had the work of the founder been done in anticipation of the event. He retired at the age of seventy, having been "in the harness" from the age of eighteen, when he began learning the molder's trade. The success which came to him was fairly earned and achieved through his own force of character, perseverance, indomitable spirit and business genius. He has long been a member of the New England Foundryman's Association, and he carried with him into retirement the respect and esteem of every man with whom he came into personal contact. Independent in political thought, he has no fixed affiliations. In Free Masonry he holds the degrees of the York Rite, belonging to St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of Providence, Royal Arch Chapter, and St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar. He is a member of the Pomham Club.

Mr. Colvin married (first), in April, 1868, Hannah Brown, they the parents of Charles T., whose sketch follows. He married (second), in October, 1876, Augusta L. Hammett, they the parents of two sons: Clarence H., whose sketch follows; and Earl, born May 23, 1887, drowned at Hunt's Mills, April 9, 1903.

CHARLES T. COLVIN—In 1885, at the age of seventeen, Charles T. Colvin entered his father's employ as office clerk, and from that time has been constantly connected with the same business, and since 1896 has been secretary-treasurer of the Colvin Foundry Company, successor to Theodore H. Colvin, successor to G. & T. H. Colvin, established in business in Providence in 1872. The founder of the business, Theodore H. Colvin, retired since 1916, trained his son with special reference to the position he now fills, that training including not only every phase of office work but a full term in the foundry, where he became thoroughly familiar with every detail of the mechanical department of the business before being allowed to return to office duties. He was long kept on a very small salary, for Theodore H. Colvin had well-defined ideas of his responsibility as a parent, and firmly believed that he should have only enough for real needs. The son realized at an early day that his father had only the son's welfare at heart, and cheerfully accepted his rulings, being determined to do his part. Now a successful business man himself, and in a responsible post, he accords the credit for pursuing the very best course of training, and acknowledged that the father's plan of development was wise.

Charles T. Colvin, eldest son of Theodore H. Colvin, and his first wife, Hannah (Brown) Colvin, was born in Worcester, Mass., July 3, 1869, and in 1872 was brought to Providence, R. I., by his parents. He was educated in the graded and high schools of the city, attending these until seventeen years of age. During part of that period he carried a paper route, and in 1885 was given a position in his father's business office. One year later he was sent to the foundry



John H. Bailey, Jr.

to acquire practical knowledge of casting and foundry methods. He then returned to office work, and later became office manager. So eleven years were passed until 1896, when the business, developed by Theodore H. Colvin, was incorporated as The Colvin Foundry Company, Theodore H. Colvin, president; Charles T. Colvin, secretary-treasurer. The position he occupied in administering the financial department of the company, then as now doing a large business, was beset with legal pitfalls into which he did not intend to fall, and the year 1899 was devoted to the study of law at the Rhode Island Law School, making a special study of commercial law that he might avoid trouble. This training was most valuable, and combined with that of earlier years renders him "fit" in every sense for the post he fills. He is a member of the New England Foundryman's Association, the American Foundryman's Association, Independent in politics, and liberal in religious faith. His clubs are the Economic and West Side. In 1916 Theodore H. Colvin retired, his sons succeeding to the full management of the company as president and treasurer.

Mr. Colvin married, in 1904, Louisa Counter, of Woonsocket, R. I.

CLARENCE H. COLVIN—Whatever may be thought concerning the proper way to develop a boy's character and bring him to the age of responsibility qualified for any position, all thought and theory is null and void when confronted with results. One way is to decide that children should have an easier time than their parents had, and shield them from all work or unpleasant duty. This was the plan Theodore H. Colvin did not pursue, but from youth his two sons were taught the necessity of labor, the value of money, and the prime necessity of thoroughly preparing in youth for the responsibilities he intended them to inherit. Hence, when in 1916, the management of the Colvin Foundry Company was relinquished by the father, the mantle fell upon the sons, Clarence H. becoming president, and the large business gave no evidence that any change in the executive head had taken place.

Clarence H. Colvin, eldest son of Theodore H. Colvin and his second wife, Augusta L. (Hammett) Colvin, was born in Providence, R. I., December 20, 1877, and has ever resided in his native city, now and since 1916, president of The Colvin Foundry Company. He was educated in the public schools of the city, Messer Street Primary, Bridgman Grammar, and Manual Training High School, his attendance as a student ending at the age of eighteen. During his summer vacation, for some years, he had spent much time in his father's foundry. In 1894, school days ended, and for three years thereafter he was learning the lighter forms of the molder's trade. The next seven years he also spent in the foundry, but no favors were shown, heavy work of all kinds coming to him in full share. Neither were the wages paid in proportion to the work he performed, but they were purposely kept low that the young man might learn the value of economical management of his earnings. In July, 1907, he was made foundry foreman, with per-

haps one hundred men to oversee, and later, in 1909, the brunt of all foundry work was diverted to him from his father, who had heretofore carried the load. Hard work and long hours fell upon the son, but this was a part of the elder Colvin's plan, and both sons are proud to acknowledge the wisdom of early inuring them to hard work and responsibility. There is a mutual feeling of deep respect existing between the father and his sons far beyond the feeling of natural affection which has always run high. In 1907 Clarence H. was given by his father \$1,000 in stock of The Colvin Foundry Company, incorporated in 1896, said stock to be paid for from the profits. On January 4, 1916, Theodore H. Colvin laid down the executive management of the business which he founded in 1872, and the same day he was succeeded as president by Clarence H. Colvin, who worthily carries the responsibilities of the large business the company transacts in engine and machine casting and heavy repair work. He is a tireless worker, genial and kindly in disposition, and has many friends. In politics and religion he is independent and liberal. His clubs are the West Side and Pomham and the Worcester (Mass.), Automobile.

Mr. Colvin married, in 1896, Edith Aldrich, of Providence, and their children were: Ethel V. and Darrell A., the latter now learning practical foundry work, as his father did.

JOHN HENRY BAILEY, superintendent of schools of Coventry, R. I., and one of the foremost figures in the educational world of this State, is a native of Pawtucket, where his birth occurred March 6, 1863, and a son of John Henry, Sr., and Elizabeth Ann (Nickerson) Bailey. On both sides of the house Mr. Bailey is descended from ancient and distinguished New England families, the Baileys, who then wrote their name as Baily, settling in Bristol county, Mass., early in the seventeenth century, and the Nickersons making their first appearance in New England as early as 1630. Among the ancestors of Mr. Bailey who were prominent in the affairs of their times should be mentioned Dean Nickerson, who was a captain in the first United States Navy during the Revolutionary War, and his own father who was a veteran of the Civil War, serving in Company D, Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery.

The first five years of Mr. Bailey's life was passed in Pawtucket, but at the age of five he was taken by his parents to Fall River, Mass., and after a time to North Smithfield in this State, where much of his early youth was spent. He attended the public schools of Fall River for three years and later those of North Smithfield, where he completed the district school grades. Thereafter he studied under a private tutor for a time, but in 1880 entered the State Normal School at Providence, R. I. He had by this time definitely determined upon teaching as his profession and, accordingly, after graduating from the last named institution with the class of 1882, he at once sought a connection with some school. He was successful in procuring a position in the Mowry School, No. 10, at North Smithfield, but after remaining there for a

time withdrew in order to take a position as principal of the Chepachet grammar schools (Glocester), where he continued for three years. His next post was in a school at Centerville, and from there he came to Bristol in 1889 to teach in the "Old Brick School," the oldest school in Bristol, which has since been taken down. He was appointed principal of the school, and served in the same capacity subsequently in the Walley School, the Byfield School and the Reynolds School. It was in the year 1898 that he was chosen principal of the Byfield School, and in 1917 that he came to hold the same post in the Reynolds School without surrendering the former. He continued successfully in these institutions until June, 1919, when he declined a reelection. On July 1, 1919, he was elected superintendent of schools of Coventry, R. I. One of the greatest factors in the success that Mr. Bailey has met with in his work has been his intense interest in it and the cause of education generally, which has caused him to devote his time and attention to it with a degree of concentration impossible to the man who is not an enthusiast. Besides his work in connection with his schools, Mr. Bailey also manages a large farm located adjacent to Bristol, and here has met with no less notable a success.

Mr. Bailey is affiliated with a large number of important organizations, fraternal and otherwise, in this town, among which should be named St. Alban's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Hope Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Bristol Council, Royal and Select Masters; ——— Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past noble grand; Wampanoag Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past chief patriarch; the Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he has been grand warden and grand sentinel and is now a member of the staff of the grand patriarch. He is also a member of the Bernard Club; the Rhode Island Grammar Master's Club, of which he is past president; the Charles F. Gordon Camp, Sons of Veterans; and a past division commander (colonel) of the Rhode Island Division. He has been for many years prominently identified with the Bristol Train of Artillery, a very ancient organization founded in 1776, and of which he has twice been colonel, from 1900 to 1903, again from 1917 to 1919, and at the present time is adjutant with the rank of captain. In politics Mr. Bailey is a Democrat and has taken a conspicuous part in local affairs. While residing at North Smithfield he was at various times a member of the School Board, school superintendent, and tax assessor, while at Bristol he has served on the Town Council.

John Henry Bailey was united in marriage, December 22, 1890, with Martha Josephine Harris, daughter of Elisha Harris, of Smithfield, and a descendant of Thomas Harris, one of two brothers who came from Bristol, England, in the ship "Lion" in 1630, with Roger Williams. Thomas Harris was one of the thirty-nine signers of an agreement for a form of government and also a signer of the "Providence Pact," in 1637. To Mr. and Mrs. Bailey three children have been born, as follows: 1. Mark Harris, who was educated in the public schools of Bristol and the Thibodau

Business College of Fall River, Mass., and was one of the first to volunteer for service in the American army during the great World War, serving one year and ten months, the last seven months in France. 2. Clifford Harris, educated in the local public schools, and leaving high school in his junior year to become manager of his father's farm in Bristol. 3. Abner Harris, educated in the public schools, and graduate of the Colt Memorial High School, class of 1919; he is now pursuing a college course.

WILLIAM C. GREENE COMPANY—With a single exception, the concern of William C. Greene Company, manufacturing jewelers of Providence, R. I., is the oldest of its kind in this city, and through the many years of its successful business career it has maintained a reputation second to none for its integrity and honest dealing, and for the quality of the workmanship which it has produced. It is at present the property of two energetic and progressive young men, Frank Rhodes Budlong and Edgar Milton Docherty, the former its president and the latter its secretary and treasurer. The concern was founded in 1849 by William C. Greene, whose name it still bears, and a Mr. Mathewson, and for a number of years the concern was conducted under the firm name of Mathewson & Greene.

Mr. Greene was a native of East Greenwich, where his birth occurred August 19, 1826. He was well known in the community for many years, and was one of its substantial business men. The original establishment was situated on Westminster street, Providence, whence it was removed to Page street, where it remained until 1854. In that year, Mr. Mathewson retired, and his interest was purchased by John T. Mauran, who conducted the business for about eleven years under the name of Greene & Mauran. In 1865, Mr. Greene severed his connections with Mr. Mauran and formed a partnership with Alfred Bliss, and opened up a new establishment on Pine street, where the firm of Greene & Bliss continued for approximately twenty-eight years, although the name was changed in 1873 to that of William C. Greene Company, by which it is known to the present time. After some years of prosperity, Alfred Bliss died, and was succeeded by his brother, Charles H. Bliss, who later lost his life in the Metis disaster, August 30, 1872. The business was finally bought by its present owners, Messrs. Budlong and Docherty, in 1915, and is now conducted by them at No. 101 Sabin street, where a large business is transacted.

Frank Rhodes Budlong, president of the William C. Greene Company, was born at Cranston, R. I., July 22, 1889. He was the son of Robert and Edith M. (Merrill) Budlong. His father was for many years owner of the S. K. Merrill Company, manufacturers of jewelry, but is now deceased and is survived by his wife, who still makes her home in this city. The son, Frank Rhodes Budlong, received his early education at the famous Mowry & Goff School, where he remained for a number of years. After completing his preparation for college, he matriculated at the Moses Brown School, where he took the usual classical course. He



John R. Edwards

Rear Admiral, U. S. N. (R)

then began his business career by entering the employ of H. Nordlinger's Sons, dealers in precious stones, where he remained from 1908 to 1910. From 1910 to 1915 he was the New York office manager of the S. K. Merrill Company, of Providence. Mr. Budlong made rapid progress in business, and in 1915 formed the present partnership with Edgar M. Docherty. Mr. Budlong has identified himself with the social and fraternal life of the community, and is at the present time a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 9, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Providence Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Frank Rhodes Budlong was united in marriage, June 2, 1910, at Providence, Rhode Island, with Ruth A. Peckham, a daughter of Thomas and Mary A. Peckham, of that city. They are the parents of two children, as follows: Merrill Peckham, and Frank Rhodes, Jr.

Edgar Milton Docherty, secretary and treasurer of the William C. Greene Company, is a native of Prince Edward Island, Canada, where he was born August 8, 1883. He is a son of Finlay and Jessie (Gordon) Docherty; his mother is now deceased, but his father now resides at Prince Edward Island. While Edgar M. Docherty was still a small child, his parents removed from their Canadian home to the United States and settled at Boston, Mass., where the lad attended school for a time. Later, the family returned to Canada, where his education was completed in the public schools of his native place. After graduating, Mr. Docherty, then eighteen years of age, returned to the United States, and after several years with Attleboro and Providence jewelry concerns, entered the employ of the William C. Greene Company. This was in 1910, and five years later he and his associate, Mr. Budlong, purchased the concern of which Mr. Docherty is now the secretary and treasurer. Mr. Docherty is interested in public affairs, and is a staunch supporter of Republican principles and policies. He is at the present time committeeman from his ward. He is also well known in fraternal circles, and is a member of the Harmony Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters; and St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar. Edgar Milton Docherty married, August 8, 1903, Margaret MacLellan, a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Beaton) MacLellan, of Prince Edward Island. Two children have been born of this union, as follows: Bruce MacLellan and Curtis Gordon, who are twins.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN RICHARD EDWARDS, U. S. N., Retired—Prominent for many years as an authoritative author on matters of naval science, theoretical and applied, as well as an active officer in the United States navy, is Rear Admiral John Richard Edwards, now retired, whose long record of duty well and honorably performed have made him loved and esteemed in the service and entitled him to his country's gratitude. Admiral Edwards is a native of Pottsville, Pa., where his birth occurred July 9, 1853, a son of Richard and Margaret (Williams) Edwards, the former a highly respected Bap-

tist clergyman, and for some time an editor of distinction.

The childhood of Admiral Edwards was passed in his native place, and in the local schools he gained the elementary portion of his education. Somewhat later the lad secured an appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis and began his studies there in 1870. He was graduated with the class of 1874 and entered upon his duties as cadet engineer. The active life of the navy appealed to the young man's tastes and he quickly displayed qualities of mind and character that put him in line for promotion. He was advanced to the position of assistant engineer, February 26, 1875; passed assistant engineer, September 11, 1881; and chief engineer, November 5, 1895. From 1888 to 1891 he was professor of mechanical engineering to the University of South Carolina, during which period he studied law and was admitted to practice in that State in 1891. He was transferred, March 3, 1899, to the Line of the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, and was promoted to that of commander, September 23, 1903. During the Spanish-American War he saw active service on the United States Ship "Puritan," and in 1900 was detailed to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, where he remained four years. In 1904 he was appointed to the post of chief engineer of the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H. His knowledge of mechanisms of all kinds was extensive, and he made himself of great value in the above position so that he was shortly afterwards promoted to still more responsible posts. In 1908 he was appointed inspector of machinery in the great works of the William Cramp & Sons Company at Philadelphia, where a large proportion of the vessels for the United States Navy are constructed. He remained there until 1911, when he was promoted to the position of general inspector of machinery for the navy of vessels building on the Atlantic coast, and served in that capacity for about a year. He served as president of the Board of Inspectors and Survey for Shore Stations from 1912 to 1914. During this time he had also been advanced in rank to captain, January 3, 1908, and finally, on September 14, 1911, to rear admiral. This rank he continued to hold until he was automatically retired on account of age, July 9, 1915. But although he was formally retired on that date, Admiral Edwards was far too valuable an officer for the navy to lose entirely during a time of such effort and crisis, and during the remainder of the war he received special assignments from the Navy Department and took part in various important works, making his headquarters at Newport, and still remains thus occupied. Admiral Edwards has made a special study of fuel oil for naval purposes and has written extensively upon that subject. The official report of the Naval Board, of which he was senior member, is accepted in the engineering world as one of the most valuable scientific publications issued by the government. The engineer-in-chief of the British navy stated that it was the "British Admiralty Bible" upon this subject, by reason of its exhaustive and scientific treatment of the

subject. He has also made a special and extended study of the question of port and harbor development. In May, 1912, he was appointed by President Taft chairman of the United States delegation to the London International Radiotelegraphic Conference of that year, regulating the international control of radio communication. Thirty-one different countries were represented. But although this has been his specialty, he has given many other allied subjects but little less attention and has been one of the most prolific writers on these for many years.

Admiral Edwards is a Republican in politics, and has taken a very considerable part in local affairs since his retirement from the service. He was elected president of the Bristol School Board in 1916 and served in this responsible capacity for three years, and had done much to improve the schools of the community. In his religious life he is an Episcopalian and attends Trinity Church of that denomination at Bristol. He is a member of the Army and Navy Club of New York, the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C.; the Hope Club of Providence; the American Society of Radio Engineers, the American Society of Naval Engineers, the American Society of Mining Engineers, also the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. He makes his home with his family at Bristol.

Admiral Edwards was united in marriage, January 28, 1888, with Harriet DeWolf Allen, a daughter of Charles and Sarah (Lewin) Allen, old and highly respected residents of Pawtucket. Four children have been born of that union, as follows: 1. Allen Richard, who studied in the public schools and later at West Point Military Academy, from which he graduated in 1910, and is now instructor of military tactics at Columbia University and holds the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the National Army. 2. Margaret, who became the wife of Commander Philip H. Hammond, United States Navy, on duty at the Navy Department. 3. John Richard, Jr., who served in France as an ambulance driver from February, 1917, to August, 1917, and then enlisted in the National Army as private; became first class aviator, and was sent to Tours and later to Assouan, France, where he attained the rank of first lieutenant in the Ninety-ninth Aero Squadron and took part in the extremely dangerous observation work; was liaison officer of the French and American air forces, and at the present time is still first lieutenant in the American air forces. 4. Lawrence, who was too young to be accepted for the service, although he made every effort to enlist; was member of the Yale Naval Camp of 1918, and Brown University naval unit, and is now preparing for college.

CHARLES EATON DUDLEY—At the age of sixteen years, Mr. Dudley started in the hardware business as an errand boy and has never been connected with any other line, and since 1911 has been president and treasurer of the Dudley Hardware Company, of Providence, R. I. The Dudley Hardware Company was formed by Charles E. Dudley and William J. Hermann in 1911, they buying out the builders' hardware department of the Union Hardware & Electric Supply Company, Mr. Dudley having been con-

nected with the last named company as an incorporator and director. The Dudley Hardware Company does a general retail hardware business, specializing in builders' hardware, their sample room in that line one of the finest in New England. The company caters to the highest grade of contract work in builders' hardware, and is widely known in the trade.

Charles Eaton Dudley was born in Providence, August 30, 1873, son of William Aldrich and Jennie Louise (Church) Dudley, both his parents now deceased. William Aldrich Dudley was a merchant of Providence and Marlboro, Mass., and later city auditor of Marlboro, Mass. Charles E. Dudley attended the public schools of Providence and of Marlboro, Mass., finishing grammar school courses before beginning with Barker, Chadsey & Company, as errand boy in their hardware store. He remained with his first employers three years, going thence to the Belcher & Loomis Hardware Company, remaining with that company nine years. At the age of twenty-one he was placed in charge of the builders' hardware department of the Belcher & Loomis Hardware Company, and held that position until the organization of the Union Hardware & Electric Supply Company, of which he was an incorporator and a director. For eleven years he continued manager of the builders' hardware department of the Union Hardware & Electric Supply Company, then with his assistant, William J. Hermann, bought that department of the company's business and organized the Dudley Hardware Company, to own and operate it. The new company prospered from the beginning, coming as it did into an established business with which the president, Charles E. Dudley, and William J. Hermann, secretary, had previously been intimately connected. When the Dudley Hardware Company began business in 1911, six hands were sufficient to handle the trade, now fourteen are employed in caring for the large business daily transacted.

Mr. Dudley is an authority in the hardware trade, having made it his sole business since 1889. He is recognized in the trade as a leader, a tribute to his thirty years' individual interest in the business. Now hardly more than in the prime of life, Mr. Dudley can review his rise with the satisfaction which follows duty well performed, and look forward confidently into the future. He has been the architect of his own fortunes and has borne a man's part in the battle for commercial supremacy. He is a member of Hope Street Congregational Church; Mt. Vernon Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and in politics an Independent.

Mr. Dudley married, September 23, 1897, Harriet Almira Nourse, of Marlboro, Mass. They are the parents of three children: William Nourse, Harriet Louise, and Alden Church.

GEORGE LUTHER PIERCE—The name of Pierce was common in England at a very early age, and had many ways of spelling, such as Parr, Piers, Pierce, Pears, Pearce, Pearse, Peers, Peirce, and Purse. It dates from a remote period, and is widely distributed throughout the United States, and there is some reason for believing that some of its bearers, if not all of

them, derive their origin from the ancient Percy family of Northumberland (the Hotspurs of the North). It not only possesses an honorable Colonial record, but it figured prominently in the war for national independence, and is especially distinguished as having furnished the fourteenth President of the United States. This branch of the Pierce family is one of long standing and among the first settlers in New England. The name was variously spelled in the Massachusetts and Rhode Island records, and the modern form, Pierce, has been adopted by most of the descendants of the name in this country. In the Old World the members of this family have been quite prominent, and the name can be traced through a long and distinguished line back to the days of the Norman Conquest.

Arms—Three ravens rising sable, fesse numette.

Crest—A dove with olive branch in beak.

Motto—Dixit et fecit.

(I) Brave Galfred, born in 972, left his Normandy castle to come over with venturesome Rollo, and in England assumed the name of Percy. From him the line is traced to the American progenitor as follows:

(II) William, his son.

(III) Allan, son of William.

(IV) William, son of Allan.

(V) William, son of William.

(VI) Agnes, daughter of William, who married Josceline de Louvaine, who was Prince of Normandy, but who on account of his marriage relinquished his own name and assumed that of Perci; however, he kept his Royal coat-of-arms of Brabant.

(VII) Lord Henry, of Petrovith, who married Isabelle De Erue.

(VIII) William, third Lord of Petrovith, who married Ellen De Baliol.

(IX) Henry, who married Eleanor Plantagenet.

(X) Henry, first Baron of Alnwick, who, from youth to old age, was a warrior and was one of the victors of the battle of Dunbar. He was highly distinguished throughout the Scotch War during the reign of Henry I. He married Lady Eleanor Fitzalan.

(XI) Henry, second Lord of Alnwick, born in 1299, who in 1346 was the chief of forces and gave battle to the Scots at Neville's Cross, where he took King David Bruce prisoner. He married Idonea De Clifford, and died in 1351.

(XII) Henry, who in 1346 accompanied King Edward III to France and was at the victory of Crecy, and afterward held high offices under the King. He married Mary Plantagenet.

(XIII) Henry, first Earl of Northumberland, who fell at the battle of Branham Moor, in 1403. He married Margaret Navill.

(XIV) Henry, born May 30, 1364, who fought at the battle of Shrewsbury against the Crown, 1403. He married Elizabeth de Mortimer.

(XV) Henry, second Earl of Northumberland; according to an old ballad, of which his bride was heroine, he fell fighting for Lancaster. He married Lady Eleanor Nevill.

(XVI) Sir Ralph, who fell at Towton field, 1464, fighting with his father and brothers for the house of Lancaster.

(XVII) Peter, son of Sir Ralph, who was standard bearer for Richard III, in 1485, at Bosworth field.

(XVIII) Richard, son of Peter, founded Pierce or Pearse Hall at York, England, where he lived and died.

(XIX) Richard Pierce, son of Richard above mentioned, resided at Pierce Hall, at York, England. He spelled the name Pearce, which name and way of spelling continued to within the last three quarters of a century among his descendants in England. He had sons, Richard and William, both of whom immigrated to America early in the Colonial period, and Michael, founder of the Pierce family of Rhode Island, herein under consideration.

(I) Captain Michael Pierce, son of Richard Pierce, Jr., of the twentieth generation in direct descent from Brave Galfred, was born in England about 1615, and was killed by the Indians, Sunday, March 28, 1676, in King Philip's War. He settled at Hingham, and after

at Scituate, Mass. His first wife died in 1662, and he married (second) about 1663, Hannah James, widow, having a son, Mark James, and a daughter, Abigail James, who married Charles Stockbridge, son of John, born about 1638. His house was on the Cohasset road, a mile from the present North Meeting House. He was in the Narragansett fight, in December, 1675. Captain Michael Pierce was prominent in the official life of the colony, and was commissioned captain by the General Court in 1669, and had been an ensign and lieutenant before that. In the spring of 1676 he commanded an expedition against the Indians under Canonchet, was attacked near Pawtucket by a superior force and his command nearly annihilated. The story of the fight, related by Mather and others, is well known in history. Captain Pierce fell early in the fight. Fifty-five of the sixty-three Englishmen were slain, and ten of the twenty Indian allies. The Indians were commanded by Nanuntenoo, better known as Canonchet, and the place of the battle is now called Quinsniket.

Captain Pierce's will was dated January 15, 1675, "being now by appointment of God going out to war against the Indians." He assisted in building the first sawmill in the colony, burned by the Indians, May 20, 1676. Children: 1. Persis, baptized 1646. 2. Benjamin, baptized 1646. 3. John, married Patience Dobson. 4. Ephraim, mentioned below. 5. Eliza. 6. Deborah. 7. Anna. 8. Abiah. 9. Ruth. 10. Abigail, married John Holbrook.

(II) Ephraim Pierce, son of Captain Michael Pierce, resided for a time at Weymouth, Mass., whence he removed to Warwick, R. I., where his first child was born. He was made a freeman of the Colony of Rhode Island, in Providence, May 3, 1681, and died September 14, 1719. His will, made July 18, 1718, was proved September 23, 1719, in Warwick, R. I. He married Hannah Holbrook, and had children: 1. Azrikim. 2. Ephraim (2), mentioned below. 3. Michael, born in 1676. 4. Rachel, born in 1678. 5. Hannah, born in 1680. 6. Experience, born in 1682. 7. John, born in 1684. 8. Benjamin, born in 1686.

(III) Ephraim (2) Pierce, son of Ephraim (1) and Hannah (Holbrook) Pierce, was born in 1674, probably at Warwick, R. I. He married Mary Low, and later resided in Rehoboth and Swansea, Mass., where he was a prominent and respected citizen. Children: 1. Mial, mentioned below. 2. Mary, born Nov. 16, 1697. 3. David, born July 26, 1701. 4. Elizabeth, born May 30, 1703. 5. Clothier, born May 24, 1708. 6. Ephraim.

(IV) Deacon Mial Pierce, son of Ephraim (2) and Mary (Low) Pierce, was born April 24, 1692, and died October 18, 1786, aged ninety-four. He married Judith Ellis, daughter of Judge Ellis. She was born in 1686, and died October 6, 1744. They were residents of Warwick, R. I., and of Rehoboth and Swansea, Mass. Children: 1. Ephraim, born Nov. 9, 1712. 2. Wheeler, born July 11, 1714. 3. Nathan, mentioned below. 4. Mary, born Oct. 18, 1718. 5. Judith, born Oct. 21, 1720. 6. Mial, born March 24, 1722. 7. Jobe, born April 25, 1723. 8. Caleb, born June 8, 1726. 9. Joshua.

(V) Rev. Nathan Pierce, son of Deacon Mial and Judith (Ellis) Pierce, was born February 21, 1716, and died April 14, 1793. Rev. Nathan Pierce was a Baptist minister, preaching for forty years in one church,

called the Pierce Meeting House. His son, Rev. Preserved Pierce, also preached in the same house for forty years. Elder Daniel Martin, son of Deacon Melatiah Martin, was ordained pastor of the Pierce or Second Church in Rehoboth, February 8, 1753, and there were between thirty or forty members under his care. Elder Martin died November 18, 1781, a few years after Nathan Pierce was ordained. Rev. Nathan Pierce married, October 6, 1736, Lydia Martin, daughter of Ephraim Martin, born July 17, 1718, died December 21, 1798. She was of Barrington, R. I., and was said to have been "a remarkably smart woman," short, black-eyed and handsome, noted for her learning. They lived at Rehoboth and Swansea, Mass. The will of Rev. Nathan Pierce was proved June 4, 1793, Hezekiah Martin being executor, and her will was proved January 18, 1799, Hezekiah Martin acting as executor. Children: 1. David, born April 11, 1739. 2. Lydia, born April 1, 1741. 3. Free love, born Oct. 8, 1742. 4. Nathan, born Jan. 22, 1745. 5. Joseph, born Sept. 7, 1746. 6. Benjamin, born Jan. 29, 1748. 7. Pardon, born Oct. 23, 1749. 8. Mary, born March 23, 1751. 9. Martin, born Feb. 15, 1752. 10. Judah, born Oct. 23, 1754. 11. Hezekiah, born Jan. 25, 1755. 12. Peleg, born Nov. 15, 1756. 13. Preserved, born July 28, 1758. 14. Isaac, mentioned below. 15. Chloe, born Nov. 18, 1765.

(VI) Isaac Pierce, son of Rev. Nathan and Lydia (Martin) Pierce, was born September 22, 1763, died November 26, 1849, in the town of Rehoboth, where he resided. Isaac Pierce served in the American Revolution when only sixteen years of age, when the British were at Newport. He lived for a time after his marriage with his grandfather, Deacon Mial Pierce, and after two years returned to his father's farm, where he lived the remainder of his life. He joined his father's church when eighteen years of age, but was excommunicated at twenty-five years of age because he went twice to hear a Universalist preacher. He married (first) October 7, 1782, Anna Fitch, daughter of Captain Amos Fitch, of Swansea. She was born March 1, 1763, died November 15, 1809, and was buried in the Pierce burying ground in Rehoboth. He married (second) November 1, 1810, Polly Bowen, ceremony performed by Elder Preserved Pierce; she was born August 21, 1789, died March 10, 1838. He married (third) Elizabeth Carpenter. Children: 1. Hannah, born Sept. 18, 1783. 2. Nancy, born April 15, 1786. 3. Cyrus, born June 9, 1788, died in March, 1789. 4. Isaac, born Dec. 21, 1789. 5. Mahala, born April 29, 1792. 6. Angia, born June 1, 1794. 7. Levi, born June 8, 1797. 8. Mary A., born May 29, 1799. 9. Waterman, mentioned below. 10. Hiram W., born Feb. 19, 1804. 11. Betsey, born Feb. 3, 1807. 12. Lymon, born Jan. 1, 1813. 13. Holofanes, born Feb. 21, 1816. 14. Jeremiah, born Aug. 20, 1820. 15. Delana, born July 13, 1823; married, Dec. 29, 1844, Philip Allen Munroe. 16. Laura A., born May 18, 1825. 17. Sephrona, born Aug. 12, 1827.

(VII) Rev. Waterman Pierce, son of Isaac Pierce, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., December 24, 1801. He married, June 15, 1820, at the age of nineteen years, Betsey Baker, and shortly after his marriage removed to Seekonk, R. I. Rev. Waterman Pierce was pastor

of the Free Will Baptist Church at Barneyville, North Swansea, Mass., and held that office for more than forty years, during a portion of that time sharing the pulpit with his grandson. He was the father of the following children, all of his sons attaining a large degree of distinction in public life in Providence: 1. Bradford B., born Nov. 7, 1821. 2. Sarah F., born July 25, 1826. 3. Elisha W., born Jan. 22, 1829. 4. Mary E., born April 27, 1831, died March 10, 1845. 5. Maria B., born Feb. 1, 1835. 6. George Luther, mentioned below. 7. Julia E., born Nov. 16, 1839. 8. Mercy A., born July 14, 1842; married, June 17, 1864, Burden Munroe. 9. Richmond, born July 2, 1847; died March 13, 1848.

(VIII) George Luther Pierce, son of Rev. Waterman and Betsey (Baker) Pierce, was born September 9, 1837. He received his education in the schools of the town of Seekonk, Mass., where he prepared for the Fort Edward Institute, of Washington county, New York State, which he later attended. Deciding on a business career rather than professional life, he returned to Providence, after completing his course, and entered the large retail and wholesale grocery establishment of E. W. Pierce & Company, of which his brothers, Elisha W. and Bradford B. Pierce were the chief executives. He was eminently fitted for business life, and proved his worth in the firm shortly after entering its employ. In 1854, George Luther Pierce was admitted a partner of the firm, and retained his connection with the business for a period of more than thirty-five years, becoming known as one of the foremost and ablest men in the business and commercial circles of Providence and the surrounding territory. He was a keen judge of values, and his advice and counsel was sought on the executive boards of many of the large mercantile enterprises of the city. He was known as a man of the strictest integrity and fair dealing in all his relations, and was honored and respected in many circles in Providence.

Mr. Pierce was active in the political life of the city and was frequently honored with public office. He was a member of the Republican party, and for many years held a prominent place in its councils, in the city and State. For seven years he was a member of the Republican committee of the city of Providence, beginning in 1886 or 1887. In 1886 he was elected a member of the Providence City Council, and fulfilled his duties so well in this capacity that he was returned to the office every year for a number of years. From 1886 to 1895 he was a member of the Common Council of Providence, and from 1895 to 1898 a member of the Board of Aldermen. From January, 1895, until the time of his death, he was a commissioner of the North Burying Ground, of Providence. Mr. Pierce was recognized as a public man of the highest and most disinterested type, and was constantly sought for office. From May, 1886 to 1887, he was a member of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and in the spring of 1898 was again chosen a member of the House, serving until 1902 inclusive. He was reelected in November, 1904, for the year 1905, with an unusually large majority. For a period of three years Mr. Pierce served as a member of the Committee on Finance, for two years on the Committee on State Charities and Correction, and



William H. Wood

for one year on the Committee on Military Affairs. He was highly respected during the entire term of his public service, and accomplished during the period much beneficial and needed legislation.

George Luther Pierce married Sarah E. Cory, who died August 24, 1910. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Archie LeGrand, died in boyhood. 2. Wilton Cory, died in infancy. 3. Grace, a graduate of Brown University, graduating with high honors; was president of her class; taught for a period in the grammar grades of the Point Street School; she married Russell W. Richmond; they have two sons: Cory Pierce Richmond and Parsons Pierce Richmond, and a daughter, Barbara, who died at the age of two and one-half years. 4. Ethel, twin of Grace, is a graduate of the Rhode Island School of Design; was supervisor of drawing in Warwick, R. I., and is now teaching drawing in the Technical High School of Providence. 5. Chauncy Giles, died in infancy. 6. Bertha. 7. George Luther, Jr., born Oct. 2, 1886; graduated from Providence Technical High School and Brown University. He married Ruth Brooks, and they have one son, George Raymond, born Aug. 26, 1916. George L. Pierce, Jr., was in the traffic engineer's office of the Providence Telephone Company, when he was stricken with influenza and died suddenly, Sept. 30, 1918.

George Luther Pierce died at his summer home in East Providence, R. I., October 21, 1909.

WILLIAM H. WOOD—Wood is a name local in its derivation and signifies "at the woods." It is common to every medieval register in England.

Arms—Argent, an oak tree vert, fructed or.

Crest—A demi-wildman, on the shoulder a club, holding in the dexter hand an oak branch, all proper, wreathed about the middle vert.

The late William H. Wood, of Providence, R. I., was in every respect a self-made man, a success in every sense of the word in the field of endeavor which he had made his work in life, and in which he had striven from early manhood to become a figure of influence and importance. From earliest childhood he was thrown upon his own resources, and compelled to make his own way unaided in the world, and not only to support himself but to contribute to the support of his family. Despite this handicap at the outset, he rose gradually to a position of prominence in the real estate world and became a leading factor in the real estate and financial interests of the city of Providence, R. I.

To the man who possesses within himself the desire to succeed, there is no obstacle too great to block the path to achievement. The men who fail are those who attack the problems of life and work with a half-hearted willingness to succeed if the effort so to do be not too great. In addition to the necessity to work for his maintenance, Mr. Wood possessed the desire for achievement, which would have made him a success in life without the spur to ambition which the former circumstance offered. Unless the necessity to work is aided and abetted by the desire to work, success is impossible.

William H. Wood was born in Providence, R. I., November 13, 1849, the son of William and Delia (Bundy)

Wood. His father, who was a native of England, came to America scarcely under a century ago accompanied by his wife. They settled in Providence, R. I. When the gold fever caught the country, with its accompanying whirl-wind of prospecting and mining, William Wood, Sr., joined the ranks of the "forty-niners" and went West to California, where he died shortly after his arrival. The death of his father occurred when William H. Wood was but a small boy, and necessitated his adding to the support of the family as soon as he was able. He was given, however, the greatest chances possible for gaining an education in the local public schools. This was cut short early, however, but he continued his studies at home and after hours, becoming a man of sound education and cultured tastes in the field of literature. Appreciating education as only those who are barred from its privileges can, he made every effort to supplement his work in the public schools, and succeeded admirably. He possessed a strong ambition to succeed, and into every position which he held put the best which was in him. Mr. Wood secured his first employment in the office of Jason Stone, a dealer in sewing machines, and he continued in that line of work for a period of several years.

Fitted with a keen intellect and analytic mind, he was strongly desirous of entering the legal profession, and made every effort to complete the studies toward that end. He was unable, however, to realize this ambition, and abandoned the idea finally. Mr. Wood entered the field of real estate, in which he later became a power in the city of Providence, at the suggestion of the late Daniel Lyman, of that place. He began his career as an agent for the large real estate holdings of Mr. Lyman, and from this comparatively unimportant beginning gradually rose to the position of prominence which he later held. Mr. Wood was eminently fitted for success in this line. He was a keen judge of business values, and foresaw in many cases with great accuracy the trend of development of property in Providence, and the surrounding country. He was noted for the fairness of his business principles and was entrusted with many of the largest real estate deals which were put through in the city of Providence in his day. He carried on a most extensive business, and a very lucrative one. At the time of his death he had in his charge the large properties of the Vinton and Barnaby estates, and the Nancy K. Bishop estate. Mr. Wood's first office was located in Providence, on the corner of Exchange and Westminster streets, and he continued to do business there until his death.

As one of the leading figures in the real estate world, Mr. Wood was intimately identified with the largest business and financial interests of the city. He was treasurer of the Rhode Island Investment Company and of the Beckwith Land Company. He was appointed by the heirs of the Lemuel Bishop estate administrator of the funds received from the French spoilation claims, rising out of the destruction of the brigantine "Nancy" in the year 1799.

Mr. Wood was also identified with the political and public life of the city of Providence, and always active in any movement which had for its end the betterment of conditions in the city of Providence. He served as a member of the City Council from 1883 to 1885, and in

the latter year was elected to the State Legislature, where he served honestly and well the interests of the people, unswayed by partisan lines of influence. He was defeated for reelection to this office by which is known in the politics of Rhode Island as the "May Deal." The obvious unfairness of this treatment was the direct cause of Mr. Wood's premature retirement from public life, and was responsible for a loss to the city of Providence, and the State of Rhode Island, of a man who had conserved with all his strength the interests of both, and gave promise of greater achievement in the future. Mr. Wood was a Republican in political affiliation, and upheld the finest and best of the traditions of the Grand Old Party.

He was also active in the social and club life of Providence. He was a man of magnetic personality and fine character, and possessed numerous friends in all walks of life. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was prominent in the affairs of the What Cheer Lodge and St. John's Commandery. He was a member of the Hope Club, and the Metacomet Golf Club of Providence.

William Henry Wood married, October 2, 1872, Adele S. Remington, daughter of William H. and Jane (Smith) Remington. Mrs. Wood is a native of Providence, and actively identified with the social life of the city. She is a woman of wide culture, and has also greatly travelled, having made a trip around the world in 1910. (See Remington IX.) Mr. and Mrs. Wood were the parents of two children: 1. William Remington, born in Providence, Jan. 14, 1876; received his education in the Providence High School, and was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; on completing his training he became a naval architect, gaining a position of prominence in this field, in which he was engaged at the outbreak of the war; upon America's entry into the conflict he offered his services to Secretary Daniels and was commissioned assistant superintendent of the Hull division buying department at the Mare Island Naval Base, San Francisco; Mr. Wood is now engaged in this work; he married Caroline Jonsen, of Boston, Mass.; Mr. Wood owns a large ranch in California. Children: i. Remington, who after making a determined effort to enlist in some branch of service in the United States Army or Navy, who is now but sixteen years of age, went to Canada, enlisted in the Canadian army, and is now serving with Canadian troops. ii. Richard. iii. Elizabeth. 2. Florence, born Jan. 28, 1878, in Providence, R. I.; married George Owen, an instructor in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in the department of marine architect; they reside at Newton, Mass. Children: i. George. ii. Florence.

Mr. Wood died suddenly on May 8, 1905, at Wilmington, Del., while on his way from Washington to Providence, passing away on the train.

(The Remington Line).

Remington is an English surname of local derivation, meaning "of Rimmington," a township in the parish of Gisburn, West Riding, York. It has also been found in Lancashire for a number of centuries.

Arms—Barry of twelve argent and azure, over all a bend gules.

Crest—A hand erect, holding a broken tilting spear, all proper.

The Remington family was established in New England in the early part of the seventeenth century, and has been prominent in the life of the State since that time, leading figures in its industrial life and public affairs. The family in England, of which the American Remingtons are a branch, was well known throughout the United Kingdom, possessing in all its lines men of mark in the affairs of the country. The Remington family is of the landed gentry, and entitled to bear arms. The American branch was established here in 1637 by John Remington, and is connected through marriage with some of the finest and oldest families of New England.

(I) John Remington, progenitor of the branch of which the late William Humphrey Remington was a member, was a native of England, and emigrated to America from Yorkshire. He arrived in the Massachusetts Colony in 1637, and settled first in Newbury, where he was made a freeman, May 22, 1639. He later removed to Rowley, where he remained for considerable period. About 1662 he removed to Roxbury, Mass. In the early Colonial records of Massachusetts he calls himself late of Rowley, now of Roxbury. He became a man of prominence in the community. John Remington received a two-acre lot in the division of public lands in Rowley. His home was located on Wethersfield street. In 1647 he was a lieutenant of militia under Captain Sebastian Brigham. He died in Roxbury, June 8, 1667. He married (first) in England, prior to his coming to America, and his wife, Elizabeth, accompanied him here. She died on December 24, 1658. He married (second) Rhoda ———. John Remington had two sons, John and Thomas, whose names are not found on the records of Rowley. Children, whose names are recorded in Rowley: 1. Jonathan, born Feb. 12, 1640. 2. Daniel, born Oct. 2, 1641. 3. Hannah, born June 19, 1643. 4. Elizabeth, born April 5, 1645, died in 1646. 5. Elizabeth, born about 1648. 6. Mary, born March 31, 1653, died in 1654.

(II) John (2) Remington, son of John (1) and Elizabeth Remington, was born about 1628 or 1630 in Yorkshire, England, and accompanied his parents to America. He resided first in Rowley, Mass., but later removed to Andover, where there is record of him from 1654 to 1656. He settled in Haverhill, Mass., as early as the year 1661. Shortly after 1664 he was a member of the colony at Jamestown, R. I., and later removed to Warwick, R. I., where he took up his permanent abode, and died in 1709. He married Abigail ———. Their children were: 1. John, born in Rowley, March 12, 1651. 2. Abigail, born in Rowley, Sept. 14, 1652. 3. Joseph, born Nov. 29, 1654. 4. Thomas, born Feb. 4, 1656. 5. Prudence, born in Rowley, July 14, 1657. 6. Joseph, mentioned below. 7. Daniel, born Oct. 18, 1661. 8. Hannah, born July 3, 1664, in Haverhill, as was also David.

(III) Joseph Remington, son of John (2) and Abigail Remington, was born about the year 1658, according to Rhode Island records. He was a resident of Jamestown, R. I. Records, further than the fact that he served on the jury at Jamestown, on September 5, 1682, cannot be found of him.



R. J. Wood

(IV) John (3) Remington, son of Joseph Remington, was born in Jamestown, R. I., on April 12, 1686, and resided there all his life.

(V) John (4) Remington, son of John (3) Remington, was born in Jamestown, R. I., and resided there during his entire life-time. He married Susanna ——. Their children were: 1. Benjamin, born Sept. 19, 1733. 2. Peter, born July 1, 1737. 3. Penelope, born April 15, 1739. 4. Sarah, born March 21, 1741. 5. Abigail, born in May, 1743. 6. John, born Jan. 6, 1745. It is thought within a reasonable degree of certainty, that he, John (4) Remington, was also the father of Enoch Remington, mentioned below.

(VI) Enoch Remington, son of John (4) and Susanna Remington, was born in Jamestown, R. I., about 1735. He later removed to Warren, R. I., with his wife, Molly. Two children are recorded in Warren: 1. Molly, born Nov. 11, 1757. 2. Lydia, born July 20, 1765. They are thought to have been the parents also of Enoch, mentioned below.

(VII) Enoch (2) Remington, son of Enoch (1) and Molly Remington, was born in Warren about 1768. He resided in the town of Barrington, R. I., and died there January 1, 1795. He married in Barrington, R. I., August 5, 1790, Ruth Armington, daughter of John and Ruth (Kent) Armington. (See Armington IV.) Their children were: 1. Samuel Watson, born Jan. 4, 1791. 2. Enoch, mentioned below. 3. Ruth, born Dec. 28, 1794. Ruth (Armington) Remington was a member of a prominent New England family established here in the early part of the eighteenth century. She was born in Rehoboth, Mass., June 29, 1771.

(VIII) Enoch (3) Remington, son of Enoch (2) and Ruth (Armington) Remington, was born in Barrington, R. I., May 3, 1792. He was a citizen of considerable prominence in the affairs of the community, and was a farmer on a large scale. He died in Providence, August 6, 1864. Enoch Remington married, March 13, 1814, Phebe Short, daughter of John and Betsey (Scott) Short. She was born April 9, 1797, and died July 31, 1870. John Short was born in Warren, R. I., February 14, 1757, the son of John and Phebe Short; married in Barrington, September 30, 1779, Elizabeth (Betsey) Scott, of Cumberland. Their daughter, Phebe Short, married Enoch Remington. Children: 1. Samuel Watson, born Sept. 30, 1817. 2. Lucretia S., born June 15, 1820. 3. William Humphrey, mentioned below. 4. George A., born Sept. 26, 1824. 5. Jeremiah S., born Sept. 6, 1827. 6. Daniel S., born March 3, 1829. 7. Phebe A., born March 12, 1831. 8. George A. (2), born March 31, 1833.

(IX) William Humphrey Remington, son of Enoch (3) and Phebe (Short) Remington, was born in Barrington, R. I., March 29, 1822. He received his early educational training in Barrington. Early in life he embarked on a business career for himself, and secured his first employment in the dry goods business in Providence, R. I., to which city he went because he realized that it presented greater opportunities. He entered the business in the capacity of a clerk, and solely through his own efforts and energy, intelligently applied, he became a proprietor. After a period spent in learning the business in every detail, and in becoming

thoroughly grounded in its inner workings, he engaged independently as a fancy dry goods merchant. Shortly afterward he went into partnership with his brother, Jeremiah S. Remington, and opened a store in the Arcade, in Providence. This business prospered greatly, and came to have a reputation for the highest principles of business dealing. The one store was found inadequate to meet the demands of the trade, and another was added to it. At the time of Mr. Remington's death the one store had grown to four, and it is highly probable that he would have been influential in increasing his business to greater size had he lived longer. His death occurred in the very prime of life, at the age of forty-two years, on September 9, 1844. William Humphrey Remington was one of the most thoroughly respected and honored business men of his day.

He married Jane Smith, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Phillips) Smith, of Providence, R. I., a descendant of one of the oldest families of New England. (See Smith VIII). Mrs. Remington died July 17, 1902. She was a devoted member of the Baptist church. Their children were: 1. Florence, died 1860. 2. William R., died in 1873. 3. Adele S., married William H. Wood, of Providence (deceased); resides in Providence, R. I. (See Wood).

(The Armington Line).

Arms—Per chevron or and azure, in chief two lions rampant combatant of the second, in base a lion rampant of the first.

The Armington family in America dates from the opening years of the eighteenth century. Joseph Armington, the founder and ancestor of all of the name in America, whose ancestry is traced to the Colonial period, was a native of England. It is judged from the fact that he returned to the mother country on affairs of business that he was a man of large interests. A genius for mercantile and financial affairs has been largely evident in one line of his descendants. There have been professional men among them also. South-eastern Massachusetts and that part of the Colony and later the State of Rhode Island which borders upon it has been the home of the family since the time of its founding in America. The family, though comparatively small, contributed many of its sons to the defence of the Nation in the American Revolution, the War of 1812 and the Civil War.

(I) Joseph Armington, immigrant ancestor, was born on the Island of Guernsey, Great Britain. He came to the New England Colonies from England in 1714, settling in Boston, where he remained for a year. In 1715 he returned to England, and died there in that year. His wife, who had accompanied him to America, was a woman of excellent education, well-born and cultured. After her husband's death she established a school in Roxbury, Mass., where she taught French.

(II) Joseph (2) Armington, son of Joseph (1) Armington, was born in the year 1707 on the Island of Guernsey, Great Britain, and accompanied his parents to New England in 1714. He settled in Rehoboth, Mass., on attaining his majority, and followed the trade of brickmaker there until his death. He married, May 27, 1729, Hannah Chaffee, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Carpenter) Chaffee, who was born October 3, 1707,

and died February 22, 1799, at Rehoboth. Joseph Armington died in Rehoboth, August 15, 1746.

(III) John Armington, son of Joseph (2) and Hannah (Chaffee) Armington, was born June 12, 1735, at Rehoboth, Mass., where he resided during the greater part of his life. In his latter years he removed to Waterford, Vt., where he died. He married (first) January 11, 1757, Ruth Kent, born March 3, 1737, daughter of Hezekiah and Ruth (Cooper) Kent. He married (second) January 13, 1788, Chloe Newman, of Rehoboth.

(IV) Ruth Armington, daughter of John and Ruth (Kent) Armington, was born June 29, 1771, in Rehoboth, Mass. She married, August 5, 1790, Enoch Remington, of Barrington, R. I. (See Remington VII.)

(The Smith Line).

The Smith immigrants to America in the seventeenth century were numerous, and their progeny forms one of the greatest of American families of Colonial date. Rhode Island, which has been the home of the family herein under consideration since the year of the founding of Providence when John Smith, called the Miller, to distinguish him from others who came after him, was one of the five men who accompanied Roger Williams to Rhode Island in the spring or summer of 1636, and made the first settlement of white persons in the territory.

Arms—Quarterly, first and fourth, Barry argent and gules; second and third, quarterly, first and fourth, gules on a chevron or, between three bezants, as many crosses formee fitchés sable; second and third; azure a fesse between three urchins argent.

Crest—Out of a castle argent a wolf's head sable.

Motto—Boutez en avant.

(I) John Smith, immigrant ancestor and founder, was a native of England, born in 1595. He came first to Dorchester, Mass., where however, he soon fell under the displeasure of the Puritan authorities because of his religious views. On September 3, 1635, it was ordered by the General Court of Massachusetts "that John Smith shall be sent within these six weeks out of this jurisdiction, for divers dangerous opinions which he holdeth and hath divulged, if in the meantime he removes not himself out of this plantation." In 1636 Roger Williams and John Smith and four others came to Providence and made the first settlement there. John Smith was one of the most prominent figures in the year's decades of the history of Providence. In 1641 he held the office of town clerk. On March 1, 1646, an agreement was made at the monthly court that he should have the valley wherein his house stood in consideration for which he was to set up a mill. It was also agreed that no other mill would be permitted in Providence. In 1647 twenty-two acres were laid out to him, a portion for the mill, and at the time of his death he was in possession of one hundred and fifty acres. He was one of the most prosperous men of the community, which fact is evidenced by the tax list. On September 2, 1650, his widow Alice was taxed two pounds and ten shillings.

(II) John (2) Smith, son of John (1) and Alice Smith, was born probably about 1630 in England, and died in Providence, in 1682. He was a miller and suc-

ceeded his father in the management of the property, which was confirmed to him and his mother by the town after the father's death. He purchased two shares in the town, April 27, 1655, and drew twenty-one acres in his father's right at a division made February 19, 1665. He had various parcels confirmed to him by the town, May 24, 1673. His house was burned by the Indians, March 30, 1676, and with difficulty he saved the town records which were in his custody, by throwing them into the mill pond. John Smith was ensign of the military company, November 6, 1654; in 1661 he was jurymen, deputy 1666 and 1672, and town clerk, from 1672 to 1676. He married Sarah Whipple, born in 1642, died after 1687, daughter of John and Sarah Whipple.

(III) William Smith, son of John (2) and Sarah (Whipple) Smith, was born in 1682, and died December 11, 1753, in Smithfield, R. I. He built the county court house, for which he received six hundred and sixty-four pounds, nine shillings. For many years he was major in the militia, and one of the foremost men in the colony. He was deputy to the General Court, in 1714-16-1720-21-24-27-29; assistant in 1729-30-31, and moderator of Smithfield in 1733-34-35-40, deputy from Smithfield to the General Court, in 1735-44. The inventory of his estate amounted to £547 6s. Major William Smith married Mary Sayles, born May 30, 1689, died after 1754, daughter of John and Elizabeth Sayles.

(IV) Daniel Smith, son of Major William and Mary (Sayles) Smith, was born September 28, 1712, in Providence. He resided in Smithfield, and in Burrillville, which was a part of the original town of Smithfield. He married in Smithfield, August 3, 1735, Mary Aldrich, who was born in Mendon, Mass., February 15, 1714, daughter of Moses and Hannah (White) Aldrich.

(V) Martin Smith, son of Daniel and Mary (Aldrich) Smith, was born October 15, 1747, in Burrillville, and was married in Smithfield, November 4, 1764, to Mary Mowry, who was born October 30, 1745, daughter of Uriah and Urania Mowry.

(VI) Pitts Smith, son of Martin and Mary (Mowry) Smith, was born October 10, 1766, in Smithfield, R. I., resided there all his life, and married, May 31, 1795, Susanna ——. (No record of the surname of his wife has been found; it was possibly Steere.)

(VII) Richard Smith, son of Pitts and Susanna Smith, was born May 15, 1796, in Smithfield, and died in Providence, August 28, 1864. In early life he resided in Glocester, and when a young man, in 1820, removed to Providence, and took possession of the Bull Dog Tavern, which was built in 1798 at Bull Dog Square, now known as Randall Square. He succeeded Calvin Dean in the management of the hotel, and continued until 1840, when it was sold to Mary Ann Madden. During the time Richard Smith conducted the hotel, the large assembly room in it was devoted on Sunday to religious meetings, with steadily increasing congregations, until the attendance was gathered into the Fourth Baptist Church Society. Baptisms were performed in the Moshausick river, which flowed near the tavern. Later Colonel Smith conducted successively the Franklin House, the Eagle House and American Hotel, and was one of the best known hotel men in the State in his day. He was among the "forty-niners,"

who went to California in search of gold, but soon returned to Providence, and continued to make his home there until his death. He married Elizabeth Phillips, daughter of David Phillips. The Phillips coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Gules, a chevron argent, between three falcons proper, ducally gorged, beaked and membered, or.
Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, an arm embowed in armor, the hand holding a broken spear proper, powdered with fleur-de-lis gold.

(VIII) Jane Smith, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Phillips) Smith, married, April 17, 1850, William H. Remington, of Providence. (See Remington IX.)

HON. ARAM J. POTHIER—Ex-Governor of Rhode Island, twice mayor of Woonsocket, and twice commissioner to Paris. That, in brief, is the story of this remarkable man's public career. In the realm of finance he stands before the world as president of the Union Trust Company of Providence, and in connection with the development of the industries of Woonsocket his name stands without a peer in the history of the city.

Aram J. Pothier was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, and is a son of Jules and Domitilde Pothier, both now deceased. Aram J. Pothier received his preparatory education in Canadian schools, completing his course of study at Nicolet College. In 1870 Jules Pothier brought his family to the United States and to Woonsocket, and in 1875 Aram J. Pothier was engaged by the late Hon. Latimer W. Ballou to fill a clerkship in the Woonsocket Institution for Savings. In the course of thirty-three years he filled every position a man might fill in a savings bank in a city of Woonsocket's size, and he is now president of the institution. So thoroughly identified with it has he become that the citizens of Woonsocket call it "Mr. Pothier's Bank."

In politics Mr. Pothier has always been a Republican, and his public career began in 1885 when he was elected a member of the Woonsocket School Committee for three years. In 1887-88. he represented Woonsocket in the General Assembly. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Taft commissioner to the Paris Exposition. His report was singularly interesting, and Governor Ladd accorded it high praise in his annual message of 1890. At the inauguration of the Woonsocket city government in 1889, Mr. Pothier was elected city auditor and a member of the school committee. The latter position he held for one year only, but the former he retained until January, 1894, when he became mayor of his adopted city. From that time until May of the same year he directed the organization of public charities in Woonsocket, the period being one of exceptionally "hard times." For four months he worked almost incessantly along these lines, accomplishing, in association with a number of public-spirited citizens, an amount of good which baffles computation. At a later period he served as treasurer of the Woonsocket Anti-Tuberculosis Association. After holding the office of mayor in 1894 and 1895, Mr. Pothier decidedly refused to become a candidate for a third term, and on April 7, 1897, he was elected

lieutenant-governor by a plurality of nine thousand and forty-eight, the largest ever given to a candidate for lieutenant-governor in the State of Rhode Island. On retiring at the end of a year, Mr. Pothier was not long permitted to remain in private life. In 1900 he was appointed by Governor Dyer commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and while there he was particularly attentive to the interests of visitors from Rhode Island. As on the former occasion his report proved a very valuable document.

In October, 1908, Mr. Pothier was nominated by the Republicans for governor of Rhode Island, and was elected by a plurality of seven thousand two hundred and seventy. In 1909 he received the tribute of a re-nomination, and on November 2, of that year, was re-elected by the largest majority ever given to a gubernatorial candidate in the history of the State. A circumstance which renders this more noteworthy is the fact that this was an "off year" in political circles. The narrative of his administration, worthy of the man and his record, has now passed into the annals of a former period.

In 1912 Governor Pothier was chosen president of the Union Trust Company of Providence, an honor wholly unsought, but felt by all to be a fitting culmination to his thirty-seven years of distinguished banking service. In addition to his duties as a financier, he is treasurer of the Guerin Spinning Company, the Alsace Worsted Company, the Rosemont Dyeing Company, and the Montrose Worsted Company. More than any other man in Woonsocket, Mr. Pothier has been instrumental in making the city a center of new industries, and it is an eloquent fact that, while he has done much to obtain tax exemptions for other plants, he has never sought this privilege in behalf of concerns in which he himself is specially interested. While abroad he was ever on the alert for opportunities to advance the industrial standing of his city and State, and as a result Woonsocket is now one of the world's centers for the manufacture of woolen and worsted yarns by the French and Belgian processes. He has been instrumental in obtaining for the French concerns, which have established themselves in Woonsocket since the beginning of the present century, an exemption from taxation which was often a determining cause of their decision to build there. It was chiefly through him that the Lepoutre interests were induced to establish the Lafayette Worsted Company's big plant in Woonsocket, and the city is indebted to him for the erection within its limits of the French Worsted Company's colossal yarn mills owned by the Tiberghiens of Turcoing, France. He was also the factor which brought the Desurmont worsted yarn mills to Woonsocket and Rhode Island.

When Mr. Pothier's first nomination for governor was a subject of agitated discussion, he was thus described in an article entitled "New England's Future Governors," which appeared in the "New England Magazine":

Mr. Pothier is a typical citizen of foreign birth, proud of his ancestry, but American to the core. The foremost leader of his race in this country, he has been a faithful exponent of that broad and healthy Americanism which underlies the very foundation of our Republican institutions, and under his wise lead-

ership the French Canadians of Rhode Island have become honored members of the community.

Being well read, a linguist of unusual attainments, Mr. Pothier is a power with pen and work alike. He ranks high as a writer on economics and sociology, and his speeches are always worth hearing. In fact, few men can hold the attention of their hearers as closely as he has done many a time at large and enthusiastic gatherings.

Mr. Pothier married, April, 1902, at Bridgeport, Conn., Mlle. Francoise De Charmigny, whom he met while representing his State at Paris. A man of strong domestic tastes and affections, Mr. Pothier's few hours of leisure are most frequently passed in his home.

The article quoted above says of Mr. Pothier that "through his well directed efforts he has brought to his home city millions of foreign capital and helped to build several large mills which give employment to thousands of operatives. Mr. Pothier has succeeded admirably in those great enterprises owing to his sound judgment, his profound knowledge of men and things and his fine sense of diplomacy. He is a born diplomatist and leader of men." Truly he has proved himself so and not in one sphere only, but in several, always using his talents for the benefit of his fellow-citizens and the enlightenment and uplifting of humanity.

ALFRED M. COATS—The family of Coats, long conspicuous among the leading thread manufacturers of the world, is an ancient one in Scotland, its representatives holding important offices at Glasgow in the sixteenth century. The American history of this branch of the family dates from 1854, when Sir James Coats, Bart., came to the United States. Sir James Coats was a son of Sir Peter Coats, Knt., of Auchendrane, Ayrshire, and Campagne du Sahel, Mustapha Superieur, Algeria, J. P. and D. L. and Commissioner of Supply for Ayrshire, and J. P. Renfrewshire, F. R. S. E. The coat-of-arms of the Coats family is as follows:

Arms—Or three masles sable, a chief engrailed azure semée of fleurs-de-lis of the field.

Crest—A stag's head erased proper, charged on the neck with an escarbuncle or.

Motto—Coeur fidèle.

Sir Peter Coats, of the ninth generation in descent from David Coittis or Coates, of Barnhill, in the parish of Blantyre, born about 1545, died October 12, 1607, was educated at the Paisley, Scotland, Grammar School and Glasgow University, and was, with his brother, James Coats, founder of the famed firm, J. and P. Coats. He was knighted in 1869. He married, November 5, 1832, Glorianna, daughter of Daniel McKenzie, of Sand Bank, Holy Loch, Argyllshire, lieutenant of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, and she died April 21, 1877, his death occurring March 9, 1890. They were the parents of eight children, the eldest James, of whom further.

Sir James Coats was born in Paisley, Scotland, April 12, 1834, and died there January 20, 1913. As a young man of twenty years he came to the United States, and married in New York City in 1857. He returned to his native home, and in 1871 again came to the United States, residing in Providence, R. I. For many years he was senior member of the firm of J. and P. Coats, of Paisley, and afterward senior director of J. & P. Coats, Ltd. Soon after J. & P. Coats became the controlling

factor in the Conant Thread Company, founded at Pawtucket, R. I., by Hezekiah Conant in 1868, and Sir James Coats became the representative of the Coats interests in this large enterprise. In 1891 the Conant Thread Company was dissolved and the plant has been subsequently operated as a branch of J. & P. Coats, Ltd. Sir James Coats was the directing spirit in the vast expansion and development of this important business, which employed more than two thousand hands, giving to its management the benefit of long experience in the industry and making its weighty affairs his greatest care. In 1901 he returned to Scotland, where his death occurred. He was a business man of splendid parts, complete master of every branch of thread manufacture, and was held in high regard in his adopted home. He was interested in matters of public concern, and public-spirited in his support of movements of progress and betterment, while many charitable institutions and organizations knew him as a generous sympathizer. Diplomatic, tactful, and a trained executive, he soon familiarized himself with American methods of business procedure, and was widely known both for business sagacity and constant adherence to lofty principles. Sir James Coats was justice of the peace of the counties of Ayr and Renfrew, and was at one time captain of the Second Battalion of Renfrewshire Rifles (volunteers). He was created a baronet, December 7, 1905.

He married Sarah Ann Auchincloss, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Buck) Auchincloss, the ceremony performed October 15, 1857, and they were the parents of: Elizabeth W., married Thomas Glen Arthur, deceased, of Barshaw, Renfrewshire, and is now a resident of Algiers, Algeria; Annie M., married George Gordon King, of Newport, R. I.; Alice D., deceased, married Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New York City, son of Frederick Frelinghuysen, a former Secretary of State of the United States; Sir Stuart A., Bart., resides in London, married Jane Muir, daughter of Thomas Greenlees, of Paisley, Renfrewshire; Alfred M., of whom further; J. Munro, married Anne Baldwin, daughter of Edward Thompson Caswell, of Providence, R. I., and resides in London, England.

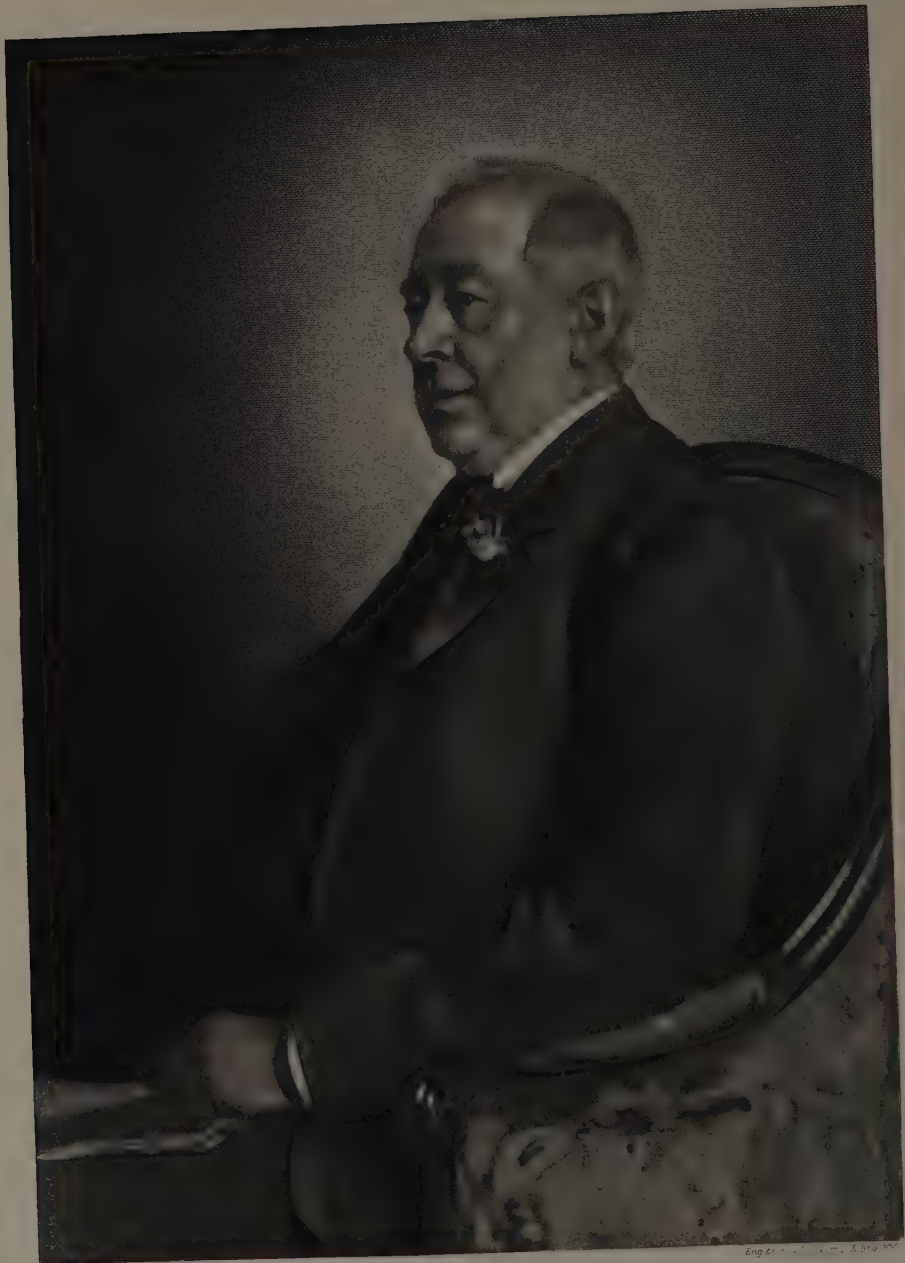
Alfred M. Coats was born in Paisley, Scotland, April 12, 1869. He was brought to Rhode Island by his parents when a child of eighteen months, and obtained his preparatory education in St. Paul's School, at Concord, N. H., then entered Yale University. He was graduated A. B. in the class of 1891, and the following year entered the service of J. & P. Coats, Ltd., in the Pawtucket plant. He learned all departments of the business, and was advanced through positions of increasing responsibility to the general management of the plant, an important post he filled from 1902 to 1910. In the latter year he retired from active affairs, limiting his participation in business to his duties as director of the Industrial Trust Company, the Slater Trust Company, of Pawtucket, and the Lorraine Manufacturing Company, and as trustee of the Pawtucket Institute for Savings, although he has wide interests. The period of the United States active participation in the World War found him giving unreservedly of all his resources, time, effort and funds, to the Allied cause. In 1917 he



Eng by E.C. Williams & Bro. NY

Alfred M. Coats

The American Historical Society



The American Herald, 1891.

Eng. by J. H. Smith.

Sir James Coats

was chairman of the first Red Cross war fund campaign for Rhode Island, and in August of that year was appointed federal food administrator. He discharged the burdensome duties of this office with an efficiency that won him high commendation and secured the cooperation of the citizens of the State to such a degree that comparatively little friction arose from the beginning of his administration until the office was discontinued, January 31, 1919. His gifts of labor, personal convenience, and money, valuable as they were, were but the smallest of his contributions to the cause of victory, for he lost his only son, Lieutenant Archibald Coats, in the service, seventeen days before the armistice ended the conflict. Mr. Coats was appointed by Mayor Gainer a member, and became chairman, of the Providence Citizens' Committee, whose object was to aid returning soldiers and sailors in securing employment and adjusting themselves to civil life. He served in this capacity until June 1, 1919, when he resigned his office.

Mr. Coats is a member of numerous social organizations, including the Squantum Association, the Agawam Hunt, Rhode Island Country, Hope, and Turk's Head clubs, and many out-of-town clubs. He is a popular member of the Providence community, and although retired from industrial and business affairs, is intimately concerned in all that affects his city's welfare. From 1912 to 1916 Mr. Coats resided in New York City, but since the latter year Providence has been his home and his associations extend into many channels of the city's life.

Mr. Coats married, September 4, 1895, Elizabeth, daughter of Morris Barnewall, of Flushing, Long Island. Children: Lieutenant Archibald, served with Battery D, Nineteenth Field Artillery, with the American Expeditionary Forces, and died in the service at Toul, Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, Oct. 25, 1918; Mabel; Elizabeth.

REV. EDWARD HOLYOKE, D. D., LL. D.—

There is no way by which the value of a life to a community can be estimated, and especially is this true of the life of a minister of the Gospel. When Rev. Edward Holyoke accepted a call in 1887 from Friendship Baptist Church, of Providence, now Calvary Baptist Church, the congregation numbered 267 communicants. The membership is now 1350, who worship in the beautiful temple dedicated in 1907. All departments of the church have advanced in like degree, but these are but the tangible evidences of the value of his thirty years pastorate, and constitute but a part of the real benefit his pure life and inspiring leadership has meant to the church he has served so long and devotedly. The spiritual advancement cannot be measured or told, only the great record will ever reveal what the life of this eloquent, devoted divine has meant to his own people and to his city. He is a grandson of William E. Holyoke, a carriage manufacturer, born in Salem, Mass., a man of influence and means, who left the Massachusetts home of his ancestors and journeyed West to the States of Ohio and Illinois, there becoming a supporter of educational institutions, and through his connection with Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, as

trustee, and with Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., as one of the original board of trustees, accomplished a great deal for the cause of higher education.

Samuel Greenleaf Holyoke, son of William E. Greenleaf, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1824, and died in April, 1914, at the home of his son, Edward, in Providence, R. I. He was an expert pattern maker and house builder, who, from the year 1836 until 1904, was a resident of the city of Galesburg, Ill. In 1904 he came to the city of Providence, and in the home of his son, Dr. Edward Holyoke, spent the last ten years of his long and useful life, which covered a period of ninety years. Samuel G. Holyoke married, in Galesburg, Ill., in 1846, Amanda L. Hoag, born in Oswego county, N. Y., in 1824, died in Harvey, Ill., in August, 1902.

Edward Holyoke, son of Samuel Greenleaf and Amanda L. (Hoag) Holyoke, was born in Galesburg, Ill., October 7, 1858, and until his ninth year knew no teacher but his mother. He then spent three years in the public school of Galesburg, this completing his preparation for admission to Knox Academy, passing thence to Knox College, Galesburg, whence he was graduated with honors, A. B., class of 1871, delivering the philosophical oration. He then took courses in theology at Hamilton Seminary, a department of Colgate University, and was ordained a clergyman of the Baptist church, in September, 1884. In the latter year he received the degree of Master of Arts from Knox College, and the same year he accepted a call from the Baptist church of Pittsfield, Mass., this being his first pastorate, although while at Hamilton as a theological student, he had filled the pulpit at Bainbridge, N. Y. He remained at Pittsfield for three years, then, accepting a call from Friendship Street Baptist Church, of Providence, R. I., he came there in May, 1887. This church is now Calvary Baptist Church, but there has been no change in the pastoral head, Dr. Holyoke still remaining with the congregation to which he came thirty-one years ago, a young, enthusiastic pastor. Enthusiasm has given way to earnest, settled purpose and mature judgment, which render him valuable in counsel and leadership. He is an eloquent, pleasing orator, greatly in demand, and in addition to safely guiding his own church to great heights of Christian usefulness, has labored abundantly in behalf of the church at large. A new chapel was dedicated at Calvary, in 1897, the new temple in 1907, and at no time has the spiritual or material welfare of the church faltered.

Outside of Calvary Church, Dr. Holyoke has actively aided in those State movements which are a part of the history of the Baptist church. He is a past president of the Rhode Island Society of Christian Endeavor; past president of the Rhode Island Baptist Educational Society; member of the board of administration of both the foregoing societies for many years; president of the Rhode Island Sunday School Association; and for two terms, member of the educational committee; past vice-president and secretary of the Rhode Island Federation of Churches, also chairman of the committee on Comity for several years; and chairman of the committee on Union of

Baptist and Free Baptist denominations in Rhode Island, a committee which saw its labors crowned with success, when in 1916, the two branches of practically the same faith united. He is a member of the Baptist Theological Club, has been visitor to Brown University in the philosophical department for fifteen years; and bore a still heavier share of official responsibility than the foregoing indicates. In 1904, Colgate conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and in 1918, Brown University conferred the same degree.

CHARLES FREDERICK EDDY, for many years one of the most prominent business men of Rhode Island, is a direct descendant of William Eddy, of Cranbrook, County Kent, England. The Eddy family has figured prominently in the history of the early colonies and States of Rhode Island and Massachusetts since 1630, never relinquishing the prestige and influence which came to it in the infancy of the colonies through the distinguished service rendered by its earliest members.

William Eddy, A. M., was vicar of the Church of St. Dunstan, of the town of Cranbrook, County Kent, England. He was a native of Bristol, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, England. He was vicar from 1589 to 1616. He died November 23, 1616, and was buried in the Cranbrook churchyard. He left the financial affairs of his parish in better order than before, and collected and arranged the loose registers dating back from 1588 in a new parchment book, beautifully engrossing about eighty of the pages and illuminating three title pages, one for births, one for marriages and the third for deaths. The book is still in existence at the vicarage. He married (first) November 20, 1587, Mary Foston, daughter of John Foston, who died in September, 1573. She died in July, 1611, leaving an infant son, Nathaniel, who died nine days after she died. He married (second) in 1614, Elizabeth Taylor, widow.

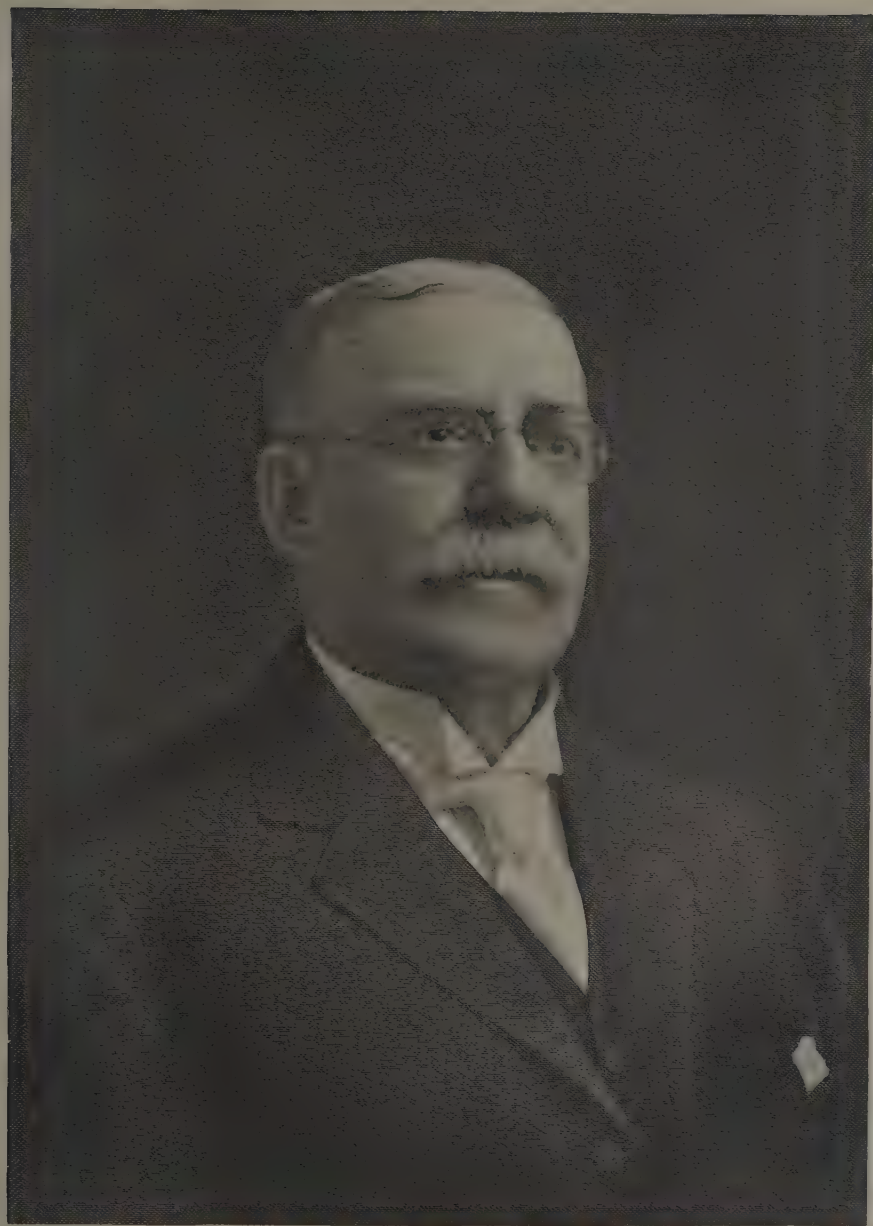
Samuel Eddy, son of William and Mary (Foston) Eddy, was born in May, 1608, died 1685. He was the immigrant ancestor. On August 10, 1630, with his brother, John, he left London, England, in the ship "Handmaid," Captain John Grant, arriving at Plymouth, Mass., October 29, 1630. He settled in Plymouth, and on January 1, 1632, was made freeman. On November 7, 1637, three acres of land in Plymouth were set off to him, and in 1647 six acres of land and thirty acres of meadow were set off to him. On April 3, 1645, he sent his son John to live with Francis Gould until he should come of age. His wife was fined, October 7, 1651, for wringing out clothes on Sunday, but later the fine was remitted. She was summoned before court, May 1, 1660, to answer for traveling on Sunday from Plymouth to Boston, and she declared that she went there on that day because of the illness of Mistress Saffin. She was excused, but admonished. On May 9, 1631, Samuel Eddy purchased a house at Spring Hill at the end of Main street, in Plymouth, of Experience Mitchell, and he sold it in 1645. He was one of the original purchasers of Middleboro, Mass., and owned much land in other places. In 1631 his

assessment was half that of Captain Standish, and in 1633 it was the same. He married Elizabeth ———, who died in 1689.

Charles Frederick Eddy, of the ninth generation of this honorable family, and son of Ferdinand S. and Amey (Dexter) Eddy, was born in Providence, R. I., February 5, 1847. He attended the public schools at North Providence, finishing the grammar courses then at the age of fourteen years began his business career; for two years he was employed in a Westminster street mercantile house. He then supplemented his education with a course in bookkeeping at the Bryant and Stratton Business College and then secured a bookkeeping position with Governor James Y. Smith, with whom he served for nine years. At the age of thirty, in the year 1877, Mr. Eddy entered the business world as senior member of the firm of Eddy & Street, dealers in cotton yarns; their office was located on South Water street, and for nearly a third of a century was well known throughout the textile world. Mr. Eddy continued active in the business until 1909, when he retired from active business, although he still continues his office at No. 17 Exchange street, Providence. The many years of business success brought with them a high sense of personal honor that gave Mr. Eddy the respect and confidence of all who were associated with him. He developed sound quality and ability as a business man, yet did not regard life as a mere money-making opportunity, but in all departments of the city was interested and helpful. Although of a quiet, unassuming nature, he has been an active factor in the commercial growth of Rhode Island. He retains his interest in the social side of life, and is a member of the Central and Pomham clubs of Providence. He keeps in touch with the business world through membership in the Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the Central Baptist Church. In politics he is a Republican.

Charles F. Eddy married, in Providence, November 24, 1868, Louise S. Purshouse, and they are the parents of three children: Mrs. William B. Smith; Mrs. William C. Johnson; and Charles Summer Eddy. They have one grandchild, William R. Johnson.

Mr. Eddy, on his maternal side, is a grandson of Nathaniel Gregory Balch Dexter, of Pawtucket, R. I. Mr. Dexter was born June 25, 1788, in Grafton, Mass.; married, in November, 1808, Amey Jenckes, born in 1788, in Pawtucket, R. I., daughter of Jerahmeel Jenckes. Mr. Dexter removed with his father's family in 1797 to Pawtucket. He was educated by his parents and never attended school a day in his life. He early entered the counting room as a clerk to Samuel Slater, the first manufacturer of cotton yarn by machinery in America. While in his employ he opened the first Sunday school in the United States, and taught it himself. The scholars were children who worked in the cotton mill. Captain Dexter (as he was familiarly called), with the exception of a short time, about 1810, when he resided in Slatersville, was a resident of Pawtucket, where he had a good estate. For many years he was a manufacturer of cotton yarn on an extensive scale, and most of his sons and their sons and grandsons in turn succeeded to the business.



Charles F. Perry

He was one of the main pillars of the Universalist denomination in Pawtucket. He maintained through life the reputation of an upright, prompt and energetic man in his business, and in his civil and social relations he was generous, benevolent, frank, affable and kind. He was ever active in the pursuit of something.

Captain Dexter died April 8, 1866. The children of Captain and Mrs. Dexter were: Jerahmeel J., born in 1809; Lucy W., born in 1811, married William Fletcher; Nathaniel, born in 1814; James Gregory, born in 1817; Simon Willard, born in 1820; Daniel S., born in 1822; Amey, born in 1825, married Ferdinand S. Eddy, of Providence; and Samuel Slater, born in 1827.

ARNOLD BUFFUM CHACE—Three generations of the Chace family have been the owning and managing heads of the Valley Falls Company, a cotton manufacturing corporation of Valley Falls, R. I. The brothers, Harvey and Samuel B. Chace, founded the business under the firm name H. and S. B. Chace in 1839, but on the death of their father, Oliver Chace, in 1852, they incorporated with another brother, Oliver Chace, and organized the Valley Falls Company, to hold the property left them by their father. They located the plant on the Cumberland side of the Blackstone, and also purchased property on the Smithfield side. H. and S. B. Chace bought the Albion Mills, and by a division of the properties of the brothers in 1868, Samuel B. Chace became the owner of the Valley Falls property. He was succeeded by his son, Arnold Buffum Chace, the present treasurer of the Valley Falls Company. And Edward Gould Chace is associated with his father as assistant treasurer of the company.

The earlier business experiences of Harvey Chace and his brother, Samuel B. Chace, included a failure with ability to pay but 80 per cent. of their liabilities, but with the founding of the Valley Falls Company came the restorations of their fortunes, and when they had fully regained their financial equilibrium, the old debtors were hunted up and the unpaid 20 per cent. was paid in full with interest. There are other monuments standing to perpetuate the memory of the Chace brothers, but nothing finer than the foregoing. It was under the superintendence of Samuel B. Chace that the curved stone dam across the Blackstone river at Valley Falls was built in 1854, a substantial work which will long stand as evidence of his thoroughness as a builder. Another tribute to the memory is of a different type and offered by one of the great men of the Abolition movement of the ante-Civil War period, William Lloyd Garrison, who said in part at the funeral of Samuel B. Chace, who died December 17, 1870:

Yet not ten but thirty-five years since one departed friend in the darkest and stormiest period of the Anti-slavery conflict gave his adhesion to the cause. From that day his door and heart were open to the proscribed advocates of the oppressed, and in the face of the iniquitous Fugitive Slave Law, his home was converted into a station house on a branch of the underground railroad running from New Bedford to Canada, and no efforts were wanting on his part to make it a safe retreat; what a blending of moral courage with rare gentleness of disposition.

Arnold Buffum Chace, of the eighth American generation of the family founded by William Chace, who came from England with Governor Winthrop and his fleet in 1630, is a son of Samuel B. and Elizabeth (Buffum) Chace, and a grandson of Oliver and Susanna (Buffinton) Chace; Oliver Chace was a son of Jonathan Chace, son of Job Chace, son of Joseph Chace, son of William Chace, son of William Chace, the founder. Arnold Buffum Chace was born at Valley Falls, town of Cumberland, R. I., November 10, 1845, and is yet (1919) an honored business man and citizen of Providence, R. I. He began his education under private tutorage, then entered a Hopedale, Mass., boarding school, and under private teachers completed preparation for college. He entered Brown University in 1862, pursued a full classical course, and in 1866 was graduated A. B., and the year following graduation he spent in study in the chemical classes of Lawrence Scientific School in Cambridge, Mass. The next year following, he was a student in the chemical laboratory of the Ecole de Medicine in Paris, France. His next period of study was under Professor Shaler, of the Aggariz Museum of Cambridge, Mass. These years of study indicate the passion of his life, and years have not abated his thirst for study and research, although added business responsibilities have been carried constantly since the year 1869, when he was elected treasurer of the Valley Falls Company, founded and developed by his honored father and uncle. He has now held that position for over half a century. He has been a director of the Westminster Bank of Providence since 1871; its president since 1894; is president of the Providence Land and Wharf Company, vice-president and trustee of the old Colony Co-operation Bank of Providence; was for years a director of the National Bank of North America, and is a director of the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Providence.

The study of mathematics has been a favored one with Mr. Chace all his life, and one of his published works is a treatise upon "A Certain Class of Cubic Surfaces Treated by Quaternions," which first appeared in the "Journal of Mathematics." He was elected a member of the board of trustees of Brown University in 1876, was chosen treasurer in 1882, serving until 1901, and on October 9, 1907, was elected chancellor of the University, succeeding William Goddard. He yet serves his *alma mater* in official capacity, and is a devoted friend of the University, from whence in 1892 he received his degree of Doctor of Science. He is a member of the Review Club, formerly the Browning Club, and is an ex-president, and has contributed many articles on mathematical problems and subjects which were read before the club. While in college he stood second in rank in his class, and all through his life he has retained that position among men of intellectual, scholarly tastes, his nature serious and thoughtful. His characteristics have stood the acid test of years and high position, and no man in his city is more genuinely respected and honored.

Mr. Chace married, October 24, 1871, Eliza Chace Greene, daughter of Christopher A. and Sarah A. Greene, they the parents of three sons: Arnold Buf-

fum, Jr., Malcolm Greene, Edward Gould, and a daughter, Margaret Lily. This review deals with the cause of the youngest son, Edward Gould Chace, of the ninth American generation of this ancient and honorable family of New England, long seated in Rhode Island. Edward Gould Chace was born in Providence, October 16, 1882. After completing the courses of University Grammar School in Providence, he attended Morristown School, Morristown, N. Y., whence he was graduated in 1900. He entered Yale University in 1901, continuing until 1903, and was a student at Williams College during the years 1904 and 1905. He then selected a business course, entered the employ of the Valley Falls Company, of which his father is treasurer, as his assistant, so continuing until 1910, when he formed a connection with the Fort Dummer Mills of Brattleboro, Vt., was elected treasurer of that corporation in 1911, a position he yet fills. In 1913 he again became assistant treasurer of the Valley Falls Company, and still retains that connection. In 1918 Edward G. Chace was elected a director of the Westminster Bank of Providence, being there again a contemporary with his father. A Republican in politics, Mr. Chace served as tax assessor of the town of Lincoln, R. I., during the years 1903-08, but in 1912 he joined the progressive movement, and being then in Vermont served as chairman of the Windham County Progressive Committee. He is a member of the Hope, Agawam, Rhode Island County, Yale and Alpha Delta Phi clubs, the Alpha Delta Phi Greek Letter Society, and in religious faith is a Unitarian.

Mr. Chace married, at Newport, R. I., October 17, 1906, Christine MacLeod, daughter of Angus and Jessie (MacKenzie) MacLeod. They are the parents of five children: Christine, born April 14, 1909; Eliza Greene, born June 20, 1913; Jessie Macaulay MacKenzie, born Aug. 14, 1914; and Margaret Ward, born Dec. 20, 1917.

GEORGE HENRY CORLISS—The assertion is sometimes made that in spite of certain notable exceptions, the type of mind possessed by inventive geniuses is rarely capable of dealing with the commercial or business aspect of life, and we have the popular and familiar picture of the unsuspecting ingenuous inventor fleeced of the well-earned profit from his devices by the sophisticated and scheming business man. If this be so it is strange enough, for, to the layman at least, there seems to be no incompatibility between the mind that can grasp the highly practical problems of physical and mechanical science and the very similar problems of everyday business relations, but rather a parity such as to suggest that they are of one and the same kind. However this may be, it is certain that the remarkable group of American inventors of the generation just passed, whose achievements have given rise to the wide-spread respect for "Yankee genius," were not afflicted with any such one-sidedness of character. They, at least, were not deprived of their just deserts, and were quite equally capable of producing their masterpieces of mechanical skill and of marketing them to their own best advantage and to that

of the world at large. And if they thus prove this belief as to the one-sidedness of genius to be false, they no less dispose of another fallacy, the notion, namely, that such a union of abilities shows a man to have developed the material side of his nature at the expense of the spiritual. Nothing could be further from the truth, as these men have well shown in their lives, wherein were displayed that essential spirit of democracy that is but another form of the Christian virtue of charity, and even those higher reaches of idealism expressed in religion and art. Such, for example, was the character of the late George H. Corliss, of Providence, R. I., whose death there on February 21, 1888, deprived that community of one of its most prominent and highly honored citizens, and the world at large of a benefactor and one of its foremost inventors. Mr. Corliss was sprung from one of the best and most ancient of the old Colonial families which had spent the years previous to the Revolution in New England, but after that epoch-making struggle lived in New York State.

The founder of the family in this country was George Corliss, a native of Devonshire, England, where he was born about 1617, a son of Thomas Corliss. The young man came to the colonies when about twenty-two years of age and settled at Newbury, Mass., in 1639. This was but temporary, however, and he shortly after removed to Haverhill in the same colony, this town becoming the permanent home of the family until the time of John Corliss, five generations later, the grandfather of the Hon. George Henry Corliss of this review. George Corliss, the immigrant, became the owner of a handsome farm at Haverhill and it was here that several generations of the family carried on the occupation of farming and finally died, George Corliss and his son and grandson, by a very strange coincidence, meeting death while seated in the same chair. The grandfather of Mr. Corliss, already mentioned, Captain John Corliss, as he was called, served with distinction in the Revolution and some years later, sometime in the early nineties, removed to the town of Easton, Washington county, N. Y. The depreciation of the currency following the Revolution made a great difference in his fortune and that which followed the War of 1812 proved another blow, but he and his sons were extremely energetic and enterprising and their fortunes were recouped. His wife was Lydia Haynes, of Haverhill, and they had eleven children, of whom Hiram, the father of Mr. Corliss was the youngest. Hiram Corliss was a physician and became a very prominent figure in Easton and the surrounding region, and practiced medicine until he was over eighty years of age. He was three times married, but it was his first wife, Susan (Sheldon) Corliss, who was the mother of the Mr. Corliss of this review.

George Henry Corliss, the second child of Dr. Hiram and Susan (Sheldon) Corliss, was born June 2, 1817, at Easton, N. Y. His educational advantages were decidedly meagre in the first instance, although he afterwards supplemented them, for the district schools of that period, especially in the rural neighborhoods, were anything but adequate. An intel-



Yours truly
Geo. H. Corliss.

gent mind such as that of Mr. Corliss' did not take long to absorb all they had to offer, and he was but fourteen years of age when he turned from his studies and began his business career. Like so many of the great Americans, Mr. Corliss made this beginning in the general store at Greenwich, as a clerk, and here remained for upwards of three years, a thoughtful, serious lad, with dreams of things beyond his horizon. As he grew older he came to feel more and more the great need for further study and he determined at length to compass this ambition in spite of every obstacle. Accordingly, in 1834, he gave up his position in the store and entered an academy in Castleton, Vt., where he remained the full four years and proved himself a student of intelligence and a scholar of attainments. As yet, however, he had no idea in taking up the line of work in which he was later to become so famous, and with the exception of a youthful exploit in the planning and building of a temporary bridge across Batten Kill, had displayed no talent whatsoever in that direction. And now, upon leaving his studies at the academy, and having attained his majority, instead of turning his thoughts and energies in what would naturally be supposed a congenial direction, he returned to the business he had already attempted, only this time as an independent enterprise, and early in 1838 established a general store of his own at Greenwich, N. Y. For nearly three years he continued in this line with considerable success and actually passed his twenty-fourth birthday without ever having seen the inside of a machine shop. In these years, however, he had begun to come to a more definite knowledge of himself, and his tastes and opinions began to form and crystalize. More and more the mechanical side of every question interested him and he found himself solving mechanical problems and devising mechanical contrivances almost spontaneously. Finally, about 1841, he decided to take up what was so obviously his bent, and in spite of the very uncertain character of the returns which a young and unknown inventor can count upon, gave his whole attention to his new tasks. His work during the better part of the following four years was upon the invention and perfection of a machine for sewing boots, shoes and heavy leather of all kinds. But Mr. Corliss was laboring under the disadvantage that has beset so many young inventors, that of not having sufficient capital to place his device upon the market at the outset, and so it was that, although the machine itself was both ingenious and practical, he abandoned it and turned his attention to other things. How great a disappointment such seeming failure is, how it operates to discourage in spite of the knowledge that in the essential matter one has succeeded, no one can judge who has not passed through the experience, but Mr. Corliss' courage was not of the kind to fail him for discouragement, and he immediately set to work upon another matter that had long attracted his attention, namely, the improvement of the steam engine. But Mr. Corliss possessed a faculty even rarer than courage, and in the matter of material success not less valuable, that is, he was able to persuade his fellows of the thing of which he was himself convinced and so

enlist their sympathy and aid. In the year 1844 he came to Providence, R. I., to live, the city which remained his home from that time up to the time of his death, and he there associated with two gentlemen, John Barstow and E. J. Nightingale, who felt so much confidence in his ability that a partnership was formed under the style of Corliss, Nightingale & Company, and for the next four years Mr. Corliss worked indefatigably upon his inventions. In 1848 these were practically complete and he was able to construct and operate an engine which, save for some minor improvements in application and finish, was essentially the famous Corliss engine of later years. Feeling now that the task was consummated and that all that remained was to reap the fruits of his endeavors, Mr. Corliss and his associates began the erection of the works of the Corliss Steam Engine Company on a scale, however, that gave but little indication of their later huge proportions. These works were sufficiently progressed for the production of the new engine by the early months of the year 1849, and on March 10 of that year patents were granted by the United States Government covering the improvements made. The engine was then placed upon the market and from that time until after his death has held a foremost place in the engineering world. In 1856 the Corliss Steam Engine Company was incorporated with Mr. Corliss as president, and his brother, William Corliss, as treasurer. A modest factory at the time of its erection, the Corliss works grew rapidly until, at the time of the founder's death, in 1888, the floor space included in the buildings amounted to about five acres, and over a thousand hands were employed there. The works grew in response to the great increase of the market for these remarkable engines, which in a few years had spread all over this country and reached to Europe. Indeed, Europe eventually became a great purchaser of the Corliss engine and it was copied by engine builders who placed upon their imitations the name of the American maker.

The first great international triumph of Mr. Corliss, when his success began to be recognized upon something like the scale that it deserved, was at the World's Exposition held at Paris in the year 1867, when he won the highest award that was granted in that department, the first prize in a competition of the one hundred most famous engine builders in the world. The words of J. Scott Russell, the designer and builder of the huge steamship "Great Eastern," that afterwards laid the Atlantic cable, and who was sent by the English government as one of its commissioners to the exposition, deserve quotation, written by him, as they were, in the report sent by him to his government. Speaking of the valve gear of the Corliss engine Mr. Russell said:

A mechanism as beautiful as the human hand. It releases or retains its grasp on the feeding valve, and gives a greater or less dose of steam in nice proportion to each varying want. The American engine of Corliss everywhere tells of wise forethought, judicious proportions and execution and exquisite contrivance.

On January 11, 1870, just one hundred years after Watt had patented his steam engine, Mr. Corliss was awarded the Rumford medals and it was upon this

occasion that Dr. Asa Gray, the president of the academy that awarded the medals, remarked that "no invention since Watt's time has so enhanced the efficiency of the steam engine as this for which the Rumford medal is now presented." In 1872 the State of Rhode Island appointed Mr. Corliss its commissioner to take charge of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and he was chosen one of the executive committee appointed to look after the preliminaries. Upon the great task of arranging the exhibition, he worked with his usual indefatigable energy and it was his suggestion that the Centennial Board of Finance be organized, a body which had no little to do with the insurance of the financial success of the exhibition. It was also in his own department as engineer that Mr. Corliss contributed largely to the success of the great fair, and it was he that supplied, after the plans of all other competitors proved inadequate, the great fourteen hundred horsepower engine which supplied the power used in Machinery Hall. This engine, unequalled in size at that time, was installed by Mr. Corliss at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars to himself and without additional expenditure to the exposition. The great engine was afterwards used to operate the Pullman Car Works at Chicago. The Corliss Company supplied the United States Government with machinery during the Civil War. When the "Monitor" was being constructed it was found that a large ring must be made, upon which the turret of the "Monitor" could revolve, and the Corliss Engine Works was found to be one of the very few plants in the country that had the necessary machinery large enough to "turn" up the large ring. When Mr. Corliss found out what the work was for, he put aside other work, worked his plant day and night to get this important ring completed, which was done on time, sent to New York, placed on the "Monitor" and the "Monitor" was thereby enabled to go forth and meet the "Merrimac" in that historic naval fight. Mr. Corliss always took pride in the fact that he was in no small measure responsible for the successful outcome of that historic fight.

The practice, already noticed among some European manufacturers, of imitating the Corliss engine in their own shops and then placing the name on them led them to a remarkable and somewhat amusing event which redounded greatly to his honor. This was the award to Mr. Corliss of the Grand Diploma of Honor by the Vienna Exposition at Vienna in 1873, although he was not even an exhibitor. This surprising action was explained by the fact that the European manufacturers above mentioned, exhibited their engines with the Corliss name upon them, and displayed so great a superiority over all their competitors that the authorities held it to be fitting that the original designer should get the benefit of genius. Another honor, perhaps the greatest of all done to Mr. Corliss, was the conferring upon him by the Institute of France by public proclamation, March 10, 1879, of the Montyon prize for the year 1878, the most coveted prize for mechanical achievement awarded in Europe. He received this honor by a peculiar coincidence, on the thirtieth anniversary of the granting of his first patent.

Although it might be well supposed that the demands made upon his time and energies by the inventive work, the superintendence of the great industrial works, and the business with every part of the world would have been so exacting as to have precluded the possibility of Mr. Corliss taking part in any other activity, yet, as a matter of fact, he was keenly alive to everything that was going on in his adopted city and State and took a leading part in many movements undertaken there. Especially was this true in the case of politics in which he was a leader in the Republican party, of the principles and policies of which he was a strong supporter. He was elected three consecutive times to the Rhode Island General Assembly as the Representative from North Providence, his term of service including the three years 1868-69-70. In 1876 he was chosen presidential elector, casting his vote for President Hayes. In the matter of his religious belief he was a Congregationalist, and attended the Charles Street Church in Providence from the time of its organization. He was keenly interested in the cause of religion and gave liberally both to his own and to other churches.

Beyond doubt the service done by Mr. Corliss for the material advancement of his fellows was a great one; for the material advancement directly, and indirectly for the intellectual and spiritual advancement, for all material progress reacts upon the mind and spirit particularly such as tend to bring the ends of the earth into communication and teach strange people tolerance first, and then love for each other. And truly there are few of the devices of men that have done more to bring this about than the steam engine. Those men, therefore, who have labored at the perfection of this and the other wonderful contrivances of the great scientific epoch of history, may certainly lay claim to much of the credit for the growth of sympathy and understanding among people that has taken place during the same period and of these Mr. Corliss deserves to stand high in our regard. Of him a local publication said, immediately after his death, that:

The community loses one of its master minds and a man who has done more for the development of the steam engine than anyone who has yet lived in this country. His fame was world-wide and his years were devoted to the very end to the one purpose of his life. To say that he has left a void which it is impossible to fill is simply to reveal the poverty of language in the presence of an irreparable loss.

But there was another manner in which the influence of Mr. Corliss was effective, namely, through the subtle medium of personality. No one could look into the well marked, expressive face without feeling himself in the presence of a man of strength, of one who had fought and mastered difficulties which might have overcome another man, or without perceiving the still rarer quality of tolerance and charity for all men. In his relations with his fellows was realized the earthly part of the message to the waiting shepherds of peace and good will toward men. It has already been mentioned that he possessed the power of persuasion, but this was by no means confined to the realm of business, extending rather into every department of life so that others hearkened unto and believed him with an instinctive dependence upon his wisdom and honor.

Mr. Corliss married (first) in January, 1839, Phebe F. Frost, a native of Canterbury, Conn., and a daughter of Daniel and Louisa (Clark) Frost, of that place. Mrs. Corliss died on March 5, 1859, and in December, 1866, he married (second) Emily A. Shaw, of Newburyport, Mass. Mr. Corliss was the father of two children, both of whom were born to his first wife. They are Maria Louisa, now residing in Providence, and George Frost, who makes his home in Nice, France.

JEREMIAH LEWIS DIMAN—According to tradition the Diman family is of French Huguenot origin, and the name was spelled Diamond or Diamant until 1750. It was changed by some of the Bristol family in the seventh generation from the settler to Dimond, and is also written Diman by one branch of the family. For quite two and a half centuries the branch of the Bristol family of this name has dwelt in New England, and for two centuries and more in the town of Bristol, where it has figured prominently in the town's social and business life and as well in the public affairs of the State. A number of the name have represented the town in the General Assembly of the State, among these Hon. Hopeskill P. Dimond; Hon. Byron Diman, who was for many years in the Lower House, served as Senator, Lieutenant-Governor and Governor; Hon. Francis M. Dimond, who also served as both Lieutenant-Governor and Governor, and as well was United States Consul at Port au Prince and at Vera Cruz, Mexico; and Hon. Henry Wight Diman, who also served as United States Consul, at Oporto, Portugal. This Bristol stock of Dimans, too, has given to the State one of the country's eminent scholars and educators, the learned divine and late professor of history and political economy in Brown University.

It is the purpose of this article to refer briefly to the lives of these men and to their pedigree, and as well to their posterity, some of whom are yet in the old Plymouth town of Bristol and in other portions of the State.

(I) Thomas Diamont, the first known American ancestor, moved from Farmington, Conn., to East Hampton, Long Island, in 1660. In 1645 he married Mary Sheaffe. He died in 1682.

(II) James Diamont, son of Thomas Diamont, born in 1646, married Hannah James, daughter of Rev. Thomas James, of Charlestown, Mass., in 1677. He died in East Hampton, Long Island, December 13, 1721.

(III) Thomas Diman, son of James Diamont, born about 1680, in East Hampton, Long Island, left that place in 1712, and became a resident of Bristol, R. I. In 1706 he married Hannah Finney, who died in 1744.

(IV) Jeremiah Diman, son of Thomas Diman, married, May 13, 1733, Sarah Giddings. Jeremiah Diman and his wife were admitted to the Congregational church in Bristol, May 13, 1741. Mrs. Diman died October 13, 1790, aged eighty-one years, and Mr. Diman, November 10, 1798, aged eighty-eight years.

(V) Nathaniel Diman, son of Jeremiah and Sarah (Giddings) Diman, of Bristol, born January 29, 1734, married, October 18, 1756, Anna Gallup (or Gallop),

daughter of Samuel and Mary Gallup, and granddaughter of Samuel Gallup, one of the first settlers of Bristol, and his wife, Elizabeth (Southworth) Gallup, daughter of Constant Southworth, treasurer of the Plymouth Colony. Nathaniel Diman died May 24, 1812, and Mrs. Diman, March 7, 1791.

(VI) Deacon Jeremiah Diman, son of Nathaniel Diman, born January 4, 1767, was a cooper and gauger, and was interested in shipping. He married, November 6, 1794, Hannah Luther, daughter of Barnaby L. Luther, of Swansea. Mr. Diman died August 10, 1847, aged seventy years, and Mrs. Diman, June 7, 1840, aged seventy years.

(VII) Hon. Byron Diman, son of Deacon Jeremiah and Hannah (Luther) Diman, was born August 5, 1795. He married (first) June 1, 1823, Abigail Alden Wight, who was born October 21, 1802, daughter of Rev. Henry Wight, D. D., for more than forty years pastor of the Congregational church in Bristol, and Clarissa (Leonard) Wight, his wife, who was a daughter of Zephaniah Leonard, of Raynham, Mass. Mrs. Abigail Alden (Wight) Diman was a descendant in the fifth generation of John Alden, of Plymouth, Mass. Byron Diman married (second) May 2, 1855, Elizabeth Ann Wood, who was born in Warren, October 11, 1816, daughter of Thomas Baker and Sarah (Hawkins) Wood. Mrs. Diman died October 13, 1881.

Byron Diman received his early education in excellent private schools, principally under the tuition of the late Bishop Griswold. At sixteen years of age he entered the office of the late Hon. James DeWolf, where he continued until that gentleman's death in 1837, and until after the settlement of his estate. For years he was extensively engaged in commercial business, both in the whale fisheries and West Indies trade. He was at one time treasurer and subsequently president of the Bristol Steam Mill. He was a director of the Pokanoleet Mill, and for many years president of the Bank of Bristol. In various ways he was closely identified with the business interests of Bristol. Mr. Diman was an enthusiastic Whig of the Henry Clay school. For many years he was a member of the General Assembly, and was a delegate to the Harrisburg Convention in 1840 which nominated General Harrison for the Presidency. He was a member of the Lower House from Bristol for the years 1829, 1837, and 1838, and of the Senate for 1850, 1851 and 1852. During the Dorr troubles in 1842 he was a member of the Governor's Council, and was one of a body of men who shouldered a gun and marched to Chepachet. He was Lieutenant-Governor of the State for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845, and Governor in 1846. "No persuasion could induce him to hold the office longer than a year, and he was deaf to all solicitations to accept a higher position, even that of United States Senator." The only official connection that he retained with the State was a commissioner of the indigent blind, deaf and dumb. Mr. Diman issued the call for the first meeting held in Bristol for the organization of the Republican party, and he gave to the policy of President Lincoln a cordial and unhesitating support.

Governor Diman always took an interest in church affairs, and was remarkably punctual in his attendance

on public worship. He was for several years president of the Catholic Congregational Society. He was a man of open hospitality, the poor who appealed for a share of his bounty never being sent away empty handed. He was a genial, kind hearted man, a prudent counsellor and a true friend. He retired from active life at sixty and passed his remaining years in the quiet of his family, library and native town. "Up to a late period in his life he was a diligent reader, and few men not belonging to the class of professed students possessed more varied and accurate information. He was well versed in English literature and general history, and especially at home in topographical and antiquarian lore." Hon. Byron Diman died August 1, 1865.

(VIII) Professor Jeremiah Lewis Diman, son of Hon. Byron and Abigail Alden (Wight) Diman, was born May 1, 1831, in Bristol, R. I., married, May 15, 1861, Emily Gardner Stimson, who was born March 4, 1837, daughter of John J. and Abby M. (Clarke) Stimson, of Providence, the former a son of Dr. Jeremy Stimson, a physician of Hopkinton, Mass.

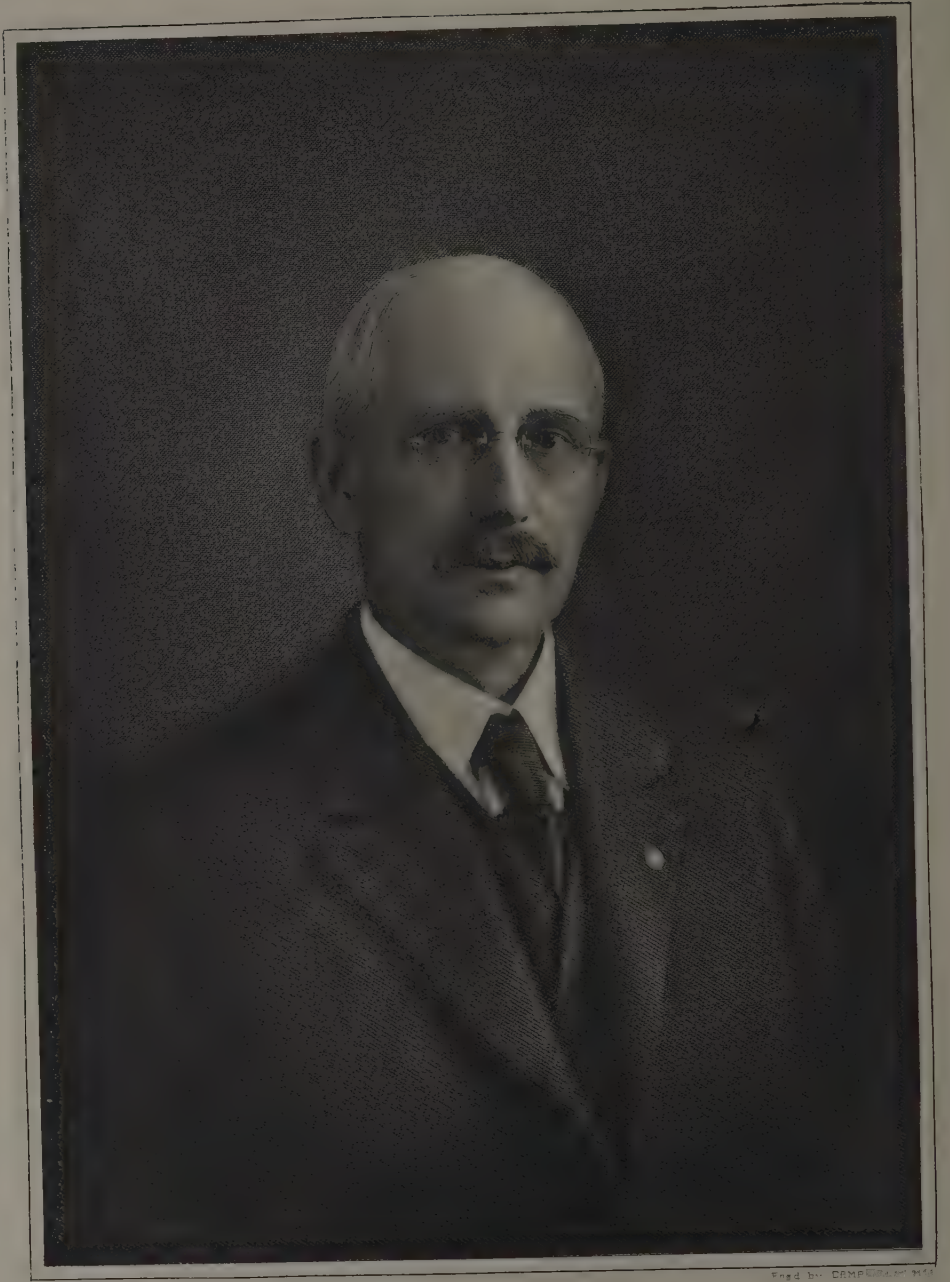
Jeremiah Lewis Diman was prepared for college under the direction of Rev. James N. Sikes, a Baptist minister settled over the church at Bristol, entered Brown University at sixteen, and was graduated in the class of 1851. As a boy in his native town he prepared a number of historic articles entitled "Annals of Bristol," which were published in the "Phoenix" of that town. During the later years of his college course, it was evident that in literary, historical and philosophical studies, his tastes and superior abilities would in after life assert themselves. At the time of his graduation there was assigned to him "The Classical Oration." His theme was "The Living Principle of Literature."

While in college Mr. Diman united with the Congregational church in Bristol. He chose the Christian ministry as his life work, and he went to reside as a pupil in the family of Rev. Dr. Thatcher Thayer, of Newport, R. I., under whom he pursued a course of philosophy, theology and classics. For two years, beginning in the fall of 1852, he was a student in Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary. Deciding to further his studies in the German universities, he went abroad in the summer of 1854, traveled on the Continent and studied theology, philosophy and history under the great teachers of Halle, Heidelberg and Berlin, and for a short time during one of his vacations was a student of art at Munich. Returning to America in the spring of 1856, he again took up his studies at Andover and was graduated that summer. In that same year he was installed pastor of the First Congregational Church at Fall River, Mass., where he remained until 1860. He declined in 1858 an invitation to become the colleague of the celebrated Dr. Horace Bushnell over a Congregational church at Hartford, Conn. In 1860 he accepted a call to the Harvard Congregational Church at Brookline, Mass. In 1864 he returned to Providence to fill the chair of History and Political Economy, in Brown University, and this position he held until his death, receiving from his *alma mater* the degree of D. D. in 1870. In this new and important position he soon distinguished himself by devotion to his work and by his rare scholarship and

attainments, being, in the words of his eulogist, "the embodiment of what the occupant of the chair of history in our leading colleges should be." Possessing an enlarged and comprehensive conception of the philosophy of history and of the relation of divine to human affairs, and being withal "apt to teach," he magnified his office until his department became without question the best and most effective of any chair of history in all the institutions in the land.

Professor Diman's work was not confined to the class room. For many years he was a contributor to the Providence "Journal," the New York "Nation," the "North American Review," the monthly "Religious Magazine" and other periodicals. He was elected a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1873. Among his published sermons, addresses, etc., may be mentioned a sermon delivered October 16, 1867, in the chapel of Brown University, at the request of the faculty, in commemoration of Rev. Robinson Potter Dunn, D. D., for many years Professor of Rhetoric in the University; "The Method of Academic Culture," an address delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Amherst College, July 6, 1869, and afterward published in "The New Englander;" "Historical Basis of Belief," one of the Boston lectures delivered in 1870; "The Alienation of the Educated Class from Politics," an oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Cambridge, Mass., delivered June 29, 1876, and afterward published by Sidney S. Rider; an address delivered at Portsmouth, R. I., July 10, 1877, at the Centennial Celebration of the capture of General Prescott by Lieutenant-Colonel Barton, which was afterward published, with notes, forming No. 1 of Rider's Rhode Island Historical Tracts; an address delivered October 16, 1877, at the request of the municipal authorities of Providence, upon the occasion of the dedication of the monument in commemoration of the life and services of the venerated founder of the State, in Roger Williams Park; an address at the dedication of the Rogers Free Library, at Bristol, delivered January 12, 1878. He delivered before a great gathering the historical address at the two hundredth anniversary of his native town, in 1880, which address has since been published with the proceedings. He was frequently called upon to supply pulpits in both his own and the Unitarian denominations. For some years before his death he was an attendant at St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Providence, though he never left the Congregational denomination. In 1879 he delivered a course of lectures before Johns Hopkins University upon the subject of the "Thirty Years War," and the following year's course before the Lowell Institute of Boston on "The Theistic Argument as Affected by Recent Theories." The latter lectures were edited after his death by Professor George P. Fisher, of Yale, and were published in 1881. In 1882 appeared his "Orations and Essays with Selected Parish Sermons," with the commemoration address by Professor James O. Murray, of Princeton, and in 1887 his "Memoirs, Compiled from his Letters, Journals and the Recollections of his Friends," by Caroline Hazard, now president of Wellesley College, including a complete list of his publications.

Professor Diman died after less than a week's ill-



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John D. Heck

ness, February 3, 1881. A memorial service in honor of him, under the auspices of the University, was held in the First Baptist Meeting House on May 17, 1881, when an impressive commemorative discourse was delivered by his intimate friend and associate in college, Rev. James O. Murray, D. D., Professor in the College of New Jersey at Princeton. Mrs. Jeremiah Lewis Diman died March 21, 1901.

Professor Jeremiah Lewis and Emily Gardner (Stimson) Diman were the parents of the following children: 1. Maria Stimson, born Feb. 12, 1862, died suddenly April 29, 1881. 2. Rev. John Byron, born May 24, 1863; a well known educator, founder and head master of St. George's School in Newport until his resignation in 1917. 3. Louise, born Dec. 23, 1866; Miss Diman makes her home in Providence. 4. Emily, born April 8, 1873.

JOHN DAVIS PECK—The surname Peck is local in derivation and signifies literally "at the peck," i. e., at the hilltop. The form of the word in medieval English is pek; "the hul of the pek" meaning in the Derbyshire dialect "the hill of the peak." Another variant of the name which preserves completely the original form is Peak. The first mention of the name on authentic records occurs as early as the thirteenth century, when we find the name of John del Pek, London, in the Hundred Rolls, 1273. The Pecks boast an ancient and honorable lineage; and from the pedigree of the English family, to be found in the British Museum in London, it has been established definitely that Joseph Peck, the immigrant ancestor of the American family herein under consideration, was of the twenty-first generation in direct descent from John Peck, Esquire, of Belton, Yorkshire, was baptized in England on April 30, 1587, and emigrated to America at the age of fifty years.

The following certificate of the Heralds accompanies the pedigree and arms of the Peck family in the British Museum in London:

20 Nov. 1620.

Visum agnitum et in munimenta Collegii Heraldoru
relatum die et anno suprascriptis. Testamur hoc.
HENRY ST. GEORGE, Richmond,
HENRY CHITTING, Chester,
JOHN PHILPOTT, Rouge Dragon.

This letter testifies in Latin, in which all official documents of the time were written, that the undersigned men have seen, examined and acknowledged to be true the given pedigree and arms.

The American branches of this ancient English family form one of the largest, most influential and noteworthy of New England families of early Colonial date. Descendants of the original Peck immigrants have figured notably in the history of practically every New England city of importance since the middle of the seventeenth century. The late John Davis Peck, founder and head of the John D. Peck Hay & Grain Company, and one of the best known and ablest business men of Providence, R. I., for many decades prior to his death in 1919 was a member of the old Rehoboth branch of the Massachusetts Pecks, and a descendant in the eighth generation of Joseph Peck, the founder.

(I.) John Peck, of Belton, Yorkshire, England, married a daughter of ——— Melgrave.

(II) Thomas Peck, married a daughter of ——— Middleton, of Middleton.

(III) Robert Peck, of Belton, married ——— Tunstall.

(IV) Robert (2) Peck, of Belton, married ——— Musgrave.

(V) John (2) Peck, of Belton, married ——— Watford.

(VI) Thomas (2) Peck, of Belton, married ——— Blazton, of Blazton. Children: Thomas, mentioned below; Joseph, settled in Northamptonshire.

(VII) Thomas (3) Peck, of Belton, married ——— Littleton.

(VIII) John (3) Peck, of Belton, married ——— Carre.

(IX) John (4) Peck, of Belton, married ——— Flemming.

(X) John (5) Peck, married ——— Wembourne. Their children were: John, whose daughter, his sole heir, married John Ratcliffe, thus taking the estate of Belton out of the direct line; Richard, mentioned below.

(XI) Richard Peck, married ——— Brunning.

(XII) Richard (2) Peck, of Hesden, married ——— Savill.

(XIII) Thomas (4) Peck, of Hesden, married ——— Bradley.

(XIV) Richard (3) Peck, of Hesden and Wakefield, Yorkshire, married a Hesselden. Children: John, mentioned below; Richard, died young; Thomas.

(XV) John (6) Peck, married Isabel Lacie, of Brombleton, and was a lawyer. Children: Richard, mentioned below; Thomas, Catherine, Robert, John, Margaret.

(XVI) Richard (4) Peck was of Wakefield. He married Joan, daughter of John Harrington, of Wakefield. Children: Richard, mentioned below; Margaret, Isabel, Joan, Judith, Elizabeth.

(XVII) Richard (5) Peck, married Alice, daughter of Sir Peter Middleton. Children: John, mentioned below; Margaret, Ann, Elizabeth, Isabel.

(XVIII) John (7) Peck, of Wakefield, married Joan, daughter of John Aune, of Trickleby. Children: Richard, married Anne Holtham; John, Thomas, Ralph, Nicholas, Francis, Robert, mentioned below.

(XIX) Robert (3) Peck was of Beccles, County Suffolk, England. He married (first) ——— Norton; (second) ——— Waters. Children: John, Robert, mentioned below; Thomas, Joan, Olivia, Margaret, Anne.

(XX) Robert (4) Peck was born and resided all his life in Beccles, County Suffolk, England, where he died in 1593, at the age of forty-seven years. He married Helen, daughter of Nicholas Babbs, of Guilford, England. Their children were: 1. Richard, died in 1615, aged forty-one, without issue. 2. Nicholas, born in 1576, married Rachel Yonge, 1610. 3. Robert, born in 1580; took degrees at Magdalen College, Cambridge, A. B., 1599; A. M., 1603; inducted over the parish of Hingham, England, January 8, 1605. 4. Joseph, men-

tioned below. 5. Margaret. 6. Martha. 7. Samuel, died in 1619.

(I) Joseph Peck, the American ancestor, was baptized in Beccles, County Suffolk, England. In 1638 he and other Puritans, with his brother, Rev. Robert Peck, their pastor, fled from the persecutions of their church to America. They came in the ship "Diligent," of Ipswich, John Martin, master. The records of Hingham, Mass., state: "Mr. Joseph Peck and his wife, with three sons and a daughter and two men servants and three maid servants, came from Old Hingham and settled at New Hingham." He was granted a house lot of seven acres adjoining that of his brother, and he remained at Hingham seven years, and then removed to Seekonk. At Hingham he was deputy to the General Court in 1639. He took an active part in town affairs; was selectman, justice of the peace, assessor, etc. In 1641 he became one of the principal purchasers of the Indians of that tract of land called Seekonk, afterwards the town of Rehoboth, including the present towns of Rehoboth, Mass., and Seekonk and Pawtucket, R. I. He removed, 1645, to his new home. An incident of the trip is found in the town records of Rehoboth. "Mr. Joseph Peck and three others at Hingham, being about to remove to Seaconk, riding thither they sheltered themselves and their horses in an Indian wigwam, which by some occasion took fire, and, although there were four in it and labored to their utmost, burnt three of their horses to death, and all their goods, to the value of fifty pounds." He was appointed to assist in matters of controversy at court, and in 1650 was authorized to perform marriages. He was second on the tax list. In some instances land granted to him is still owned by his descendants. His house was upon the plain in the northerly part of the "Ring of the Town," near the junction of the present Pawtucket with the old Boston and Bristol road, not far from the Boston and Providence railroad station. He died December 23, 1663. His sons united in the amplification of the written will which was made on his death bed, and the court accepted it as a part of the will. He married (first) Rebecca Clark, of Hingham, England, May 21, 1617. She died and was buried there, October 24, 1637. The name of his second wife is unknown.

(II) Nicholas Peck, third son of Joseph and Rebecca (Clark) Peck, was baptized April 9, 1630, in England, and was about eight years of age when he came with his parents to this country. He settled at Seekonk, now a part of Rhode Island, in the district known as Seekonk Plain, in 1645. His home was in the southeastern part of the town, and he was active in public affairs, serving as rater (assessor) and selectman, and elected deputy in 1669. With the exception of the years 1687-88, when the town did not elect any deputies, he continued to serve in that capacity from 1677 to 1690. He was an officer of militia, serving as ensign from 1677 to 1684, was subsequently lieutenant, and later captain, and died May 27, 1710. He married (first) Mary Winchester, eldest daughter of Alexander Winchester, of Plymouth colony, died November 6, 1657. His second wife, Rebecca, died November 2, 1704.

(III) Jonathan Peck, fourth son of Nicholas Peck, and child of his second wife, Rebecca Peck, was born

November 5, 1666, in Seekonk, and settled at what was then known as Peck's Hill, two miles from the city of Bristol, on Warren road. His landed possessions here were very extensive, including what was afterward several fine farms, and remained in the name until 1838. He died about 1717, as his inventory was presented to the Probate Court, July 3, of that year. He married, March 31, 1695, Elizabeth Throope.

(IV) Deacon Thomas Peck, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Throope) Peck, was born in 1711, near Bristol, R. I. He settled in Swansea, where he was a prosperous farmer and land owner, and a leading church member until his death on February 9, 1770. He married Mary Kinsley, only daughter of Jonathan Kinsley, of Rehoboth, who was a widely known and celebrated midwife, to which profession she devoted the greater part of her life. She died in Swansea, and her tombstone bears the following inscription: "Here lies the remains of that religious and most faithful midwife Mary wife of Deaⁿ Thos^s Peck died May 27 1804 aged 91 years."

(V) Jonathan (2) Peck, son of Deacon Thomas and Mary (Kinsley) Peck, was born January 17, 1734, and made his home in the southern part of Rehoboth, where he conducted a public house for many years. On February 22, 1759, he married Ruth Wheeler, and among their children was Sylvanus, mentioned below.

(VI) Sylvanus Peck, son of Jonathan (2) and Ruth (Wheeler) Peck, was born April 21, 1784, in Rehoboth, Mass., and resided there during his entire lifetime, in the vicinity of the Orleans Factory, so called. He married Charlotte Wright, daughter of Joseph Wright.

(VII) Albert G. Peck, son of Sylvanus and Charlotte (Wright) Peck, was born in Rehoboth, October 29, 1805. He was educated in the Rehoboth schools, and at an early age learned the trade of ship caulker which he followed during the early part of his life in the ship yards of Mason Barney, at Barneyville, and at Nantucket. In later life he was connected with ship building firms in Providence, R. I. He maintained his home in Rehoboth, however, near the Elisha Davis and Sylvanus Peck farms, but never engaged actively in farming. In early life he was deeply interested in military and naval affairs, and was a member of the companies in Rehoboth, whose training ground was situated on the west side of the road from the Sylvanus Peck farm. He held a commission as ensign from the governor of Massachusetts.

Albert G. Peck married, on October 12, 1857, Patience Davis, daughter of John and Nancy (Davis) Davis, who was born in Rehoboth, June 30, 1827. She was a sister of the Hon. John W. Davis, twice governor of the State of Rhode Island, and founder of the business to which his nephew, the late John Davis Peck, succeeded, and incorporated under the name of the John D. Peck Hay & Grain Company. Albert G. and Patience (Davis) Peck were the parents of two children: 1. John Davis, mentioned below. 2. Mary Charlotte, who was born Sept. 25, 1866, and died in Providence, March 13, 1893. The mother of these children died in Rehoboth, March 8, 1879. Albert G. Peck died November 26, 1886.

(VIII) John Davis Peck, son of Albert G. and Patience (Davis) Peck, was born in Rehoboth, Mass.,

October 13, 1862. He was educated in the schools of Rehoboth. At the age of sixteen years he came to Providence to enter business life, and here became a member of the family of his uncle, ex-Governor John W. Davis. During the two years following he was employed as a clerk in the hay and grain business of his uncle at the corner of South Water and Crawford streets. He then entered the Bryant & Stratton Business College, where he studied for a year. On graduating from there he spent another two year period with his uncle, and at the age of about twenty years went to Madison, Ill., with his cousin, E. T. Davis, for the purpose of buying eggs for his uncle, Daniel N. Davis, of Providence. A year later his return was made necessary by the ill health of his father and the death of his mother, and once again he resumed his connection with ex-Governor Davis, for a time working with his uncle, Daniel N. Davis. In 1888, John W. Davis retired from active business life, turning the management of his hay and grain establishment over to his nephew. Mr. Peck succeeded to the business and shortly afterward admitted to partnership Mr. William A. Black, the firm name becoming Peck & Black. Under the sagacious management of these two able business men, the new firm flourished from the outset, increased its business largely, and in July, 1903, leased the Reliance Elevator in Warren, R. I. This venture proved a great success, and increasing the scope of the firm's activities, made Peck & Black one of the largest and most flourishing enterprises of its kind in Providence; Mr. Black died in 1911. In 1918, the business was incorporated under the name of the John D. Peck Hay & Grain Company, with Mr. Peck as president, and he continued as its executive head and controlling spirit until his death. He was widely known and eminently respected in business circles in the city of Providence.

Mr. Peck was an enthusiastic yachtsman, and was well known in the yachting circles of Narragansett Bay and in fact of New England. In the nineties he raced the catboat, "Marguerite," and later the "Bother," and other yachts with great success, and was the winner of numerous trophies in the Narragansett Bay races. He was a member of the Rhode Island, Edgewood and Corinthian Yacht clubs. These constituted his club affiliations, for all of his leisure time was given to his favorite sport. He was prominent in business organization, however, and was a member of the Providence Chamber of Commerce, and the Boston Chamber of Commerce. His summer home was at River View, R. I., and he was president of the River View Improvement Society. For several years he was active in Democratic politics, and on three elections was the candidate of his party for the office of city councilman.

On April 8, 1891, Mr. Peck married (first) Louise Ginand, of Providence. Their children were: 1. Marguerite Davis, born March 22, 1892. 2. Marion C., born Oct. 9, 1899, died in July, 1901. 3. Charlotte L., born March 16, 1903. On October 23, 1907, Mr. Peck married (second) Mary C. McCann, and they were the parents of a daughter, Ruth M. Peck. John Davis Peck died at his home in Providence, January 6, 1919.

JOHN W. DAVIS—Opinion concerning the origin of the surname Davis is varied. While at one time it was thought to be exclusively Welsh, antiquarians are now agreed that the name sprang simultaneously into use in England, Scotland and Ireland in the early part of the surname era. Families of the name have figured prominently in the history of Great Britain for several centuries.

The American Davises spring from several unrelated progenitors, and were found in all the New England colonies from Virginia to Maine before the end of the seventeenth century. Massachusetts and Rhode Island have been the homes of several prominent branches of the family since the earliest period of New England history. The family herein under consideration, which in the eighth American generation produced the late Hon. John W. Davis, twice governor of Rhode Island, and one of the foremost figures in the public and business life of the State in the last half of the nineteenth century, comprises the descendants of James Davis, of Haverhill, an Englishman of birth and breeding, whom both tradition and history assert to have been a man of parts, eminently fitted for the position of leadership which he occupied in the early affairs of Haverhill.

(I) James Davis, immigrant ancestor and founder, was born in Marlborough, Wiltshire, England, in 1585-1586. With his wife and children he came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony about 1630, settling first at Newberry, where he was admitted a freeman, November 14, 1634. In 1640, James Davis, Sr., with several others from Newberry and four from Ipswich, desiring more land and timber, went up and across the Merrimac river at a point called Pentucket, and there located. Later, with the consent of the General Court, they settled the town of Haverhill. In 1641 he brought his family to his new home and was joined by his brother, Thomas Davis, and subsequently was appointed by the commission to take a deed of the township lands from Passaquo and Saggahew, agents of Passaqua-way, chief of the aboriginal owners of the county. Upon the political organization of the town in 1643, both James Davis, Sr., and Thomas Davis were of the five chosen to constitute the first Board of Selectmen, and in the same year they were both assessed upon estates valued at two hundred pounds. They, with James Davis, Jr., who was assessed upon one hundred and fifty pounds, were the three largest individual tax payers in the town. They were extensively engaged in farming and lumbering, and were the principal contributors to the property of the settlement. They are called in contemporary records planters and sawyers. James Davis, Sr., died in Haverhill, January 29, 1679.

(II) James (2) Davis, son of James (1) and Sissilla Davis, was born in Marlborough, Wiltshire, England, in 1608-09, and accompanied his parents to America in 1630. He removed to Newberry, where he was made a freeman, May 13, 1640. He was among the pioneer settlers of Haverhill, and subsequently became one of the leading men of the town. He was a prosperous planter and business man, and an exemplar of the settlement which both he and his father had helped to build, and to which he and his wife Elizabeth, being

emigrants of Puritan predilections, were principal contributors and partakers in its accomplishments and disappointments. The abundant fruits of their toil, and the loss of sons in the terrible Indian wars, testify to this, and in this connection it is to be remembered that the family has never failed to perpetuate from generation to generation the names and deeds of John and Daniel Davis, who were slain in battle.

James Davis, Jr., married (first) December 1, 1638, Elizabeth Eaton, who was born in England in 1620-1621, and died in Haverhill, Mass., January 21, 1683. After her death he married a second wife, to whom in his will he made bequests "to my beloved wife Mary," but of whom we have no memoranda. He died in Haverhill, July 18, 1694.

(III) Elisha Davis, son of James (2) and Elizabeth (Eaton) Davis, was born in Haverhill, Mass., August 30, 1670, and died there January 18, 1739. He was honored among his townsmen for gallantry displayed in defense of Haverhill, and was mentioned in chronicles as the intrepid Davis. Numerous well authenticated anecdotes are told, and the local histories of Haverhill corroborate them, of his bravery in the border warfare with the French and Indians. Elisha Davis married, intentions published in Rehoboth, June 19, 1694, Grace Shaw, daughter of Thomas Shaw, of Rehoboth. Among their children was Daniel, mentioned below.

(IV) Daniel Davis, son of Elisha and Grace (Shaw) Davis, was born in Haverhill, December 2, 1697, and died in Swansea, Mass., November 11, 1773. He married his cousin, Esther Barney, daughter of Joseph Barney, of Rehoboth, and Constance (Davis) Barney, daughter of James Davis, Jr., of Haverhill. They settled first in Haverhill, but subsequently removed to Rehoboth, where they occupied part of the Joseph Barney farm until 1749. In the latter year they bought the place east and south of Myles bridge, and there brought up their children and grandchildren.

(V) Daniel (2) Davis, son of Daniel (1) and Esther (Barney) Davis, was born in Haverhill, September 20, 1736, and died in Rehoboth, June 23, 1817. He was a lifelong resident of Swansea, and in 1773 received from his father a deed to the homestead near the Myles bridge, in Swansea, which a few years later he sold to his cousin, Daniel Barney. Daniel Davis, Jr., married his cousin Patience Barney, daughter of Joseph, Jr., and Joanna (Martin) Barney.

(VI) Daniel (3) Davis, son of Daniel (2) and Patience (Barney) Davis, was born in Swansea, May 31, 1763, and died in Rehoboth, November 2, 1803. He married, April 18, 1794, Anna Bullock, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Horton) Bullock. Like all his ancestors, he took a lively interest in military affairs, and was captain of a militia company in Rehoboth. In 1778, while yet a lad of fifteen years, he assisted his uncle, Captain Joseph Barney, who was aide in the quartermaster's department of General Sullivan's army in the campaign against the British in Rhode Island, in the care and transportation of horses and forage. He was later the captain of a military company in Rehoboth, as both his father and grandfather had been before him in Swansea. He and his family resided in

the house with his parents in Rehoboth, as did his brothers, Moses and Elisha, and in the fall of 1803 all three died of a contagious fever contracted in unloading a West Indian vessel at Bristol, R. I. Anna, widow of Daniel Davis, married again in later life, after her children had grown to maturity, Jonathan Barney, and died at Barrington, June 12, 1850.

(VII) John Davis, son of Daniel (3) and Anna (Bullock) Davis, was born in Rehoboth, January 28, 1795, and died there May 20, 1861. John Davis was a man of more than ordinary energy, intelligence and industry, and through a life of many vicissitudes kept the paternal homestead intact, adding to it from time to time, and eventually taking rank as one of the foremost farmers of the countryside. An especial characteristic of the man was the tenacity with which he clung to old methods and habits, and to the traditions of the past. Nevertheless he was progressive and broad-minded in religious and political views, kind hearted and neighborly in thought and habit, successful in business, and an excellent type of the "old New England" citizenship. From 1840 to 1860 he was almost constantly in office in his town, holding in turn almost every position of trust and responsibility in the gift of his fellow townsmen. He was often deputed to look after the interests of Rehoboth before committees of the General Assembly, and had charge of its cases in litigation before the judicial courts. He was appointed a commissioner with Colonel Worcester Carpenter and Dr. Johnson Gardner, of Seekonk, to sell the last of the town's commons or public lands, and with them closed up the real estate interests of the old town of Rehoboth on the identical spot where their ancestors had settled more than two centuries before. His services were often sought as executor and administrator in the settlement of estates in probate. He traveled extensively in America. The winters of 1838-1839 and 1841-42 he spent in New Orleans, La., and Tallahassee, Fla., making the first journey by sea on account of his health, and the second to settle the estate of his brother, D. M. Davis.

John Davis married (first) October 11, 1818, Nancy Peck, daughter of Ambrose and Polly (Lyndon) Peck, who was born in Swansea, August 27, 1791, and died in Rehoboth, November 14, 1823, the mother of two daughters. Mr. Davis married (second) January 16, 1825, Nancy Davis, daughter of William and Mary (Peck) Davis, born in Rehoboth, July 20, 1795, and died there February 12, 1878. They were the parents of four distinguished sons: Hon. John W., mentioned below; Hon. Elisha, Daniel Nelson, and Darius Bullock. Their daughter Patience is mentioned below.

(VIII) Hon. John W. Davis, son of John and Nancy (Davis) Davis, twice governor of Rhode Island, and for many years a substantial business man of Providence, was during his busy career as merchant and political leader one of the best known men in this State, if not in New England. His name stands high on the roll of those who have given their services to the people without thought of personal gain. As a public man his course was unique. Politics did not appeal to him until the demand of his fellow citizens for a respected leader and a strong guiding hand made his duty apparent.

Then he applied himself to public duties with the strength of judgment and high principle which had characterized his business life, and for about fifteen years was a power in the Democratic party. That personal ambition had no part in his activity was clearly shown when he voluntarily withdrew from public life at the height of his fame, at a time when higher honors would have been easily attained.

John W. Davis was born March 7, 1826, in Rehoboth, and passed his early life there. He was educated in local schools, and afterwards learned the trade of mason. He also studied civil engineering. For several years he was engaged as a journeyman at his trade, working in the cities of the North and South, and in 1850 settled down to business life in Providence, where he became a grain dealer. He was in partnership with his brother, and continued in active business for a period of forty years, until 1890, during the greater part of that time on Dyer street.

Mr. Davis took no special part in politics or public affairs until the year 1882, when he was elected a member of the Town Council, of which he became president upon its organization. In 1885 he was again elected to the Council and again became its president, during that term rendering special service which his irreproachable character and politic manner made possible. The Town Council was then an important factor in general political affairs as well as in local interests, and Mr. Davis was successful in handling some sharp trickery in which that body had become involved. In 1885 he was also elected to the State Senate, in which he served a year. In 1886 he was appointed appraiser for Providence by President Cleveland, and in 1887 he became a candidate for governor. The Democrats felt it necessary to nominate a man who was free enough from factional spirit to hold the party together, as they were particularly anxious to prevent the reelection of Governor Wetmore and deal a much needed rebuke to the perpetrators of the "May deal." Mr. Davis was entirely familiar with the requisites for a successful candidate, from a personal standpoint, and he fought a winning battle, being elected by a majority of over a thousand votes, though the candidates for lieutenant-governor and secretary of state were chosen by the General Assembly and not by popular vote. In 1888 Mr. Davis was again the nominee of his party, but was defeated by Hon. Royal C. Taft, of Providence. In 1889 he was again nominated and received a plurality, but could not claim the office, and when he ran again, in 1890, he did not receive a majority of the popular vote, but was elected by the General Assembly. Again in 1891 he received the nomination and a plurality, but lost his seat because of the Republican majority in joint convention. In 1892 Mr. Davis was elected State senator from Pawtucket, and in 1896 became mayor of the city, his term in that office terminating his political career.

At the time of his death the Pawtucket "Gazette" referred to Mr. Davis' public career in the most flattering terms, and closed its editorial article with the following tribute: "As an official Mr. Davis was always highly respected. He was of exemplary character and his private and political life was entirely consistent. He

was not a fluent debater or speaker, but he was possessed of common sense views of his duty and the functions of the State, and he voiced these wherever he was called upon to make himself heard or felt. He was a handsome man, and his State house portrait singles him out in that quality beyond the other governors of his time."

After retiring from the mayoralty of Pawtucket, Mr. Davis lived retired until his death, which occurred January 25, 1907, and he was laid to rest in River Side Cemetery, the funeral services being marked by many evidences of the high esteem in which the former governor was held, both within and without his own community.

The Pawtucket "Chronicle" expressed the general opinion in its editorial:

The death of Hon. John W. Davis, a former governor of the State and a former mayor of this city, occurring, as it did, just as the last issue of the "Chronicle" was put to press, impressed the whole people with the common feeling that one of the best men of the city and State had been called home.

It is not too much to say that the death of no other citizen of Rhode Island could have more keenly touched the heart strings than has the passing of "Honest John." This cognomen was applied to him when in life by those who advanced him for political honors, and never were words more fitly directed. He was the soul of honor, and there was not any exception to his integrity in the acts that he was called to perform during the years he was in public life. He was not one of that too common class who affect to believe that all means are fair in politics, for with him political acts were under the same restriction as any other act that has to do with one's fellow man. In all that was upright, noble, good, and for the betterment of the people, "Honest John" was a true exemplar. He was noble, yet humble; a ruler in every sense of the term, yet at no times autocratic in the authority vested in him. As governor and mayor, and in every office he held as the gift of his constituents he was the faithful, brave-hearted American citizen, true to what was right as the needle is to the pole.

His was an honored name, and his own acts made it so. He was held in the highest affection and esteem by the people of the State, who never paused to ask as to his politics. In him they recognized one to trust, one to love, one whose words were as good as law, and whenever he advocated any measure it required few additional champions to convince one of its merit. His long and admirable life was one that has told for the good of his State and the community, and it will live as long as the memory of one so noble and praiseworthy as he shall be cherished. As neighbor, friend and public official, John W. Davis met all the requirements of one who lives in accord with the best that a noble nature and honesty of purpose can provide.

On September 18, 1855, Mr. Davis married (first) Lydia Wilbur Kenyon, who was born in Hopkinton, R. I., October 20, 1825, daughter of John T. and Sarah S. Kenyon, of North Providence, R. I. Mrs. Davis died in North Providence, April 29, 1859, the mother of a daughter, Annie Elma, who was born in Providence, July 7, 1857, and died in North Providence, September 13, 1857. On December 10, 1862, Mr. Davis married (second) Emily Potter Goff, who was born March 8, 1828, daughter of Sylvanus and Ann (Davis) Goff, of Providence, and died in Pawtucket, July 11, 1885. They were the parents of the following children: Frank Ellsbree, Annie Elizabeth, Mary Emily. Mr. Davis married (third) February 18, 1895, Marietta P. Pearce, who was born July 12, 1844, in New York City, daughter of Alfred W. and Marietta (Williams) Pearce, and died in Charleston, S. C., May 10, 1902.

(VIII) Patience Davis, daughter of John and

Nancy (Davis) Davis, and sister of the late Hon. John W. Davis, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., June 30, 1827, and died there March 8, 1879. She became the wife of Albert G. Peck, of Rehoboth, on October 12, 1857, and was the mother of the late John Davis Peck, of Providence. (See Peck VII and VIII).

JOSEPH DAVOL, late founder and head of the Davol Rubber Company, a figure of prominence in the history of the rubber industry in New England in the latter part of the last century, died in Providence, July 5, 1909. He was succeeded in the management of the large Davol interests by his son, Charles J. Davol, present head of the firm and a leader in business and financial circles in Rhode Island. The family is of ancient date, and traces from William Davol, who settled in New England in 1640. The name is French in origin, and had its source in the village or district of France termed "Deyville."

(I) William Davol, the American ancestor, is first of record in Duxbury, Mass., in 1640. In 1643 he removed to Braintree, and two years later appears in Rehoboth, where he was active in official affairs. On May 17, 1653, he was made a freeman of Newport, and subsequently purchased land there. He died in Newport after 1680.

(II) Jonathan Davol, son of William (I) Davol, was one of the forty-eight original grantees of the tract of five thousand acres which later became East Greenwich. He never settled there, however, but resided in Newport, and in Dartmouth, Mass., in which latter town he died after 1709. He married Hannah Adley.

(III) William (2) Davol, son of Jonathan and Hannah (Adley) Davol, was a resident of Dartmouth, Mass., where he died in 1772. He married Sarah Sisson, daughter of James and Lydia (Hathaway) Sisson, who was a lineal descendant of Richard Warren and Francis Cooke of the "Mayflower."

(IV) William (3) Davol, son of William (2) and Sarah (Sisson) Davol, was born in Dartmouth, Mass., September 18, 1716. He married, March 6, 1737 or 1738, Abigail Hix.

(V) Pardon Davol, son of William (3) and Abigail (Hix) Davol, was born in Dartmouth, Mass., March 5, 1743. He settled in Freetown. His home there, according to contemporary records, was "the gambrel roofed house" near the North Cemetery on the North Main road. Here he died on November 22, 1808. He figured actively in the life of Fall River in his day. Pardon Davol married, in 1768, Priscilla Read, who was born November 21, 1746, and died January 13, 1830, the daughter of Samuel and Mercy (Sawyer) Read.

(VI) Stephen Davol, son of Pardon and Priscilla (Read) Davol, was born in Freetown, Mass., January 29, 1782. He married, October 20, 1803, Polly Bowen, daughter of Jeremiah and Lillis (Haile) Bowen, of Warren. She was born April 3, 1784, and died July 3, 1823. Stephen Davol died October 17, 1848.

(VII) Joseph Bowen Davol, son of Stephen and Polly (Bowen) Davol, was born in Warren, R. I., September 5, 1804. He married there, March 23, 1828, Mary

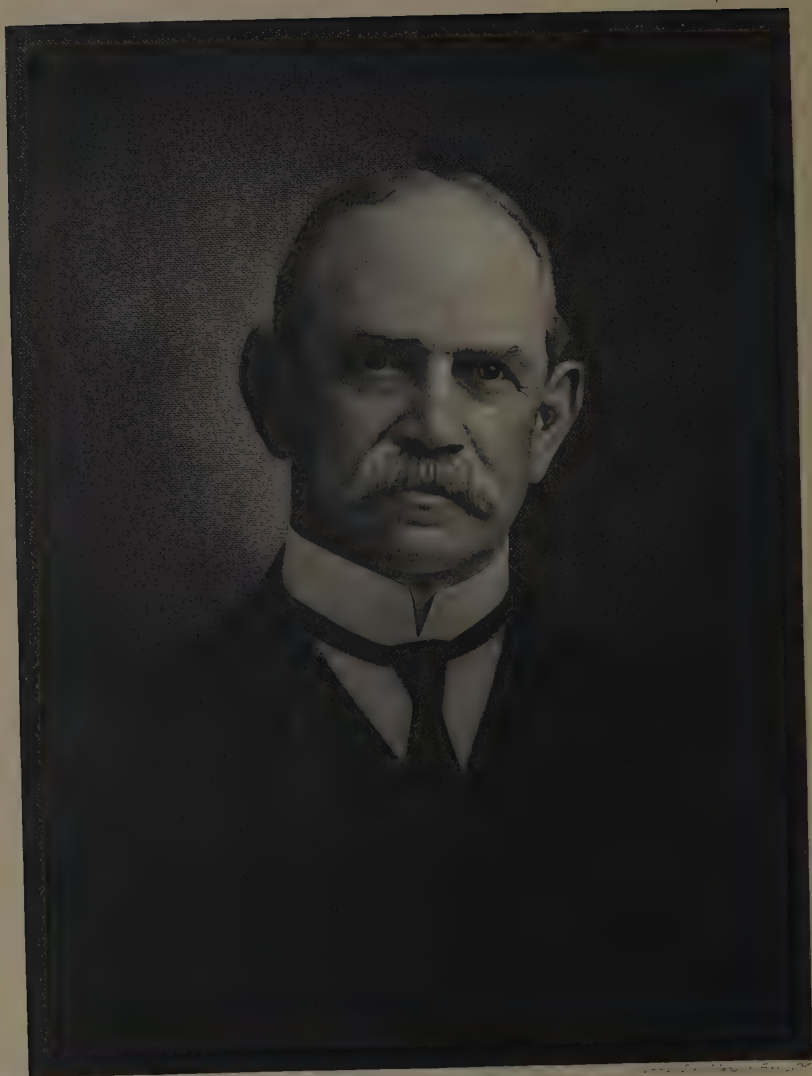
Little Sanders, who was born October 2, 1807, daughter of Daniel and Polly (Barton) Sanders.

(VIII) Joseph Davol, son of Joseph Bowen and Mary Little (Sanders) Davol, was born in Warren, R. I., in 1837. He was educated in the schools of Warren, and later attended high school in Brooklyn, N. Y., to which city his parents removed during his boyhood. At the age of sixteen years he entered the employ of a wholesale dry goods house in New York City. Having shown a decided business talent, he was successively promoted, and shortly prior to his return to Providence held a position of importance with the firm. Soon after, he removed with his family to Providence. Here he became interested in the rubber industry, foreseeing the great possibilities of the business, then in the early stages of development. For some years he devoted much time to experimenting and succeeded in evolving many successful formulas. In 1870 he deemed the time ripe for the beginning of his venture, and having patented and copyrighted his inventions, he began the manufacture of rubber goods on a small scale, not far from the site of the present great plant. The enterprise was a success from the very outset, and grew rapidly, keeping pace with the ever increasing demand for rubber products. Joseph Davol foresaw early the great field which was opened by the drug trade, and the needs of the surgical and dental professions, and limited the product of the firm largely to this line in the early days. He later began the manufacture of stationers' articles and other allied lines. He was the pioneer in a field hitherto exclusively controlled by foreign manufacturers, but within a short period, through the uniform excellence and impeccable quality of his products, successfully met foreign competition, and placed the product of the Davol Rubber Company at the head of the industry. The name is now known in every part of the civilized world.

In 1881 the business was incorporated under the name of the Davol Rubber Company, with Joseph Davol as president, treasurer and general manager. He remained the active head of the organization until his death, dictating its policies, and laying the foundations for still greater expansion after his demise. He was also an active factor in numerous commercial and financial enterprises, and was a director in the Industrial Trust Company and the Phoenix National Bank of Providence. He was a member of several of the leading clubs of the city.

In 1862 Mr. Davol married Mary E. Turner, daughter of Captain Joseph and Mary A. (Simmons) Turner. Mrs. Davol is a lineal descendant of Captain William Turner of King Philip's War fame. They were the parents of two sons: George A. Davol, the elder, died in 1913, leaving one son, Walter L. Davol; Charles Joseph, the younger, is president, treasurer and general manager of the Davol Rubber Company.

Joseph Davol died at his home in Providence, July 5, 1909, in his seventy-third year. His name stands out notably in the history of the rubber industry in New England. For thirty-five years he was intimately connected with the manufacture of rubber as one of the captains of the industry. He was not only a man of considerable inventive genius, but he was an executive



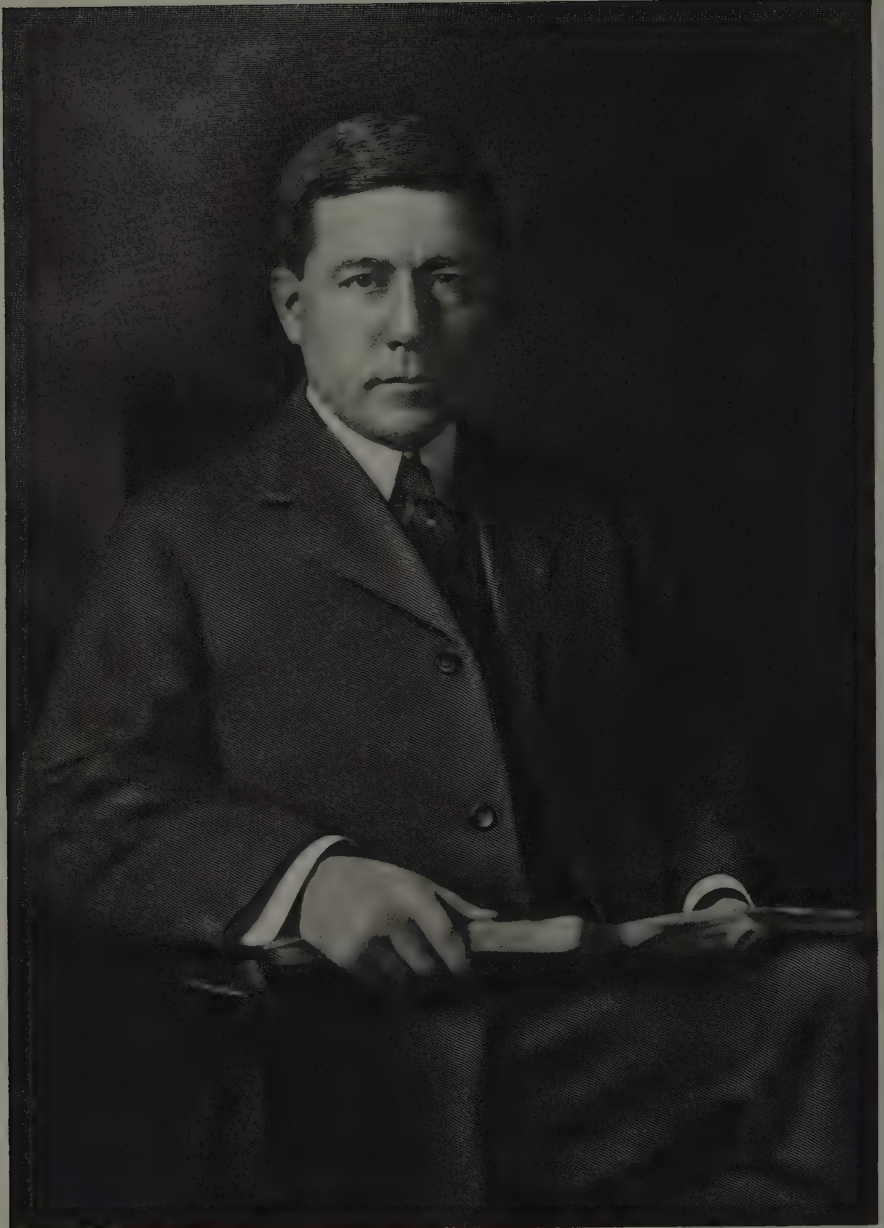
Joseph Davol.



The American Historian, 1914

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American Historical Society

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Arthur M. Allen

and an organizer of more than ordinary talent, to which fact the Davol Rubber Company, 'one of the greatest establishments of its kind in the world, testifies. Providence has profited by his connection with its business interests, and the reputation and standing of the city as a commercial and manufacturing center has been greatly enhanced by the operation of the Davol Rubber Company. In this age of manufactured rubber goods in every conceivable form, it is difficult to realize that half a century ago the chemistry of rubber was but little understood. Years of experiment and countless sums of money were employed in causing the raw rubber to divulge its secrets. When in 1870 Joseph Davol felt warranted in the beginning of a manufacturing plant, it was a very small and feeble one, strong only in the genius, courage and faith of its founder. The history of all the men who have devoted themselves to the subjugation of raw rubber is a story of hard work, disappointment, privation and often signal failure. But it is also a history of success, fame and recompense. Goodyear but paved the way with his immortal discovery that the sticky, refractory, unmanageable stuff could be tempered, vulcanized and made into water resisting articles. Those who have followed him with their discoveries of the countless ways of washing, breaking, combining with other materials, rolling, pressing, molding and reducing it to any required thickness, shape or size, and to employ it in the thousands of ways in which rubber as a base is now employed, are equally deserving of undying remembrance, as it is to these persevering, unconquerable, investigating, inquisitive men, that the world owes perhaps its greatest industry.

CHARLES JOSEPH DAVOL, president, treasurer and general manager of the Davol Rubber Company, son of the late Joseph and Mary E. (Turner) Davol, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 14, 1868. He was educated in the schools of Providence, and in 1885 was graduated from Mowry & Goff's English and Classical School. Choosing business rather than a professional career, he entered his father's employ at the age of eighteen and for several years was closely associated with him in the various departments of the Davol Rubber Company. He familiarized himself thoroughly with every department of the business and in 1899 was made general manager, in which capacity he acted until the death of his father, in 1909, when he succeeded to the office of president and treasurer. Since that date the business has assumed even greater proportions, and is now the foremost establishment producing druggists', surgical, dental and medical rubber goods in the United States.

Mr. Davol is a well known clubman and an enthusiastic sportsman. His clubs are the New York Yacht Club; Eastern Yacht Club; Larchmont Yacht Club; Rhode Island Yacht Club; Rhode Island Country Club; Agawam Hunt Club; the Circumnavigators Club of New York; and the Rocky Mountain Club of New York. He is a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society; the Providence Athenaeum; the Rhode Island Hospital Corporation; the National Audubon Association of America; and a life member of the Navy

League of the United States, and the National Geographic Society. Mr. Davol is a director of the Rubber Association of America, and chairman of the Rubber Sundries Manufacturers' Division. He is a member of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Rhode Island Society of Colonial Wars; the Society of "Mayflower" descendants, and the Roger Williams Family Association. His home during the greater part of the year is his estate, "Wildacres," at North Kingston. Mr. Davol has traveled extensively in Europe and America, and twice has circumnavigated the globe. His yacht, "Paragon," is well known on the Atlantic coast.

Mr. Davol married, in 1914, Lillian Amy Baldwin, of Fall River, Mass.

ARTHUR MOULTON ALLEN—Since 1900 Mr. Allen has practiced his profession in his native city, Providence, R. I., and there has won honorable position as a lawyer of training and skill. He is a son of Marvin E. and Sarah A. (Moulton) Allen, both of New England ancestry.

Arthur M. Allen was born in Providence, R. I., March 3, 1876, and there has ever made his home. He passed the grade and high school courses of study, then entered Brown University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1897. He chose the law as his life work, prepared at Harvard Law School, and after receiving his LL. B. with the class of 1900, located in Providence in general practice and so continues with offices in the Turk's Head building. In 1906 he, with Theodore F. Green and Frank L. Hinckley, formed the law firm of Green, Hinckley & Allen, of which he has ever since been a member. He is a member of the board of directors of the Providence Athenaeum, and of the committee on economics, Brown University, and is the author of "Criminal Conspiracies in Restraint of Trade at Common Law," published in the "Harvard Law Review," of May, 1908, and "The Opinions of Mr. Justice Hughes," published in the "Columbia Law Review," November, 1916.

Mr. Allen is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, the American Bar Association, the Rhode Island Bar Association, and the Providence Bar, the Hope, University, Providence Art, Agawam Hunt, Turk's Head, and the Rhode Island Country clubs, the Harvard Club of Rhode Island, and the Harvard Club of New York. In politics he is a Republican, and in his recreations cleaves to the out-of-door sports, tennis and golf.

Mr. Allen married, June 1, 1904, Margaret Pinckney Jackson, of Providence.

CAPTAIN WALTER ALLEN READ—In the year 1898, Senator Walter Allen Read, who for ten years had represented Gloucester in the Senate of the Rhode Island Legislature, was chosen general treasurer of the State of Rhode Island, and from that time until 1918 he was the custodian of the State funds. He practically gave his life to the military and public service of his State, his military career covering almost the entire period of the Civil War, his public service, beginning in 1866 as postmaster at Chepachet, continued until his death, which covered a period of over half a century.

His term of twenty years as State treasurer has rarely been equalled in length of service, and never exceeded in value of service rendered.

Captain Walter A. Read was a son of Thomas Jencks Read, of Blackstone, Mass., who in 1849 sailed from Warren, R. I., for California, in the ship "Hopewell," and never returned, dying in Sacramento, Cal., in 1851. Thomas Jencks Read, son of Rev. Ahab Read, a Baptist minister, married Sarah Burton, born in Glocester, R. I., daughter of Raymond and Deborah (Sayles) Burton. They were the parents of a son, Walter Allen, and a daughter, Minnie, who married Charles F. Morse, of Haverhill, Mass. Mrs. Read died at the home of her daughter, in 1894.

Walter Allen Read was born in Blackstone, Mass., July 6, 1842, and there and at Glocester, R. I., attended school until eleven years of age. At that time he and his sister went to Chepachet, a village sixteen miles from Providence, R. I., to live, and there he worked at a boy's job until securing employment in the cotton mills owned by Otis Sayles & Sons. There he was employed until August 17, 1861, the date of his enlistment in Company D, Fourth Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry. He was advanced to the rank of second lieutenant the following October 2, his friends in Glocester, to which town his mother took him in infancy, presenting him with a sword. On November 20, 1861, he was promoted first lieutenant, and on August 2, 1862, was commissioned captain. He saw hard service under General Burnside in North Carolina, with General McClellan and the Army of the Potomac in the Peninsula campaign and at Antietam, fought at Fredericksburg under General Burnside, under General Peck at the siege of Suffolk, and finally under General Grant until the battle of the Crater before Petersburg, where the Fourth Rhode Island lost nearly one-half of its soldiers. Captain Read was the senior captain of the regiment, and its commander until mustered out at Providence, R. I., October 15, 1864, at the expiration of three years of service. Although with his regiment Captain Read saw hard fighting and spared not himself, he came through all the perils of war unharmed, his only wound being "a mere scratch."

Even after returning from three years' active military service he was but little more than of legal age. The year following his return he formed a partnership with Augustus F. Wade, and started a general store at Glocester, R. I., they continuing until 1871, when the firm dissolved, Captain Read continuing the business alone until 1899, when the pressure of State duties became so great that he sold out after having been in business thirty-four years. In June, 1867, he was appointed postmaster at Glocester by President Johnson, and was successively reappointed until he had served eighteen years. There was no Republican organization in Glocester prior to 1876, Captain Read being chairman of the first Republican town committee in that year. There were six hundred and fifty votes cast in the town in 1876, the Republican ticket polling thirty-six of them. But the number grew with each succeeding election, and in 1888 Captain Read, the Republican candidate for State senator from Glocester, was elected, but by a majority of only one vote. This was sufficient,

however, and he has the distinction of being the first Republican senator elected from Glocester on a straight party issue. He served continuously as State senator for ten years, 1888-98, with the exception of one year, 1892. During his entire term of service he was a member of the committee on finance, and with the exception of the first year was also a member of the committee on judiciary during his entire period of senatorial service. From 1885 until 1890 he was a member of the State Board of Commissioners for Soldiers' Relief, and until 1895 the board agent. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Charities and Correction in 1893, for a term of six years, was reappointed in 1899, and again in 1905, 1911 and 1917. For about eight years of this long period he served as chairman.

Until the year 1899 Captain Read continued his general mercantile business at Glocester, and also administered the public trusts with the same earnestness and fidelity he gave to his private concerns. But in 1895 he was elected general treasurer of the State of Rhode Island, and the following year, finding the burdens too heavy even for his veteran shoulders, he disposed of his private business that he might the better serve the Commonwealth. From 1898 to his death he continuously filled the treasurer's office, a period of twenty years. No further comment upon the value of his service to the State is necessary than the simple statement that at the expiration of each term he was returned for another.

Since the organization of Charles E. Guild Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in 1891, he was a member of that post. He held every office, including commander, and in 1900 was elected commander of the Rhode Island department. He was also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; Friendship Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; a past master; the Central and West Side clubs of Providence. Captain Read died December 14, 1918, at Chepachet, R. I.

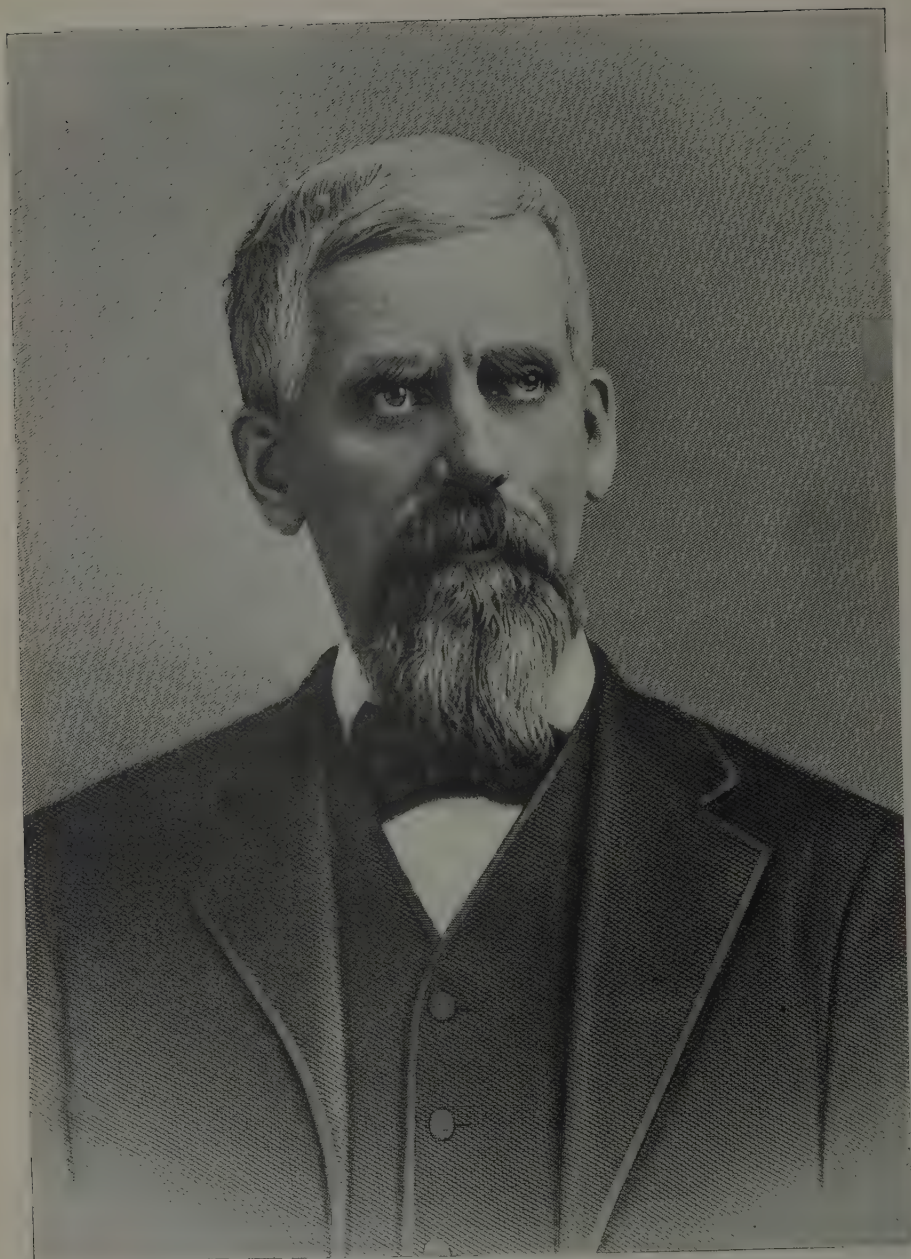
He married, September 19, 1866, Charlotte Owen, daughter of Captain George L. Owen, of Glocester. Their only daughter, Maude Louise, married Howard W. Farnum, now State Senator of Glocester, R. I.

This record of a useful life of seventy-six years reveals its author as a man of great energy and public spirit, with a high conception of the obligations of citizenship. He offered his life when his president called, and when his State called, sacrificed a business he had brought to a profitable condition. Personal preference never stood between him and his duty, and while he never shirked responsibility nor evaded an appeal made upon him, he never sought office in an objectional sense. He won public confidence to a most unusual degree, and in Rhode Island his name is a synonym for official integrity.

CHARLES W. FARNUM—The American Farnums and Farnhams comprise the progeny of Ralph Farnum, who was one of the original settlers of Andover, Mass., whence his progeny has spread throughout the country. The family is of ancient English ancestry, and is traced by Burke to the reign of Edward



Walter A. Read



Charles W. Fennell

I. By deeds without dates there appear to have been two Lords of Querndon, the ancient seat of the Farnums in Leicestershire even prior to this date.

Ralph Farnum, founder of the American family of the name, was born in England, probably in Leicestershire, in 1603. His descendants, while not confined entirely to this section, have been seated principally in Southeastern Massachusetts, and that part of Rhode Island which adjoins. The Smithfield branch of this family, an offshoot of the Uxbridge Farnums, have been prominent in Rhode Island for over a century and a half. The late Charles W. Farnum, long a well known figure in public life in Glocester and surrounding towns, was a lineal descendant of Ralph Farnum, through the Uxbridge line.

(I) John Farnum, the first of the family in Rhode Island, came from Uxbridge, Mass., about 1755, and settled at what is now Georgiaville, where he purchased of Thomas Owen his house and land and commenced the business of blacksmithing. He had a forge just below the present mill of the Bernon Manufacturing Company. The iron ore was brought from Cranston and Cumberland, and charcoal was used for smelting it. The house in which John Farnum resided is the one now occupied by John E. Whipple, a descendant. John Farnum was twice married, and by his first wife he was the father of two sons, Joseph and Noah. His second wife, whom he married in Smithfield, was Mrs. Martha Comstock, and she bore him a son, Stephen. John Farnum and his sons became large landholders, and Joseph Farnum was associated with his father in the blacksmithing and iron business, while Stephen and Noah devoted their attention to agricultural pursuits, the home place of the latter being located about a half mile north of the village on the east side of the Farnum turnpike. Noah Farnum had a son Winsor, who erected the tavern at Georgiaville and conducted it for many years. These men were all Quakers in their religious belief.

(II) Joseph Farnum, son of John Farnum, built the pike road from Centredale to a short distance beyond the "Yellow Tavern" which stands on the four corners near Smithfield station. This road remained in the possession of the family, who collected the tools and kept it in repair until about 1855, when it was disposed of to the town. Joseph Farnum married Hannah Congdon, and resided in the house now occupied by Mrs. Edwin Farnum. He built this house in 1770; before his marriage, and while yet a very young man. He died March 27, 1832, in his eighty-first year, and his widow died December 24, 1838, in her eighty-fourth year.

(III) Caleb Farnum, eldest son of Joseph Farnum, was born in the house his father built at Georgiaville, and engaged in farming. After the construction in 1813 of the mill of the Georgia Cotton Manufacturing Company, to which the village owes its origin and name, he was employed in the teaming business for the mill, and became quite well-to-do for the time, being able to give each of his children at the time of their marriage \$1,500 in cash, or its equivalent. He resided for many years previous to his death in what is now the John L. Smith house, which Mr. Farnum erected, on the turnpike between Georgiaville and Enfield. He

was a very upright man, and a Quaker in his religious belief. He died May 25, 1857, aged seventy-two years. Caleb Farnum married Phebe Harris, of Smithfield, daughter of Robert Harris. She died December 17, 1881, in her ninetieth year. She was a very industrious and energetic woman, and attended to her household duties until her last sickness, which preceded her death but a very short time. Caleb and Phebe (Harris) Farnum were the parents of seven children: Cyrus, Joseph, Phebe, Caleb, Edwin, Ann Eliza, John A.

(IV) Cyrus Farnum, son of Caleb and Phebe (Harris) Farnum, was born at Georgiaville. He settled in Glocester, and there married Maria Aldrich. Cyrus Farnum was a prosperous farmer and well known resident of Glocester. Among his children was Charles W., mentioned below.

(V) Charles W. Farnum, son of Cyrus and Maria (Aldrich) Farnum, was born October 13, 1837. As a lad he learned farm work, assisting the elder man about the place, and gained a strong taste for a rural way of life that throughout his life he never lost. During the winter months he attended the local district school and later the Lapham Institute at North Scituate, where he displayed unusual qualities of scholarship and was especially brilliant in mathematical studies, in which he became highly proficient. Upon completing his schooling he entered the well known engineering firm of Cushing & Farnum and there took up the study of civil engineering under the direction of his uncle, the junior member of the firm. The young man became intensely interested in the sea about this time and enlisted in the crew of a whaling ship upon which he spent four years, visiting many parts of the world and among others the coast of Greenland in search of gigantic prey. Upon his return he found the country on the verge of civil war, and when the storm had burst he promptly enlisted (June 1, 1861) in Company I, Second Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry. His first experience in action proved also to be his last, for at the battle of Bull Run he was severely wounded and taken prisoner. After confinement for about seven months in Libby prison he was finally exchanged, but his condition was such that on July 16, 1862, he was honorably discharged from service. Returning to the North he took up surveying as a profession and was employed in that work in the vicinity of Boston for some years, in the task of laying out suburban property. He was also engaged in work of a similiar nature in Maine for a considerable period. The last years of his life were spent by Mr. Farnum in his native town of Glocester and in the occupation with which he began life, for once more he took up farming and thus continued until his death.

It was more in connection with his participation in public affairs than as a business man that Mr. Farnum was well known, however, for in that department of the community's life he was very prominent. He was a staunch Democrat in politics and, although the region in which he resided was normally strongly Republican, such was his personal popularity and the esteem in which he was held that he was elected to a number of offices. In June, 1875, he was elected town clerk of Glocester, and took up his residence at Chepachet. He

succeeded in this office the late Ziba O. Slocum, a prominent lawyer of Glocester, who was afterwards the Attorney-General of the State. Mr. Farnum continued to hold the office of town clerk for about a quarter of a century, and in that time won for himself the reputation of a most capable and disinterested public servant. His discharge of the responsible and complicated duties of his office was a kind to satisfy political friends and foes alike and brought him into contact with great numbers of people throughout the region. During his occupancy he made use of his official capacity to aid in every way possible his fellows, and thus gained their gratitude and good will in a measure enjoyed by but very few. Towards the close of his life Mr. Farnum was in poor health, and this fact compelled him to resign from his post as town clerk in 1901 and thus ended an official career which had brought him nothing but honor and the community only good. He had also held a number of other posts of importance, among which was that of tax assessor, his membership on the board being of long standing. When the District Court system was established in this region he was appointed assistant justice, and had already served as trial judge for a number of years. He was for twenty-five years justice of the peace, and for a long period was coroner. In 1888 he was elected by a safe majority to represent the community in the State Senate and showed himself in all these capacities to be possessed of unusual foresight and good judgment and fully capable of handling the affairs of his constituents and the community-at-large. Mr. Farnum was also a conspicuous figure in the social and fraternal life of Glocester, and was a member of a number of important organizations here and was particularly active in Charles E. Guild Post, Grand Army of the Republic, with which he was affiliated. For several years he conducted a successful insurance business and, indeed, there were few aspects of the community's life with which he was not connected in a prominent manner.

Mr. Farnum's many sterling qualities made him a splendid type of the useful citizen who places public interests before private ones. A gentleman of the old school, with inflexible ideals of a past generation where questions of ethics and practical conduct were concerned, he was singularly free from the corresponding prejudices. A man of the day, a progressive business man in all matters where the methods of the present did not cross swords with his convictions of the right, his influence was a most potent one and, what is even rarer, always exerted in the cause of right and justice. In the end, indeed, it was not in any of his concrete achievements, noteworthy as these were, that his real power lay, and it might truly be said of him that until one knew him personally he could not form a judgment of his actual worth. Behind the things that a man does lies the still more important thing that he is, and it was from this final and most fundamental term most of all that his virtues went forth to affect the world about him. He did much, but he was more, and it was in him as an example of good citizenship and worthy and virtuous manhood that the chief virtue lay.

Charles W. Farnum was united in marriage, May 10,

1874, with Mary S. Steere, born August 25, 1839, daughter of Harris and Adah (Tucker) Steere, who survived him, her death occurring August 12, 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Farnum were the parents of two children: Howard Wayland, mentioned below, and Ernest L., born Dec. 16, 1876, and died Aug. 11, 1878.

(VI) Howard Wayland Farnum, son of Charles W. and Mary S. (Steere) Farnum, was born February 4, 1875, in Chepachet. He received his early education in the district schools and at the English and Classical High School at Providence, from which he was graduated in 1894, and in the same year he entered Brown University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1898. After leaving the university Mr. Farnum engaged in the insurance business with much success, and later added the mortgage and real estate business; and these and the management of his private interests, which are extensive, take much of his time. Mr. Farnum is a staunch Democrat, and in 1899 and 1900, and since 1915 to the present time (1918), he has served as Senator from Glocester. During the latter part of his father's term of office, he served some years as deputy town clerk. Under the old system he was moderator of school districts Nos. 3, 4 and 5, in Glocester, for a number of years. He succeeded his father as a trustee of the Chepachet Cemetery Association, and has since been elected president and trustee. When Colonel George H. Brown Camp, No. 20, Sons of Veterans, was organized at Chepachet, Mr. Farnum was one of the charter members, and he took an important part in the work of that organization, having been elected lieutenant and later captain of the same.

On November 22, 1899, Mr. Farnum married Maud Louise Read, born March 9, 1874, the only daughter of the late Hon. Walter A. Read, general treasurer of Rhode Island, and Charlotte (Owen) Read. Mr. and Mrs. Farnum reside on the old homestead of his father, which is one of the most attractive homes in Chepachet.

MICHAEL W. NORTON—There is, very properly, full praise in this country and time for the man who has started at the bottom of the ladder and by means of his own efforts made his way to the top. New England has its share of such men, and to this list has been added the name of Michael W. Norton. Local transportation is the line of business in which Mr. Norton has made his most conspicuous success, and his experience in that field covers all of its phases, first the era of the horse, then of the automobile.

Michael W. Norton was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1867. When he was but eleven years of age his parents brought him to Somerville, Mass., where he continued his education, previously started in Ireland. His father, William Norton, a merchant by occupation, died, leaving the widowed mother to conduct the business, which soon deteriorated owing to poor advisers and lack of executive management. This necessitated Michael W. seeking work, which he promptly did, securing a position in the famous Boston hostelry, "The Parker House." His willingness, his native Irish wit and shrewdness, and his most adaptable nature, made him a favorite with whomsoever he came in contact. After a few years with this



The American Historical Society

Michael W. Norton

management he entered the employ of the Quincy House, in Boston, where he remained until March, 1893. During all this time, having had to discontinue his day schooling, he supplemented his educational qualifications by night courses in a Boston business college.

During the years of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, the Raymond Whitcomb Company erected a magnificent hotel to care for a clientele that had been booked long in advance. For the management of a department of this splendid hostelry was sought a man of executive ability. Mr. Norton was chosen for the position and at last given his first real chance, which he eagerly seized. In spite of his youth he grasped the situation and was quick to make good; with such ambition and perseverance as was his he could not fail. After the World's Fair he returned to New England, where he worked in various hotels until 1897, when he came to Providence, R. I., where he was employed as an assistant at the Narragansett Hotel.

During this period, starting with three horses and two wagons, he became interested in the livery and transportation business, later founding and operating the Trinity Square Stables on Trinity Square, Providence. These stables grew to a large and prosperous enterprise, requiring fifty-four horses and the services of thirty men to operate it. With the advent of the motor truck and the taxicab, Mr. Norton correctly diagnosed the situation, seeing the death of the livery business, and prepared to benefit through the same agency which had destroyed the profits of the Trinity Square Stables. These stables he sold in April, 1909.

It was on October 21, 1908, that Mr. Norton and Lincoln Lippitt, in association with well known men, met at Boston and organized the Taxi Service Company, the second of its kind formed in this country. The founders with Messrs. Norton and Lippitt were Henry W. Lewis, of the H. B. Lewis Company, Lawrence, Mass.; George Smith, of the Smith Dove Company, of Andover, Mass.; James J. O'Brien, a large cranberry grower of Carver, Mass.; John M. McCarthy, wholesale meats, Boston; Belvidere Brooks, general manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, of New York; A. H. Whaley, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company; Benedict Lederer, now deceased, of Providence; A. W. Stuart, of Baltimore; and others. The company began business in Boston, and its success was so marked that soon a similar company was formed to operate in Providence, R. I. A third taxi service company was incorporated in New York; a fourth in Philadelphia, Pa.; and a fifth in Baltimore, Md. From the first the New York Company controlled the taxi business at the Waldorf, Holland, Manhattan, Imperial, Martinique, Prince George, Seville and Marseilles hotels, the Colony Club and the Union League. The companies are all prosperous and bring satisfactory dividends to the man who gave them birth. Mr. Norton was vice-president of the New York Company for four years, also general manager of that branch, which is capitalized at \$2,000,000. Of late years, however, he has devoted himself particularly to the management of the Taxi Service Company of Providence.

He controls all the stock of that company, which he serves as president and treasurer. There is no city in the United States which has more efficient taxicab service than Providence, where there is a real need for such transportation. This is the unanimous verdict of the American traveling public, and the excellence of the system is due to Mr. Norton and to the close personal attention he has given its development. The requirements for employment with the company are rigid, and the character, mechanical knowledge and reliability of prospective employes are thoroughly investigated. Intemperance is cause for instant dismissal, and by means of such provisions the safety and convenience of the public have been amply safeguarded.

Upon the death of Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Norton purchased the Hopkins Transfer Company, which he added to the taxi business of his company, the combined working force then totaling one hundred men. In addition to the foregoing interests, Mr. Norton organized a taxi company at Pawtucket, R. I., and one at Waterbury, Conn., both of which he brought to a successful plane of operation before disposing of them. He is now a director of the Quaker City Cab Company, of Philadelphia; the Taxi Service Company, of Baltimore; the Taxi Service Company, of Boston. In 1918 he erected, on Page street, Providence, on his own account, the now famous "Auto Hotel," which is the largest and best equipped garage in the State of Rhode Island, having a storage capacity of one hundred and fifty cars. Mr. Norton has also taken on the Richmond Street Garage adjoining. In June, 1919, the original garage on Dorrance street, opposite the Narragansett Hotel, was rebuilt, a modern fireproof building taking the place of the old structure. During 1920 two floors will be added, giving a total storage capacity of four hundred cars.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Norton has long been an important figure in public affairs, although caring nothing for active party work. He has a deep interest in all that pertains to the public good, and when the Pathology Bill was being discussed he threw his influence in favor of its passage. He is a member of Cathedral Parish of the Roman Catholic church, and a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Such is the life of Michael W. Norton, a self-made man, starting in this country poor in finances but rich in shrewdness and foresight, traits which go to make up a man among men. Quick to grasp the necessity of mingling with the nation's successful men, he adapted himself to circumstances and took advantage of every opportunity which would bring him in contact with the worth-while things in life. His life has been one of service, and while he has prospered richly in business, fortune has not been his sole aim in life. He has been found among the loyal supporters of all progressive movements for his community's welfare, and when opportunity has offered has been ready to aid those less favored than he. From unfavorable circumstances he has won success and standing, and is one of the most prominent, respected business men of Rhode Island, an inspiring example to American youth, a product of democratic institutions.

Mr. Norton married, at Somerville, Mass., in 1895,

Elizabeth Quinn, born in Cambridge, Mass. They are the parents of John S., now associated with his father in business, and of Claire, who is a student in the Providence High School.

HERBERT MARTIN FILLEBROWN, manufacturer, was born in Boston, Mass., August 2, 1868. He was educated in the common schools of Medford, with one year in the Boston English High School. In the fall of 1884 he started his business career in the office of a commission house, leaving after a few months to go into the office of Lewis Brown & Company, now the Walker, Stetson, Sawyer Company, of Boston. In 1886 he took charge of the payroll of George E. Keith & Company, shoe manufacturers, of Brockton, Mass. While in Brockton, he became interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, being one of its charter members. In September, 1888, he entered the International Young Men's Christian Association College at Springfield, Mass., and was graduated in June, 1890. During the summer vacation of 1889 he was acting secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Milford, Mass. In July, 1890, he became the first general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Battle Creek, Mich., continuing in that position until October, 1891, when he was elected a State secretary of the Michigan associations, with offices in Detroit, which position he resigned in October, 1893. In November he became secretary of the Central Department of the Springfield, Mass., Young Men's Christian Association, serving until a year later, when he became a State secretary of the associations of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

In January, 1896, on account of ill health caused by overwork, he retired from association work, and after a rest in Florida went to Pawtucket, R. I., where he developed a general investment business. In January, 1900, he organized the Taft Machine Company, of Providence, with a paid in capital of \$100,000. As secretary of this corporation he devoted nearly two years to work in the factory, systematizing the business. Upon the death of Mr. Taft, in 1906, he was elected president, which office he resigned in January, 1913. The company manufactured carpet sewing machines, racks for displaying rugs, and sundries for the carpet trade. In September, 1901, he purchased an interest in the J. B. & S. M. Knowles Company, of Providence, for fifty years leading manufacturers of sterling silverware, of which he was treasurer until its removal to Mount Vernon, N. Y., in February, 1903. The summer and fall of 1903 were spent in recuperation, most of this time in the mountains of Colorado and Idaho, returning in November, much improved.

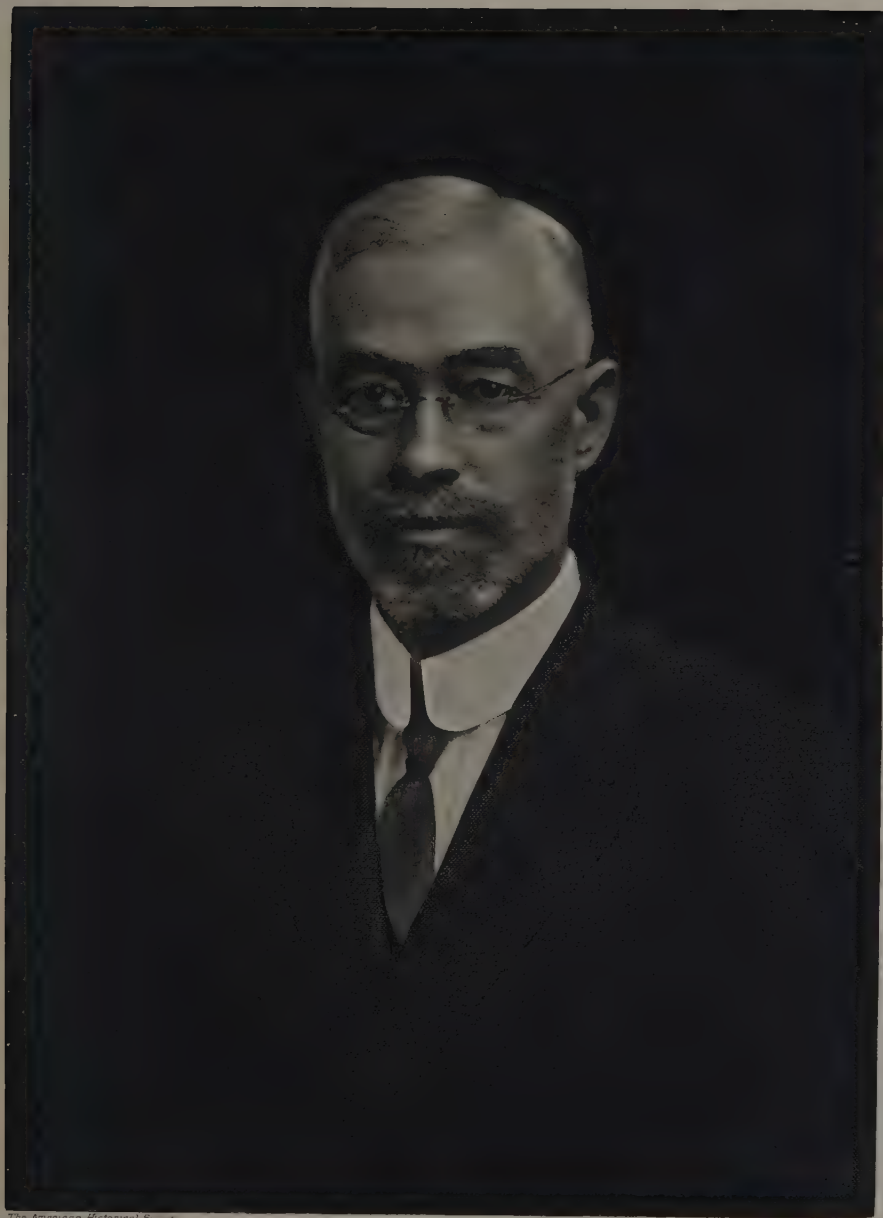
In January, 1904, he purchased a small manufacturing business in Woonsocket, R. I., which, in October, 1905, he incorporated as the Anchor Webbing Company, with a paid in capital of \$40,000, and was elected to his present office of treasurer and manager. In December, 1915, the capital was increased from \$40,000 to \$60,000, and was further increased to \$150,000, in December, 1916. In September, 1915, with

his wife, he purchased the property formerly occupied by the Blackstone Webbing Company, situated at No. 300 Brook street, Pawtucket, R. I., afterward leasing the buildings and machinery to the Anchor Webbing Company. During 1916 he erected a one story addition to this property, and again, in 1917, a two story addition was erected, and in November, 1917, the offices of the corporation were removed from Woonsocket to Pawtucket, occupying the entire second story of the new addition. The corporation manufactures narrow woven fabrics in cotton, worsted, and silk, and is known the world over under the blue trade mark "Awebco." On December 15, 1915, he was elected president and treasurer of Thompson Brothers, Inc., for thirty-five years well known makers of men's fine shoes, located at Brockton, Mass. He immediately reorganized this business, bringing into it new blood and up-to-date methods of both manufacture and selling. As a result, the business rapidly increased, making necessary a large addition, which was completed during 1918. The government used a large portion of the capacity for the production of several million dollars' worth of army and navy shoes. The present capacity of Thompson Brothers, Inc., is thirty-six hundred pairs per day of fine shoes for both men and women.

In May, 1901, he removed from Pawtucket and Central Falls to Providence, where he completed a new house on the East side, corner of Olney street and Arlington avenue, in which he lived until 1906. He sold his Providence residence and removed to Woonsocket, afterwards living in Union Village, North Smithfield, and again in Woonsocket. After purchasing the mill property in Pawtucket, he removed, in 1916, to Pawtucket, where he purchased the residence at the corner of Walcott and Denver streets, his present home.

Mr. Fillebrown has always continued his interest in religious work in both the Baptist church and the Young Men's Christian Association. He was a member of the building committee which erected the building for the young men of Pawtucket and Central Falls, and also the building for young men of Woonsocket. In January, 1918, he assisted in the organization of the National Committee of the Northern Baptist Laymen, and as a member of this committee assisted in both the Million Dollar and Six Million Dollar campaigns. In 1918 he was elected a member of the board of managers of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society of Boston. He is a trustee of the International Young Men's Christian Association of Springfield, Mass., and of the Gordon Bible College, Boston, Mass.; also a director of the Eastern Association Summer School at Silver Bay, N. Y. He is a member of the Pawtucket Golf Club, the Commercial Club, of Brockton, Mass., the Old Colony Club, of New York City, and the National Geographic Society of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Fillebrown married, June 6, 1892, Lora Martin Curtis, who was born in West Bridgewater, Mass., August 29, 1867, daughter of Benjamin Buck and Abigail (Martin) Curtis. Mr. and Mrs. Fillebrown are the parents of one child, Rachel, born November 21, 1896.



The American Historical Society

H. M. Filibrown

J. EVERETT HALL, president of the Anchor Webbing Company, was born October 7, 1867, in Ithaca, Mich., son of Franklin S. and Louisa C. Briggs) Hall. Franklin S. Hall, a cabinetmaker by trade, was born in 1836, and died in 1867.

J. Everett Hall received his early education in the district schools between North Creek, N. Y., and Aalesburg, Mich., and was graduated from the Battle Creek, Mich., high school in June, 1886, at the age of eighteen, and from there entered immediately upon a diversified career which gave him a very broad insight to various lines of business. He first worked as bookkeeper for the McCamley-Taylor Nail Company, Battle Creek, Mich.; later, for the Michigan Central Railroad Company; then two years for the Art Album Company, and immediately following that came three years with the Battle Creek Machinery Company, first as bookkeeper and then as traveling salesman. From there he was called to take charge of the liquidation of the Battle Creek Carriage Company, and later, in 1894, resigned to become secretary and treasurer of the Shipman Engine Manufacturing Company of Rochester, N. Y. In 1900, Mr. Hall and his brother purchased the patents, good will, and sterilizer department of the Shipman Engine Company, and two years later, with that as a nucleus, incorporated the present American Sterilizer Company, of which he has been president since its incorporation, although not actively connected with it until January 1, 1908. From January, 1907, until January, 1908, he was actively connected with, and for the last eight years of this period was treasurer and general sales manager of the Nagle Engine & Boiler Works, of Erie, Pa., resigning this position in December, 1907, to devote his time and energy to the business of the American Sterilizer Company, also located in Erie, Pa. On October 29, 1914, he was elected president of the Anchor Webbing Company, which office he still holds, though never actively associated in the management.

Mr. Hall was married, August 11, 1896, at Penn Yan, N. Y., to Katherine Lavina Walrath, daughter of the Rev. Adoniram Judson and Ida Lillian (Skinner) Walrath. Two daughters bless this union: Dorothy Walrath, born Jan. 7, 1898, and Frances Louise, born Aug. 2, 1899.

Although very prominent in the affairs of his home city of Erie, Pa., Mr. Hall has not been identified with politics to the extent of holding office. His family, church and social life have sufficed to keep him in touch with his neighbors. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Old Colony Club, Young Men's Christian Association, American Red Cross, and First Baptist Church. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, having held offices up to chancellor-commander in the subordinate lodge, and lieutenant-commander in the uniform rank.

THE ANCHOR WEBBING COMPANY—The business of the Anchor Webbing Company was started in 1904, in Woonsocket, R. I., at which time Herbert M. Fillebrown purchased a small manufacturing business occupying one-half of the lower floor of the present Woonsocket plant. Later the other half was

secured, then half the second floor, and in the fall of 1905 he purchased the building and organized the Anchor Webbing Company, and in October incorporated it under the laws of the State of Rhode Island, with a paid in capital of forty thousand dollars. He was elected treasurer and manager, which position he still holds.

The company prospered in the manufacture of narrow woven fabrics in cotton, worsted, and silk, being recognized especially in the electrical trade under the blue trade mark "Awebco." Later the other half of the second floor was occupied and within another year the third floor was occupied and filled with machinery. The demand for "Awebco" tapes and webbings increased so rapidly, however, that Mr. Fillebrown began to look around for larger quarters to care for the increasing business. The opportunity came in the fall of 1915, and with his wife he purchased the building and machinery of the defunct Blackstone Webbing Company, located at No. 300 Brook street, Pawtucket, R. I., and leased the same to the company. This property included a parcel of land suitable for making large extensions. This machinery was started up during 1916, and eighteen additional looms were installed, completely filling all available space. The purchase of these extra looms meant the addition of further floor space for the necessary finishing machinery. During 1916 a one story brick building was completed to take care of this equipment, together with the rearrangement of the power and heating plant. Though these extensive changes and additions were made, the business was growing faster than it could be taken care of and gradually additional lines were added, and as the business continued to expand, during 1917, a two story building was added, making a very complete and compact manufacturing plant. Upon the completion of this new building, the office and headquarters were transferred to Pawtucket, where the entire second floor was fitted up as a general office with office and accounting machinery to take care of the increasing business of the company. The first floor of the new building was devoted to finishing, shipping, and stock room, control office and garage. The old office and stock room quarters were turned into a braiding department, and ninety braiding machines were installed. About this time, also, a new addition was made to the Woonsocket plant, and seventy-seven braiding machines were installed therein.

On December 29, 1915, the capital of the company was increased from \$40,000 to \$60,000, and just a year later it was again increased to \$150,000. During the war the company gradually took on considerable war work, and before the signing of the armistice, in November, 1918, Woonsocket and Pawtucket plants were working over 85 per cent. direct or indirect government material. The range of material supplied to the government for the persecution of the war included material which went into gas masks, motors, trucks, aeroplanes, submarines, warships, balloons, puttees, blouses, etc., and the quantity turned out in one year, if laid end on end, would have more than twice encircled the globe. The number of employees has increased to well over two hundred, and the value of the product to over a million dollars per annum.

JOHN REVELSTOKE RATHOM, editor and author, was born in Melbourne, Australia, July 4, 1868. He was educated at Scotch College, Melbourne; Whinham College, Adelaide; and Harrow, England. Mr. Rathom was a war correspondent in the Soudan campaign of 1886, for Melbourne newspapers, and spent several years after that campaign in China, Japan and New Guinea. In 1890 Mr. Rathom accompanied the Schwatka Expedition to Alaska, and immediately afterwards began his newspaper career in this country, becoming telegraph editor on the Portland "Oregonian" under Harvey W. Scott. After two years in Portland he went to San Francisco, where he became staff correspondent with the San Francisco "Chronicle," with which newspaper he established a widespread reputation for uncovering difficult stories, particularly of political plots. Mr. Rathom's exposure of the famous ballot machine frauds saved the State of California millions of dollars. In 1898 he was sent to Cuba by the "Chronicle" as its war correspondent, and was badly wounded in that campaign. While recovering from his wound he was attacked by yellow fever, and after a long illness was sent to the United States from Santiago. In the meantime his death had been reported in many American newspapers. On reaching New York, he was attacked by malarial fever and was held at Montauk, from which camp he escaped at night, walked to Amagansett, and taking a train from that village reached New York City, where he collapsed again and was taken to St. Luke's Hospital. After several weeks in the hospital, he returned to California. He was sent to South Africa in 1900 to report the Boer War, and in 1901 was invalided home, suffering from two wounds. During his war experiences in this campaign, Mr. Rathom was fortunate enough to earn the personal friendship of General Kitchener, an association that remained unbroken up to the time of the latter's death.

On his arrival from South Africa, Mr. Rathom returned to the staff of the Chicago "Times-Herald," within a year he was made staff correspondent of that newspaper, and it was in this capacity that he became one of the best known newspaper men in the country. Among his most important contributions to the "Herald" was a series of articles, running over a period of a year, on America's foreign-born citizens. He was in charge of the Iroquois Theatre disaster for his newspaper, and the "lead" of that story, consisting of several thousand words written under pressure in three hours, is one of the classics of American newspaper history.

In 1906 Mr. Rathom was asked to become managing editor of the Providence "Journal," and in March of that year accepted the position. In 1912 he became editor and general manager of the "Journal," which place he still occupies. Under Mr. Rathom's direction the Providence "Journal" made its extraordinary exposures of German plots in this country during the World War. He saw, at the outset of the great conflict, the enormous power for evil that lurked in these malign activities, and the opportunity they offered for patriotic endeavor in investigating and suppressing them. Holding no public office, compelled to create his own

machinery of inquiry, facing widespread incredulity and, on the part of the plotters and their friends, the most intense hostility and hatred, he organized an effective system of procuring and checking up evidence against these enemies of the republic, and carried it through with unflagging courage to complete success. Every wireless dispatch sent through the Sayville and Tuckerton stations from the beginning of the war was recorded in writing, deciphered and placed on file as convincing proof of the duplicity and violations of law by Germany's official representatives in this country. To the energy and ingenuity of Mr. Rathom and his loyal staff of workers were largely due the complete overthrow of the plotters, the expulsion of Ambassador Von Bernstorff and subordinate conspirators like Von Papen and Boy-Ed, and the ultimate acknowledgment by the American people that the Providence "Journal's" charges against the propagandists were abundantly justified, and that its campaign of investigation and exposure had saved the nation from their insidious machinations.

Mr. Rathom was elected a director of the Associate Press in 1917, and a member of the executive committee of that organization in 1919. He has been the recipient of many honors from foreign governments, including that of Knighthood in the Order of the Crown of Italy. On the recent visit to this country of King Albert, of Belgium, Mr. Rathom received the decoration of Chevalier of the Order of Leopold, "for constant and devoted services to the cause of Belgium from the beginning to the end of the World War." He has been a citizen of the United States for many years. Among his most cherished possessions are telegrams of congratulation from William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, which reached him on the day his citizenship papers were granted. Mr. Rathom has been a contributor to "Scribner's" and many other American magazines. He has been a leader in the Boy Scout movement in this country since its inception. His wife was Florence Mildred Campbell, of New Cumberland, W. Va., a daughter of Captain M. I. Campbell, United States army, a Civil War veteran, and niece of Judge John A. Campbell, of the Circuit Court of West Virginia. Home address, No. 89 Brown street, Providence, R. I. Business address, the Providence "Journal."

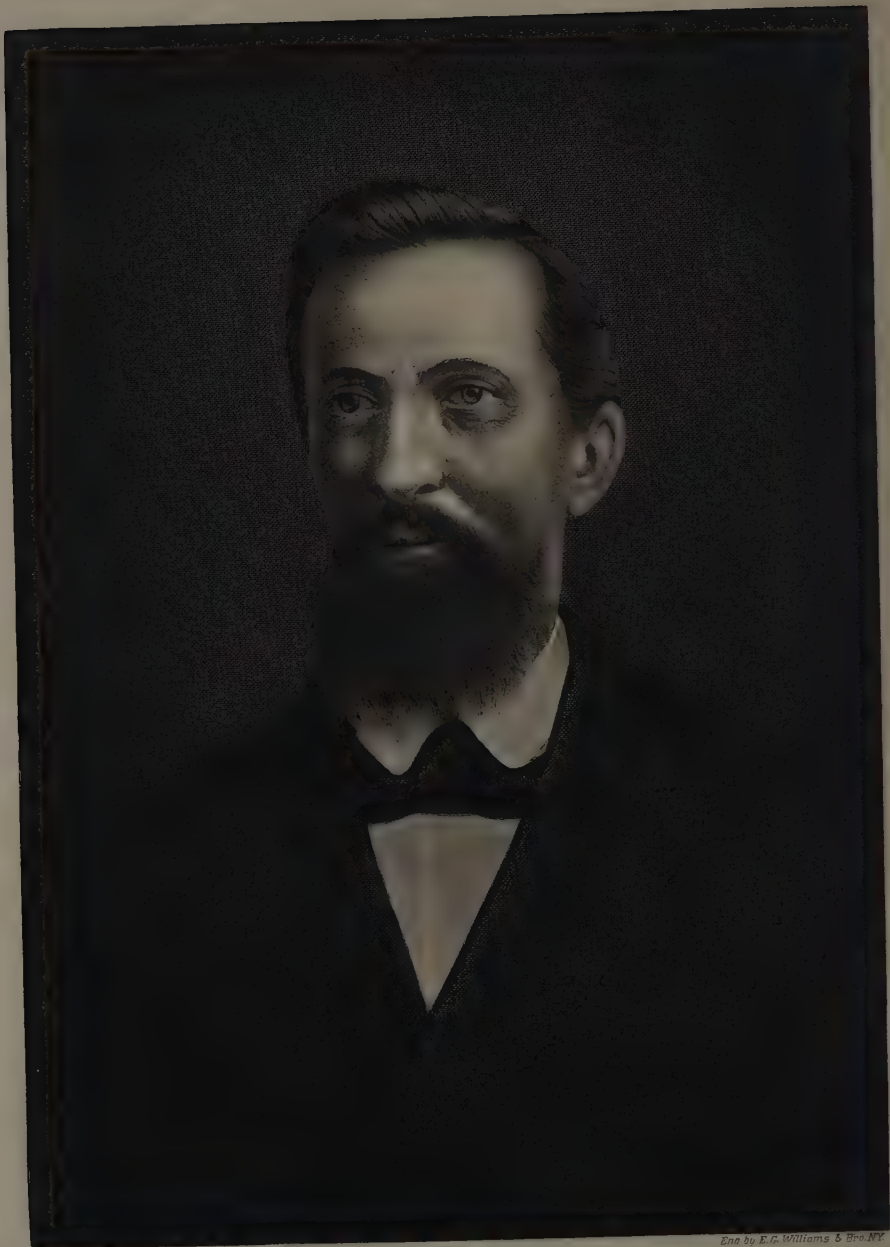
SPRAGUE FAMILY — The Cranston-Johnston branch of the Spragues formed one of the most notable and historically prominent of Rhode Island families since the beginning of the seventeenth century. Members of this family have been leaders in practically every department of the life of the State throughout two centuries. Three generations of the Cranston Spragues, William Sprague, his sons, Governor William and Amasa, and the latter's sons, Amasa, Governor William (2), and Byron, together and in turn founded and developed one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of the cotton cloth manufacturing industries of the day in the world. William Sprague, Governor of the State of Rhode Island, during the Rebellion, a gallant soldier and citizen whose name occupies a brilliant page in the history of the State, was of the



American Historical Society

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John R. Rathbone



The American Historical Society.

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William A. Sprague,

branch. Closely allied by bonds of kinship to this illustrious branch of the family are the Johnston Spragues, and it is with this family, in the line of the late William Anson Sprague, that this article is to deal. The Sprague coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Gules, a fesse chequy or and azure between three fleurs-de-lis of the second.

Crest—A talbot passant argent resting the foot on a fleur-de-lis gules.

(I) William Sprague, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was a son of Edward Sprague, of Upway, Dorsetshire, England. Edward Sprague lived at Fordington, Dorsetshire, in early life, and was a fuller by trade. He married Christina —, and died in 1614. His will was proved June 6, 1614, in the prerogative court at Canterbury, and copies of the document made at this time are still in possession of the family. Three of his sons, Ralph, Richard, and William, came to America. In Prince's "Chronology" we find the following mention of the brothers: "Among those who arrived at Naumkeag are Ralph Sprague, with his brothers Richard and William, who, with three or four more, were employed by Governor Endicott to explore and take possession of the country westward. They traveled through the woods to Charlestown, on a neck of land called Michawum, between Mystic and Charles rivers, full of Indians named Aboriginians, with whom they made peace." Ralph Sprague was about twenty-five years of age when he came to New England. In 1631, Captain Richard Sprague commanded a company of the train band. On February 10, 1634, the order creating a Board of Selectmen was passed, and Richard and William Sprague signed it. Richard Sprague left no posterity. His sword, which is named in his brother William's will, was extant in 1828.

William Sprague settled first in Charlestown, Mass., where he lived until 1636. He then removed to Hingham, landing on the side of the cove, on a tract of land afterward granted him by the town, and he was one of the first planters there. His house lot is said to have been the best situated in the town. Many grants were made him from time to time. He was active in public affairs, and was constable, fence-viewer, etc. William Sprague died October 6, 1675; his will bequeaths to his wife, Millicent, and children,—Anthony, Samuel, William, Joan, Jonathan, Persis, Johanna, and Mary. He married, in Charlestown, in 1635, Millicent Eames, daughter of Anthony Eames, who died February 8, 1695-96.

(II) John Sprague, son of William and Millicent (Eames) Sprague, was born in Hingham, Mass., and baptized there in April, 1638. He married, December 13, 1666, Elizabeth Holbrook, and settled in the town of Mendon, Mass., where he died.

(III) Ebenezer Sprague, son of John and Elizabeth (Holbrook) Sprague, was born about 1672. He was a resident of Rehoboth, Mass., for a short time, and from there removed to Providence, where four of his children are recorded. On January 12, 1706, he married, in Providence, Mary Mann, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Wheaton) Mann, of Rehoboth.

(IV) Daniel Sprague, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Mann) Sprague, was born in Providence, R. I., March

28, 1712-13. He was a prominent resident and leading citizen of Johnston, R. I., and for many years held the office of justice of the peace. Daniel Sprague married (first) about 1730, Sarah Ballou, and (second) about 1736, Hannah Brown.

(V) Rufus Sprague, son of Daniel and Sarah (Ballou) Sprague, was born in Johnston, June 7, 1735. Like his father he was active in public affairs during the greater part of his life. He was deputy sheriff and later high sheriff of Providence county. He was a farmer on a large scale in Johnston, where he died. Rufus Sprague is buried in a private yard on his own farm.

(VI) Welcome Sprague, son of Rufus Sprague, was a resident at different times of Warwick, Cranston, and Johnston, and followed the trade of carpenter successfully until his death. He married (first) — Peck, and they were the parents of one son, Jenckes Sprague, who removed to the eastern part of Pennsylvania, where his descendants still reside. Welcome Sprague married (second) Ruth Collins, member of a prominent old Rhode Island family. Their children were: Colinda, Sylvia, and Rufus, mentioned below. He died at his home in Johnston. His widow, who survived him many years, died at the home of her son, Rufus, in Providence.

(VII) Rufus (2) Sprague, son of Welcome and Ruth (Collins) Sprague, was born during the residence of the family in Cranston, and removed during boyhood to Johnston, where he grew up on his father's farm. He learned the trade of carpenter under his father, and plied his trade in Johnston until 1852. In the latter year he removed to Providence, established himself in the building and contracting business on a large scale, and engaged successfully in the building and selling of houses and the development of real estate until his death. Mr. Sprague was a well known figure in the business circles of Providence in the sixties, and was eminently respected. He was a member of the Six Principle Baptist Church.

Rufus Sprague married Lavina V. Lovell, of Scituate. Their children were: 1. George W., a farmer, of Johnston and Providence. 2. A child, who died in infancy. 3. William A., mentioned below. 4. John L. 5. Sheldon P., who was engaged in the grocery business in East Providence. 6. Arnold P., a mechanic, resided in Pawtucket. 7. Abby, widow of Henry A. Barnes, of Providence. 8. Celinda, who became the wife of Frank Barrows. 9. Mary E., who married Professor James K. Allen, of Providence. 10. Lavina, first wife of Frank Barrows. 11. Albert, of Johnston. 12. Rufus, of Providence.

(VIII) William Anson Sprague, son of Rufus (2) and Lavina V. (Lovell) Sprague, was born in Johnston, R. I., June 9, 1832. He was educated in the public schools of Johnston, and completed his studies in the Smithfield Seminary of North Scituate, under Principals Quimby and Coburn. After completing his education, he taught school for nine sessions in Coventry and Cranston, but gave up this profession to engage in business as a carpenter. Having gained a satisfactory working knowledge of the business, he established himself independently as a builder and contractor. Mr.

Sprague was very successful in business, confining his operations largely to building houses and disposing of them or renting them. From time to time, however, he accepted contracts for other work. He was widely known in business circles in Providence and eminently respected. He was also a prominent figure in Masonic and fraternal circles. He was a member of Crescent Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and held all the offices in that body. In religious faith he was a Baptist and a member of the Auburn Free Baptist Church, of which he was a deacon for many years.

Mr. Sprague married (first) Katharine A. Wood, daughter of Jonathan Wood, and member of a prominent old Rhode Island family. Mrs. Sprague died in Providence, the mother of one son, Walter E., who married Julia Upham, of Boston; he had the care of his father's estate until his death, in December, 1914; he was a member of Harmony Lodge, Pawtuxet, attaining the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite Masonry. Mr. Sprague married (second) Bessie A. Wood, sister of his first wife, and they were the parents of a daughter, M. Alice. Miss Sprague resides at No. 472 Cranston street, in the Sprague home, which was built by her father, in 1872. William Anson Sprague died at his home in Providence, May 19, 1912, in his eightieth year. The Wood coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Argent, an oak tree vert, fructed or.
Crest—A demi-wild man, on the shoulder a club proper holding in the dexter hand an oak branch of the last, wreathed about the middle vert.

OSCAR SWANSON—All honorable success is based upon a definite aim in life and the persistency of purpose which enables one to persevere in a given course regardless of difficulties, obstacles and discouragements. There are many self-made men whose life record proves this fact and among this number is Oscar Swanson.

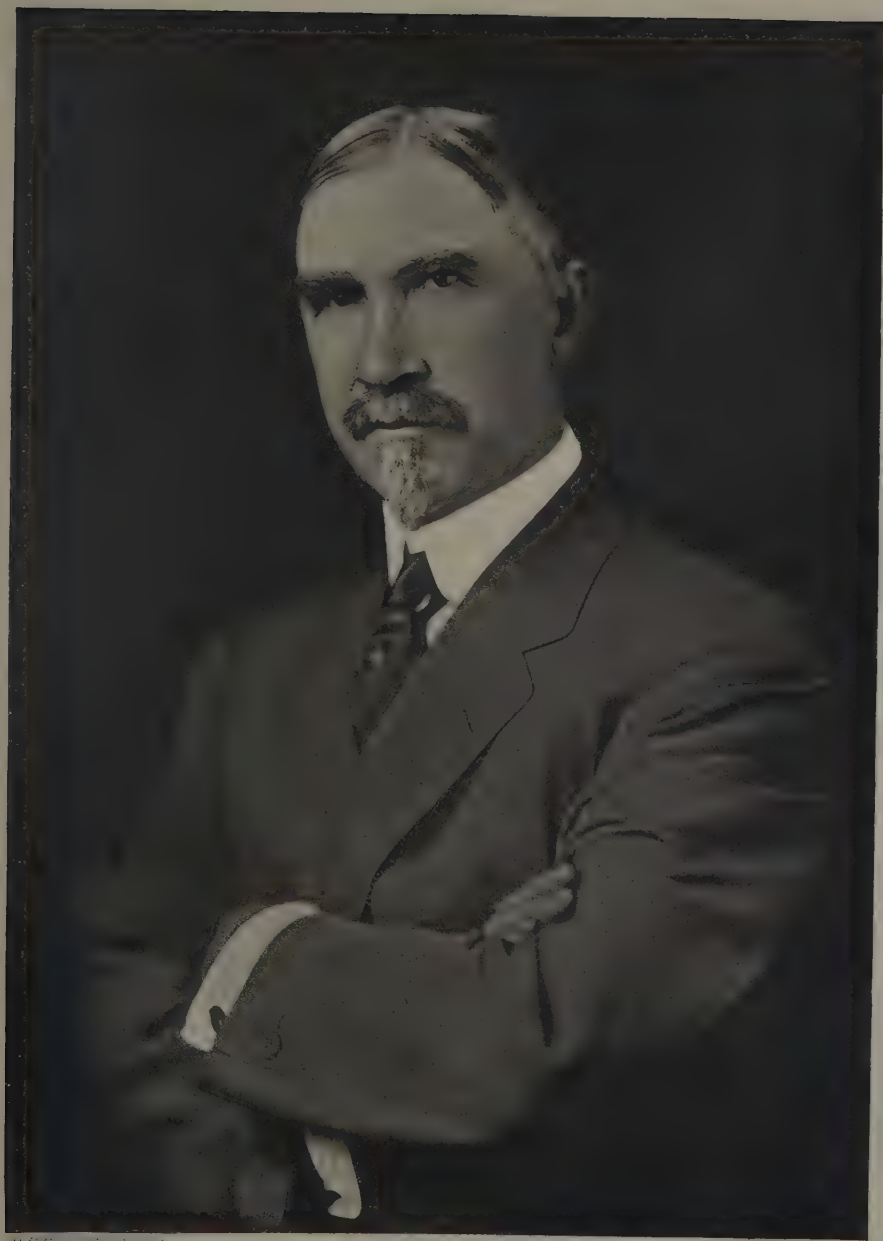
Since 1892 Mr. Swanson has been a member of the business fraternity of Providence, establishing in that year a joint proprietorship of a general market after an experience of nearly ten years in the organization and management of similar enterprises in other New England cities. With the pronounced success of this initial independent enterprise he enlarged his interests, founding other markets in Providence and Worcester, Mass., maintained and operated along the lines of his first venture, which have found such secure place in public favor. They serve thousands of people daily, the total annual business aggregating over ten million dollars. He is the pioneer in establishing the modern market system which was later copied by many other mercantile institutions and individuals throughout the country. To an enterprise ordinarily of only local importance he has brought the vision and executive genius of large affairs, and through his industry and ability, combined with unusual aptitude as an organizer, he has achieved a leading position among Providence's successful business men. Mr. Swanson has other interests, but none that is distinctively the product of his own plans and labor. His fraternal and social relations are numerous and his time and service constantly at the call of his city in projects of progress and improvement.

Oscar Swanson is a son of Swan and Christina

Jonasson, his father long in the naval service of Sweden, and in calling, a farmer. He was born in the village of Elmtaryd, in Blekinge, Sweden, May 6, 1862, and until he was fifteen years of age studied at home, at the end of that time becoming a clerk in a country store. For three years he was so employed, in 1880 coming to the United States, arriving at Boston, and proceeding to the home of a married sister in Maine, where he remained for several months. In the spring of 1881 he joined a brother in Ashland, Mass., procuring employment in a shoe factory, his occupation for eight months, when he was seriously injured, being struck by a train. His recovery from this accident required many months and he spent the period of recuperation with his married brother, first in Marlboro and later in Lowell, Mass. When well, he became employed in the Booth Cotton Mills, in Lowell, Mass., remaining for eighteen months, and in 1883 he formed an association in the line he has since followed, becoming employed by S. P. Pike, proprietor of a market in Lowell. For two years he worked in the Lowell market, in January, 1885, going to Manchester, N. H., to operate a branch store in Mr. Pike's interest. The years of his managership in this place were of a flourishing, profitable business, and in February, 1890, he was commissioned by Mr. Pike to open a large market in Boston, having previously opened two new stores in Lowell. Success attended the Boston market and in 1891 he established a second store in Boston. These various stores in Lowell, Manchester and Boston, together with two markets in Lawrence, Mass., were now being operated under the corporate name of the Public Market and Packing Company.

In the spring of 1892 Mr. Swanson withdrew from Mr. Pike's service and with three of his associates he formed a partnership to engage in the market business, his partners being Messrs. Pettee, Amidon and Malmstead. The experience and exact knowledge he had previously gained were reliable guides in the direction of this first market, which was opened at No. 380 Westminster street, Providence, on October 13, 1892, and which has been enlarged and improved until it is the finest and best appointed market in Rhode Island. In 1894 a market was opened in Worcester. The new establishment, built in 1914, adjoins the old site, and is at the present time, in size and appointments, unsurpassed in the country. Mr. Swanson and his associates also own and operate the Olneyville Square Market, the South Main Street Market, and the New England Grocery, in Providence, and the Front Street Market and the Lincoln Square Market in Worcester. High standards of business dealing, products of the best quality, strict observance of sanitary precautions, and tasteful displays have been the means to the vast popularity of these markets, and their founding and direction has been a work of great magnitude.

In addition to this, his major interest, Mr. Swanson is a director of the Manhasset Manufacturing Company, of Putnam, Conn., the Mount Hope Spinning Company, of Warren, R. I., the Rhode Island Insurance Company, and the Morris Plan Bank, of Providence. He is also a member of the Providence Chamber of Commerce and served as vice-president of same



Oscar S. Benson

in 1917 and 1918. Mr. Swanson is a Republican in political faith, and in his city is known as a progressive citizen whose public-spirit calls him to the aid of all civic and public movements for the improvement of Providence. Mr. Swanson holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, belonging to Adelphi Lodge, No. 33, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; Providence Chapter, No. 17, Royal Arch Masons; St. John's Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Rhode Island Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret; and Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs are the Squantum Association, Pompano, Turk's Head, Noonday, Rhode Island Country, and Anawan Country. The time he can spare from pressing affairs he devotes, when possible, to out-of-door activity, and none of his interests compares, in strength and attraction, with his love of his home. His particular hobby, if it may be called one, is his fine farm and country estate of over six hundred acres, located in Franklin, Mass., known as "Ellerslie Farms," which is being equipped and developed as a modern dairy farm, and contains a herd of about one hundred heads, many being fine blooded stock. The barns, stables and dairy are among the most modern and up-to-date buildings in Massachusetts. Here Mr. Swanson delights in spending his spare time and summers in developing and planning this beautiful estate.

Oscar Swanson married, October 24, 1893, Frances Howard Henry, daughter of George Oel and Frances (Howard) Henry, her parents natives of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, respectively, and descendants of old Puritan families. George O. Henry for over twenty-five years was a well known innkeeper of Springfield, Vt. Mr. and Mrs. Swanson are the parents of: Alfred Howard, born Jan. 22, 1902, and Hugh Henry, born March 3, 1907, both students in the Moses Brown School, of Providence.

ARNOLD FAMILY—William Arnold, immigrant ancestor and founder of the Rhode Island Arnold family, was the son of Thomas Arnold, and the youngest child of his first wife, Alice (Gulley) Arnold, and was born in Leamington, England, June 24, 1587. He lived for a time at Cheselbourne, where he was appointed administrator of the estate of his brother, John Arnold, November 23, 1616. The Arnold coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Purple, azure and sable, three fleurs-de-lis or, for Ynir; gules a chevron ermine, between three lions or, for Arnold.
Crest—A demi-lion rampant gules, holding between its paws a lozenge or fire ball.
Motto—Mihi gloria cessum.

In 1635 William Arnold emigrated with family to America, locating in town of Hingham, in Massachusetts Bay Colony, where he was a proprietor in that year. In 1636 he was associated with Roger Williams in the founding of Providence, and was one of the twelve who received from him deeds to the lands that had bought from Canonicus and Miantonomi. In 1636 he removed to Pawtuxet, and in the same year came into possession of large tracts in Providence and Warwick. He was one of the twelve first members of the Baptist church.

William Arnold was one of the most prominent figures in the early life of the colony until the time of his death, and filled numerous posts of trust and responsibility. He was prominent in the troubles between Massachusetts and Rhode Island over the Gortonists, and for a period of fifteen years was one of those who subjected themselves to the government of Massachusetts; he later turned to the jurisdiction of Rhode Island, however. He received deeds at sundry times from Thomas Olney, Henry Fowler, William Harris, Ralph Earl, etc., the last of which indicates that he was then living (in 1652) near Pawtuxet Falls, on the north side of the river. William Arnold was a representative of the finest type of immigrant to the American colonies in the seventeenth century, coming of a fine stock, highly intelligent and intellectual, refined and cultured, a leader of men. His progeny since the time of the founding of the family in New England has been of the same type, and has wielded large influence in American life and affairs. He died some time between 1675 and 1677.

He married, in England, Christian Peake, daughter of Thomas Peake, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Elizabeth, born Nov. 23, 1611. 2. Benedict, born Dec. 21, 1615; president of Providence Plantations, 1657-60-62-63, and Governor of the Rhode Island Colony, 1663-78. 3. Joanna, born Feb. 27, 1617. 4. Stephen, of whom further.

(II) Stephen Arnold, son of William and Christian (Peake) Arnold, was born in Leamington, England, December 22, 1622. He was in his thirteenth year when in 1635 he accompanied his parents to America, residing with them at Providence for some time. He later settled at Pawtuxet, where he had a large estate, a portion of which he divided among his sons during his lifetime. He was prominent in public affairs and held important offices in the colony. The size of his estate is indicated by the fact that he was taxed one pound, September 2, 1650. He purchased one hundred and twenty-five acres of land at Pawtuxet, August 14, 1659, and bought lands of the Indians, south of the Pawtuxet river, July 30, 1674. He was a large importer of liquors, bringing in seventeen ankers in all between 1660 and 1664.

He was deputy to the General Court in 1664-65-67-70-1671-72-74-75-76-77, 1684-85, and 1690, and was assistant in 1672-77-78-79-80-90-91-96 and 1698. In 1681 he purchased seven hundred and fifty acres and other tracts in Warwick, and in that year his taxable estate in Providence included one hundred and fifty-two acres of property, forty head of cattle, seven horses, eighty-seven sheep, and five swine. In 1678 he received fifty shillings from the colony for sheep furnished for the sustenance of troops quartered at Pawtuxet. The greater part of his estate was distributed by him in gifts and deeds before his death. He died November 15, 1699, in Pawtuxet, and his will was proved December 12 of that year. Stephen Arnold was one of the wealthiest and most prominent of the landed proprietors of Rhode Island of his day. He married, November 24, 1646; Sarah Smith, born in 1629, died April 15, 1713, daughter of Edward Smith of Rehoboth, Mass.

(III) Israel Arnold, son of Stephen and Sarah (Smith) Arnold, was born in Pawtuxet, R. I., October

30, 1649, and died at Warwick, R. I., September 15, 1716. He was admitted a freeman in 1681, and served as deputy to the General Court in 1683-90-91-1700-02-1703-05-06. In 1690 he was a member of a commission to apportion the taxes of the colony among the several towns. In 1703 he protested with others against the expenditure of money for sending agents to England. He married, April 16, 1677, Mary, widow of Elisha Smith, and daughter of James and Barbara (Dungan) Barker. She died September 19, 1723. His will, dated March 23, 1717, was proved September 23 of that year, and was administered by his wife Mary and son Joseph.

(IV) William Arnold, son of Israel and Mary (Barker-Smith) Arnold, was born at Warwick, R. I., about 1681. He died at Warwick, June, 1759. About 1705 William Arnold married Deliverance Whipple, born February 11, 1679, daughter of John and Rebecca (Scott) Whipple.

(V) Caleb Arnold, son of William and Deliverance (Whipple) Arnold, was born at Warwick, R. I., about 1725, and died at Pawtucket, R. I., March 13, 1799. He resided in Pawtucket, during the greater part of his life, and was prominent in its affairs. He married Susanna (Stafford) McGregor, born March 10, 1722-1723, widow of Alexander McGregor and daughter of Joseph and Susanna Stafford, of Warwick, R. I. Children: Joseph, Samuel and William; Patsy; two other daughters.

(VI) Captain Joseph Arnold, son of Caleb and Susanna (Stafford) Arnold, was born at Cranston, R. I., August 13, 1755. He was a soldier in the Revolution, serving with Captain Thomas Holden's company, Colonel James Varnum's regiment, at Bunker Hill, and later came under General Washington's command. In June, 1777, he was appointed as first lieutenant of Captain Cole's company. He was ensign in Colonel Christopher Greene's regiment, which marched to Morristown, N. J., serving under General Washington in April of that year; marched to Fort Montgomery, joined the main army in Pennsylvania, marched to Whitestone, going later into winter quarters at Valley Forge with the army that suffered such hardships. On June 1, 1778, he was appointed captain; was in General Sullivan's expedition, recruited a company of black troops which he commanded and honorably discharged November 9, 1779. In February, 1780, he was recommended to Congress by General Washington for an office in the army. By virtue of his rank he was entitled to membership in the Society of the Cincinnati, joining the Rhode Island branch of the Society, December 17, 1783.

Captain Joseph Arnold died at Apponaug, July 20, 1840. He married, September 6, 1783, Sarah Stafford, daughter of Stukeley Stafford.

(VII) Joseph Franklin Arnold, son of Captain Joseph and Sarah (Stafford) Arnold, was born at Cranston, R. I., in 1785, and died there August 15, 1855. He married, March 24, 1816, Sarah Rice, who was born April 2, 1795, a daughter of William and Sarah Rice, of Cranston, R. I.

(VIII) Joseph Franklin (2) Arnold, son of Joseph Franklin (1) and Sarah (Rice) Arnold, was born in Apponaug, R. I., June 23, 1821. Early in life, after

western travel, he settled at New Orleans, La., the third in commercial importance among the cities of the Union. He there became identified with Mississippi river steamboat navigation, and owned the "Eclipse" and the "Natchez," two boats well known on the river. The Civil War swept away the fortune he had been many years in amassing, and drove him a fugitive to the wilderness, but he finally succeeded in reaching his native State. He at once began rebuilding his fortunes by establishing a sale and exchange mart in Providence, which he successfully conducted the remainder of his life. He died in Warwick, R. I., December 21, 1881.

Married, at New Orleans, June 14, 1849, Louisa Constance, born in Demeroringer, France, April 6, 1831, and died January 6, 1917.

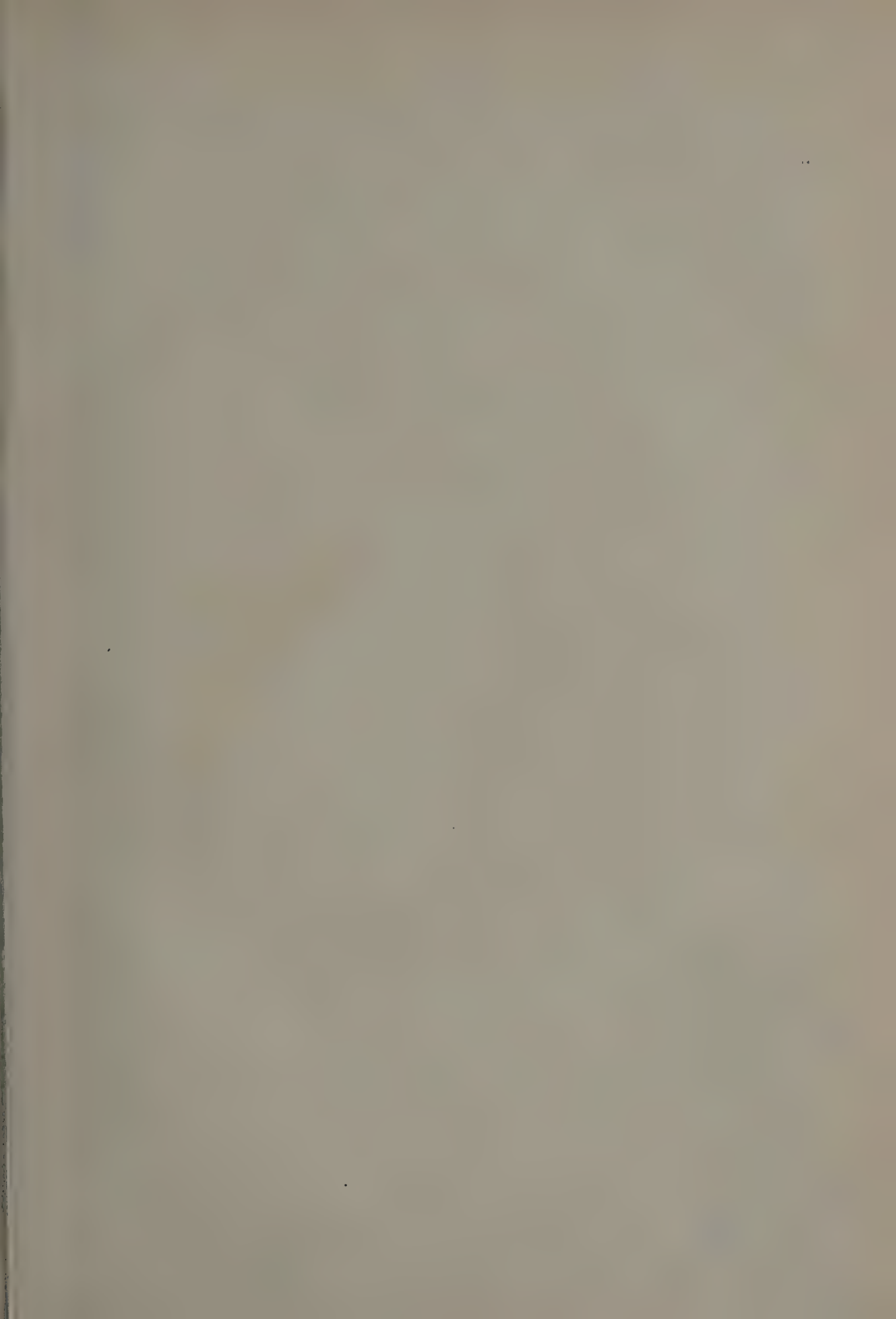
Joseph Gilbert, connected with the Arnold family of Rhode Island through his marriage on June 14, 1892, to Miss Caroline Arnold, daughter of Joseph Franklin Arnold and his wife, Louisa (Constance) Arnold, was born in the town of Woonsocket, R. I., July 24, 1852.

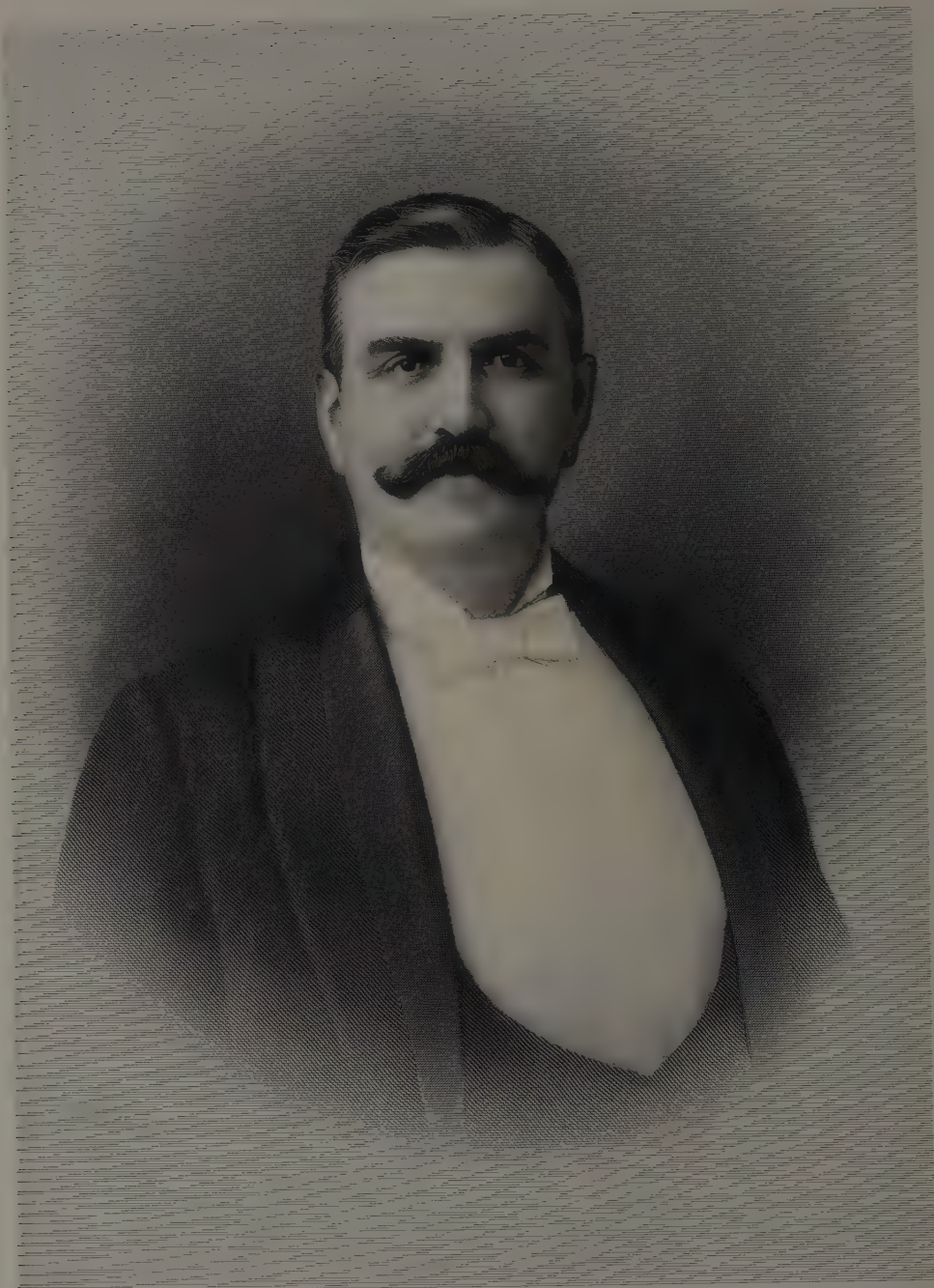
He received a liberal education in the public schools of his native place, and after graduating he immediately entered into business, spending the following period of forty years in Woonsocket and Blackstone, R. I. After several extensive business trips through the Southern States, he returned north and settled in 1892 in Apponaug, where he resided the remainder of his life. Although keenly interested in many branches of business, he followed the real estate trade for a great many years. He started in a small way in Woonsocket but soon sought for larger fields, and opened offices in the old Howard building in Providence. He became known and popular among the business men of the latter city. He was naturally affable and friendly, and his ingrained integrity and honesty inspired a trust among his associates seldom encountered in the present day of business.

He became identified with many large movements that have played a prominent part in the development of Providence and its outlying districts, and he also held extensive interests in land located in the surrounding towns and villages. Through his energy, perseverance and native ability in his chosen work he rose gradually to an enviable position in the world of business. He took a great interest in the town affairs and civic management of Apponaug, though he had not the time at his disposal he would have wished to devote to it. He was the Independent party candidate for the office of town treasurer for the fall of 1916, but was defeated by the Republican candidate. Mr. Gilbert died at his home in Apponaug, March 20, 1917, at the age of sixty-four years.

(IX) Arthur Henry Arnold, son of Joseph Franklin (2) and Louisa (Constance) Arnold, was born at New Orleans, La., September 8, 1855. In 1861 he was brought to Warwick by his parents, who were obliged to flee from the South with the outbreak of the Civil War and there he attended the public schools. He made further preparation in the select school of Mrs. Graves, the Quakeress, then entered East Greenwich Seminary under the then principal, Rev. James T. Edwards.

At an early age he became associated with his father.





Arthur H. Arnold



Caroline F. Waterman Arnold

in business in Providence, but in 1869, after a tour of western and southern cities, he was prevailed upon to remain in New Orleans, the city of his birth. From 1869 until 1872 he was connected with the New Orleans & St. Louis Steamboat Company. In the same year he came north and entered the employ of the Boston & Providence Railroad Company, advancing through all intermediate grades to that of passenger conductor. In 1880 he was made conductor of the Dedham & Boston Express, and when the new station at Dedham, Mass., was completed, he had the distinction of running the first train out of the new structure. With the passing of the road to the Old Colony Railroad Company, Mr. Arnold was transferred to the main line, and was conductor of the Colonial Express on its first trip under the new management. Later he was conductor of a train running between Providence, R. I., and Plymouth, Mass. In 1910 he retired from the railroad, and devoted the remaining three years of his life to the real estate business.

Mr. Arnold possessed musical talent of a high order, and while in the South placed himself under capable instructors and thoroughly trained his fine baritone voice in form, shade, expression and sentiment. Under Signor Brignoli, the Italian composer and opera tenor, he perfected the cultivation of his voice after returning East, and often held positions in concert and choir work. He was strongly urged to go upon the operatic stage professionally, but he could not be induced to do so, although he often appeared as a baritone soloist in concerts, and added greatly to the success of such entertainments.

Genial, affable, and social by nature, he was yet very strict in the performance of duty. He was thoroughly fitted for his work, found it congenial to his tastes, and gave to it the best of his abilities, becoming a favorite with the traveling public, and was highly esteemed by the railroad management. He was a popular member of the Masonic order, belonging to Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons; Providence Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; Providence Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; St. John's Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templars; Rhode Island Consistory, thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Palestine Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a member of the Conductors' Relief of Boston; vice-president of the Conductors' and Engineers' Investment Company; member of the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the American Revolution, through the service of his great-grandfather, Captain Joseph Arnold; member of the Rhode Island Chapter, Society of Colonial Wars, through the services of his ancestor, Stephen Arnold, of the second American generation.

Arthur Henry Arnold died at his handsome residence, No. 572 Elmwood avenue, Providence, April 24, 1913.

He was thrice married. Issue by first wife: Louise, married James S. Kenyon, of Providence. He married (second) Cora Etta Barnes, born Nov. 2, 1869, died July 2, 1906. Married (third) March 2, 1908, Caroline Frances Waterman, daughter of John Olney and Susan Johnson (Bosworth) Waterman, of Warren, R. I.

Mrs. Arnold continues her residence in Providence,

is active in all good works, noted for her charity and benevolence, her gracious hospitality and womanly graces. She is a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society; Gaspee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, through the services of her maternal great-grandfather, Peleg Bosworth; Rhode Island Society of Colonial Dames of America; Rhode Island Society of Colonial Governors; Rhode Island Society of Mayflower Descendants, eligible to all these societies through her distinguished maternal and paternal ancestry.

WATERMAN FAMILY—Colonel Richard Waterman, immigrant ancestor and founder of the Waterman family of New England, was a passenger to America in the fleet with Higginson in the year 1629, having been sent as an expert hunter by the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay, although tradition brought forward at various times has stated that he came in the same ship with Roger Williams, with whom he later joined his fortunes. The family bore coat-of-arms as follows:

Arms—Or a buck's head cabossed gules.

Richard Waterman settled in Salem, Mass., where he became a member of the church. He soon fell into disrepute in the Salem settlement because of his sympathy with the views of Roger Williams, and in March, 1638, followed Roger Williams to Providence, having been banished from Salem. In Providence in the same year he was the twelfth among those to whom were granted equal shares of the land that Williams received from Canonius and Miantonomi. After a period of years he joined with Randall Holden, Samuel Gorton, and others, in the purchase of a large tract on the western shore of Narragansett Bay from Miantonomi. Here was commenced the settlement of Shawmut, which afterward became known as Warwick. Richard Waterman did not remove thither, however, but remained in Providence. He endured with the other purchasers of that property the losses and persecutions which fell upon the small colony through the unjust claims of Massachusetts to the district. In 1643 the Massachusetts authorities sent a squad of soldiers to arrest the leaders of the colony, and carried them prisoners to Boston, where many of them were imprisoned for several months. Richard Waterman suffered the confiscation of part of his estate by order of the court in October, 1643, and was bound over to appear at the May term following. His companions barely escaped the death sentence, while the sentence pronounced against Waterman at the General Court was as follows: "Being found erroneous, heretical and obstinate, it was agreed that he should be detained prisoner till the Quarter Court in the seventh month, unless five of the magistrates do find cause to send him away; which, if they do, it is ordered that he shall not return within this jurisdiction upon pain of death." After his release, however, he took an important part in securing justice for the Warwick settlers. The long controversy was eventually settled by a decision of the English authorities in favor of the rightful owners who had purchased the land from Miantonomi. Waterman held

possession of his valuable property in Providence and in old Warwick, bequeathing it to his heirs, whose descendants have been numerous and prominent and influential in Rhode Island affairs to the present day.

He was a prominent church officer, a colonel of the militia, and a man of great force and fine ability in large affairs. In 1639 he was one of the twelve original members of the first Baptist church in America. Richard Waterman died in 1673. A monument to his memory has been erected by some of his descendants on the old family burying ground on the corner of Benefit and Waterman streets, Providence. His wife Bethiah, of whose family no trace has been found, died December 3, 1680.

(II) Resolved Waterman, son of Colonel Richard and Bethiah Waterman, was born in 1638. He only lived to attain the age of thirty-two years, but he had risen to the distinction of deputy to the General Court in 1667, being then twenty-nine, and gave great promise of a life of usefulness and honor. He died in 1670. Resolved Waterman married, in 1659, Mercy Williams, who was born in Providence, R. I., July 15, 1640, the daughter of Roger Williams. Mercy Williams Waterman married (second) January 8, 1677, Samuel Winsor, and died in 1707.

(III) Ensign Resolved (2) Waterman, son of Resolved (1) and Mercy (Williams) Waterman, was born in Providence, R. I., in the year 1667, and in 1689 settled in what is now the town of Greenville, R. I. He served as ensign of militia for many years, and in 1715 represented the town in the General Assembly. He died January 13, 1719. Ensign Resolved Waterman married (first) Anne Harris, born November 12, 1673, daughter of Andrew Harris, and granddaughter of William Harris, the founder of the family in America.

(IV) Colonel Resolved (3) Waterman, son of Ensign Resolved (2) and Anne (Harris) Waterman, was born in the town of Smithfield, R. I., March 12, 1703. He built the Greenville Tavern in 1733, and was a man of importance who in the records is dignified with the title of Esquire. He represented Smithfield in the General Assembly in May and June, 1739, and in May and October, 1740, and May and October, 1741. He died July 15, 1746. He married, September 20, 1722, Lydia Mathewson, daughter of John and Deliverance (Malaverly) Mathewson, who was born in Providence, June 7, 1701.

(V) Captain John Waterman, son of Colonel Resolved (3) and Lydia (Mathewson) Waterman, was born in 1728. He became a ship owner and sea captain, sailing his own ships to China and other foreign countries. He was known as "Paper Mill John," from the fact that he built one of the first paper mills in America. He was an early and extensive manufacturer not only of paper, but operated a fulling mill, a woolen cloth finishing mill, and a chocolate factory. In 1769 he engaged in printing and publishing. His enterprises brought him great gain, and he was rated among the wealthiest men in the State, part of his wealth consisting of slaves. His property and personal estate were inherited by his only son, his daughters receiving only their wedding outfits. He died February 7, 1777.

Captain John Waterman married, January 17, 1750,

Mary Olney, who was born in 1731, died September 5, 1763, daughter of Captain Jonathan and Elizabeth (Smith) Olney, her father the founder of Olneyville, R. I., her mother a daughter of Christopher Smith. Mrs. Waterman was a granddaughter of James and Hallelujah (Brown) Olney, and a descendant of Chad Brown.

(VI) John Olney Waterman, son of Captain John and Mary (Olney) Waterman, was born May 28, 1758. He inherited and spent his father's large estate in his short life of thirty-eight years. He became a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, in 1779, as soon as he was eligible (twenty-one years), his name being the ninety-third to be enrolled a member of this body, which is the oldest lodge in Rhode Island. He died February 18, 1796.

John Olney Waterman married Sally Franklin, who was born in February, 1762, a woman of strong character, a great beauty and belle. She was the daughter of Captain Asa and Sarah (Paine) Franklin, and was related to the Benjamin Franklin family. Captain Asa Franklin was ensign of the First Light Infantry, of Providence county; ensign in June, 1769, of the Second Company, Providence Militia; ensign, May, 1770; ensign in August, 1774, of Providence County Light Infantry; lieutenant in May, 1789; September, 1790; May, 1791, June, 1792; May, 1793, rendering a military service long and honorable. Mrs. Sally Franklin Waterman, widowed at the age of thirty-four years, married (second) Edward Searle, of Scituate, R. I. She spent the last twelve years of her life with her son, John Waterman, and died June 5, 1842, aged eighty years.

(VII) John Waterman, son of John Olney and Sally (Franklin) Waterman, was born in Providence, R. I., March 22, 1786, and lived to the great age of ninety-three years. He was educated in the public schools, and then began to learn the carpenter's trade. After a few months he entered the employ of his uncle, Henry P. Franklin, a cotton manufacturer, and finding the milling industry greatly in accordance with his tastes and ambitions, he remained and became an expert not only in cotton mill management but in the building of machinery for the mill. In 1808, in partnership with Daniel Wilde, he contracted with Richard Wheatley to operate his cotton mill at Canton, Mass. In connection with the mill was a machine shop equipped for repairing and rebuilding machinery, which was an important adjunct to the business during the three years the partnership existed. For a time thereafter, Mr. Waterman continued alone in the manufacture of machinery, but in 1812, in association with his uncle, Henry P. Franklin, he built and put in operation the Merino Mill in Johnston, R. I. This mill, with a capacity of fifteen hundred spindles, was run for seven years with Mr. Franklin as financial head, Mr. Waterman acting as manufacturing agent. In 1819 Mr. Waterman leased the Union Mills, in which he had first learned the business. He suffered considerable loss in the operation of the Merino Mill, and to finance the Union Mill purchase and outfitting he borrowed \$20,000 of Pitcher & Gay, of Pawtucket. Four years later, so profitable had the venture been, that after paying Pitcher & Gay he had a handsome balance to his credit.



Geo Waterman -



Lomatium

For the next three years he was resident agent for the Blackstone Manufacturing Company, but health failing, he resigned and went south, although there he acted as purchasing agent for the Blackstone Mills and also as salesman. For ten years he remained in the south, located at New Orleans, acting as cotton broker for northern mills, associated part of that period with Thomas M. Burgess, of Providence. In 1829 he returned to Providence, and that year built the Eagle Mills at Olneyville, R. I. Mill No. 1 began operations in the spring of 1830, and in 1836 Mill No. 2 was completed, Mr. Waterman continuing their operation until his retirement in 1848.

Mr. Waterman was initiated in St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, May 1, 1822, and raised to the degree of Master Mason the following November. He became a companion of Providence Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, February 27, 1823; a cryptic Mason of Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters, No. 1, January 29, 1824; and a Sir Knight of St. John's Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templars, February 7, 1825. He was in sympathy with the Baptist church, although not a member, and it was largely through his generosity that the Baptist church in Olneyville was built.

John Waterman died at his home in Johnston, R. I., to which he had retired after leaving the business world, October 26, 1879.

He married, in Canton, Mass., in 1809, Sally Williams, who was born March 1, 1787, and died suddenly, April 10, 1862, daughter of Stephen Williams, and a lineal descendant of Roger Williams.

(VIII) John Olney (2) Waterman, son of John and Sally (Williams) Waterman, was born in Canton, Mass., November 4, 1810. In infancy he was brought to Johnston, R. I., and all his life was a true and loyal son of Rhode Island in all but birth.

He was educated in the public schools and Plainfield (Conn.) Academy, early beginning work in the cotton mills. He was clerk in the store operated by the Merino Mills in 1827-28-29, leaving in the last year to become agent for the Eagle Mills, owned by his father, at Olneyville. He continued in that capacity until 1847, when he was engaged to build and operate the first cotton mill in the town of Warren, R. I., for the Warren Manufacturing Company. From that time until the present, the name of Waterman has been connected with successful cotton manufacturing in Warren. From the completion of the first mill, Mr. Waterman maintained official relation with the Warren Manufacturing Company as treasurer and agent, devoting thirty-three years of his life to its affairs, seeing the single mill of 1847 grow to three large mills equipped with 58,000 spindles and 1,400 looms, weaving sheetings, print cloths, and jacanets. The second mill was built in 1860 from the profits of the first, and the third in 1870 from the profits of the first and second mills, the company later increasing its capital stock to \$600,000.

Mr. Waterman, during his Providence residence, served as a member of the Board of Independent Fire Wards. In 1845 he was elected to the Rhode Island Legislature from Providence, and reelected in 1846, serving with honor. In 1848 he moved his residence to

Warren, R. I., and there his great business ability, his conservative managerial talents and his sagacious financiering made him a leader. In 1855 he was elected a director of the Firemen's Mutual Insurance Company of Providence; in 1860 a director of the newly organized Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company; in 1868 a director of the Blackstone Mutual Fire Insurance Company, organized that year; and in 1874 of the newly formed Merchants' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, holding these directorships until his death. He was equally prominent in Warren's banking circles; in July, 1855, he aided in organizing Sowamset State Bank, and was chosen a director; also was made a director of the First National Bank of Warren upon its organization in 1864, and was elected vice-president in 1866, serving in that office until his death; was one of the founders of the Warren Institution for Savings, and in 1870 was chosen a trustee; in 1875 was elected a director of the Old National Bank of Providence, and later and until his death was its honored president. He was identified with other interests and institutions, among them the Providence Board of Trade. He was the friend of every deserving person or enterprise, and freely gave them his aid. In fact, "he represented that class of men whose untiring industry, superior natural gifts and strict integrity place them at the head of the great manufacturing interests for which Rhode Island is justly celebrated."

John Olney Waterman died at his home in Warren, April 24, 1881, all business in the town being suspended on the day of his funeral, in respect to his memory.

He married (first) in 1838, Caroline Frances Sanford, who died in 1840, daughter of Joseph C. Sanford, of Wickford, R. I. He married (second) June 26, 1849, Susan Johnson Bosworth, born March 22, 1828, died in Warren, March 16, 1897, daughter of Colonel Smith Bosworth, of Rehoboth and Providence, and his wife, Sarah Tripp. Mrs. Waterman is buried with her husband in Swan Point Cemetery, Providence. The children of John Olney and Susan Johnson (Bosworth) Waterman were: 1. Caroline Frances Waterman, who was born in Warren, R. I., July 9, 1850; she married, March 2, 1908, Arthur Henry Arnold, of Providence, who died April 24, 1913. (See Arnold IX). 2. John Waterman, of whom further.

(IX) John Waterman, son of John Olney and Susan Johnson (Bosworth) Waterman, was born in Warren, R. I., January 11, 1852. He was educated in a private school in Warren until thirteen years of age, then spent six years in Warren High School, leaving at the age of nineteen years to enter the business world in which his forefathers had won such high reputation and such sterling success. He inherited their strong business traits, and although but forty-eight years were allotted him, he bore worthily the name and upheld the family reputation.

Upon the death of his honored father, in 1881, he succeeded him as treasurer of the Warren Manufacturing Company, and at the time of his death was a director of three of Warren's four banks and connected with banks and insurance companies of Providence. In 1895 the three mills of the Warren Manufacturing Company were destroyed by fire, and from

the ruins arose one magnificent mill with the capacity of the former three, a splendid monument to the Watermans, father and son, to whom the wonderful success of the company was due. For many years John Waterman emulated the example of his sire in the interest he took in the George Hail Free Library, and all public affairs of Warren. He was a member of the building committee in charge of the erection of the town hall, and at the time of his death chairman of a committee for increasing school facilities. He was for many years colonel of the Warren Artillery, and was past master of Washington Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. From boyhood he had been an attendant of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, of which he was confirmed a member; had been a member of the church choir, had served as an officer of the Sunday school for thirty-one years, for twenty-four years was a vestryman, and for eleven years junior warden. He personally superintended the improvement and enlargement of St. Mark's Chapel, a movement he inaugurated and generously supported. He possessed the Waterman energy; vacations were almost unknown to him; and although the possessor of great wealth he was one of the most democratic of men. Kindly and genial in nature, he mingled freely with all classes, preserved the strictest integrity in his dealings with all, and in all his enterprises exhibited remarkable persistency and tenacity of purpose, laboring faithfully and unceasingly.

John Waterman married, December 17, 1884, Sarah Franklin Adams, who survived him, and married (second) April 4, 1904, Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, of Columbus, Ohio. John Waterman died at his home in Warren, R. I., December 21, 1900.

OLNEY FAMILY—Thomas Olney, immigrant ancestor and progenitor of the Rhode Island Olneys, was born in Hertfordshire, England, in 1600, and prior to the time of his emigration to the American Colonies had resided in the town of St. Albans, where he followed the trade of shoemaker. On April 2, 1635, he embarked in the ship "Planter" from London for New England, bearing from the minister of St. Albans the certificate of conformity to the Church of England, demanded from all who emigrated to the New World. The records state his age as thirty-five at the time. The Olney coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Or, three piles in point gules, on a canton argent a mullet sable.

Crest—In a ducal coronet or, a phoenix's head in flames proper, holding in the beak a laurel branch vert.

Thomas Olney was accompanied by his wife and two sons, Thomas and Epenetus. He settled first in Salem, Mass., where he was admitted a freeman, May 17, 1637, and in the same year received a grant of land. In January, 1636, he had been appointed a surveyor and been granted forty acres of land at Jeffrey Creek, now known as Manchester, Mass.

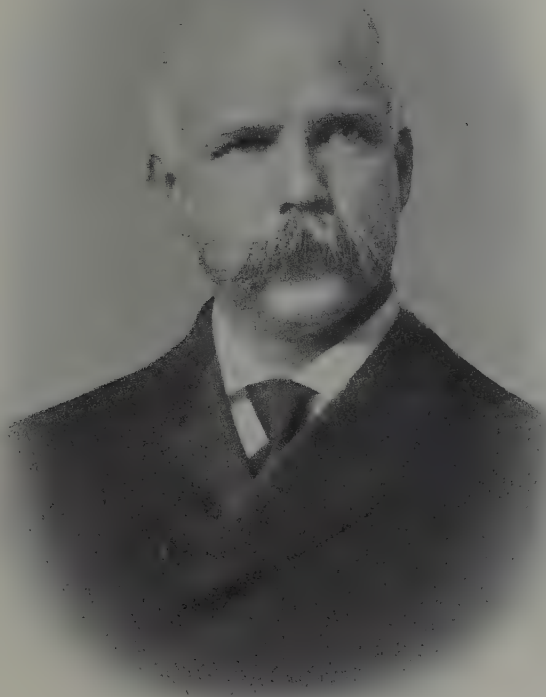
He early became associated with those who accepted the views of Roger Williams, and on March 12, 1638, was banished from the colony with a number of others of the latter's followers. He accompanied Mr. Williams to the new settlement, and on October 8, 1638, was one of the twelve men to whom Roger Williams deeded

equal shares with himself in the Providence lands. He became one of the "Original Thirteen Proprietors of Providence." In July, 1639, he and his wife and their companions were excluded from the church at Salem, "because," wrote Rev. Hugh Peters, of Salem, to the church at Dorchester, "they wholly refused to hear the church, denying it and all the churches in the Bay to be true churches." In 1638 Thomas Olney was treasurer for the town of Providence. In 1639 he was one of the twelve original members of the First Baptist Church. He became one of the most prominent men in the new colony. In 1647 he was one of the commission to form a town government. In 1649-53-54-55-56-64-65-66-67 he held the office of assistant, and in 1656-58-59-61-63-64 was commissioner. On February 19, 1665, he held lot 23 in a division of lands. In 1665-67-70-71 he was deputy to the General Court, and in 1665-66-69-70-71-74-77-81, was a member of the Town Council, again in 1669 filling the office of town treasurer. In 1645, with Roger Williams and Thomas Harris, he was chosen a judge of the justice court, and in 1656 was chosen to treat with Massachusetts Bay in the matter of the Pawtucket lands; in 1663 his name appears among the grantees of the Royal Charter of Charles II. He was one of the wealthy men of the colony, and had a large real and personal estate. His homestead stood on North Main street. Thomas Olney died at the age of eighty-two years, and was buried in the family graveyard in the rear of his dwelling. In 1631 he was married, in England, to Marie Small, and they were the parents of seven children, among them Epenetus, mentioned below.

(II) Epenetus Olney, son of Thomas and Marie (Small) Olney, was born in St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, in 1634, and accompanied his parents and brother Thomas to New England in 1635. He resided in Providence all his life, and kept a tavern there. In June, 1662, he was appointed with others to get the timber out and frame a bridge which was built over the Mashassuck river. On February 19, 1665, he had lot eighty-seven in a division of lands.

Like his father, he also rose to prominence in civic affairs, in Providence, and in 1666-76-84-86 was a deputy to the General Court. In 1688 his ratable estate was two hundred and seventy acres, 3½ shares of meadow, house and lot, three acres within fence, five acres tillage, 2 horses, 1 mare, 4 cows, 4 oxen, 2 yearlings, 5 swine, 23 sheep. In 1695-96-97 he was a member of the town council. On January 27, 1696, he and others were granted a lot measuring forty feet square for a school house. Epenetus Olney died June 3, 1698, and administration on his estate was granted to his widow Mary and son James. He married, March 9, 1666, Mary Whipple, daughter of John and Sarah Whipple, who was born in 1648, and died in 1698.

(III) James Olney, son of Epenetus and Mary (Whipple) Olney, was born in Providence, R. I., November 9, 1670. He married, August 31, 1702, Hallelujah Brown, daughter of Daniel and Alice (Hearnden) Brown. He held the rank of captain in the militia. On February 26, 1740, James Olney and other Baptists were given permission by the Assembly to meet on the first day of the week in the County House in Providence to worship during the pleasure of



John Matsumura





Smith Bosworth

the Assembly, upon security being given to the sheriff to repair all damages.

James Olney died October 6, 1744. His will, dated September 2, 1744, was proved November 19, of that year, and names his wife Hallelujah as executrix.

(IV) Jonathan Olney, son of James and Hallelujah (Brown) Olney, was born in Providence, R. I., March 9, 1710. He also held the rank of captain in the militia, and was a prominent man in early Providence. He was the founder of the town of Olneyville, R. I., which was named in his honor. Captain Jonathan Olney married Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Christopher Smith. They were the parents of Mary, mentioned below.

(V) Mary Olney, daughter of Captain Jonathan and Elizabeth (Smith) Olney, was born in 1731, and died September 5, 1763. She married, January 17, 1750. Captain John Waterman.

BOSWORTH FAMILY—Edward Bosworth, the first of the direct line of whom we have definite information, embarked for New England with his wife Mary in the ship "Elizabeth and Dorcas," in 1634. He died at sea, however, as the vessel was nearing the port of Boston, and his remains were interred in Boston. His widow and children next appear on the records of the town of Hingham, Mass., in the following year, 1635. The widow, Mary Bosworth, died in Hingham, May 18, 1648. The family bore arms as follows:

Arms—Gules, a cross vair, between four annulets argent.

Crest—A lily proper, slipped and leaved.

(II) Jonathan Bosworth, son of Edward and Mary Bosworth, was born in England, about 1611, and accompanied his parents to America, in 1634. He settled in Hingham, where he married. Among his children was Jonathan, mentioned below.

(III) Jonathan (2) Bosworth, son of Jonathan (1) Bosworth, was born in Hingham, Mass., where he resided all his life. He married Hannah Howland, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, both of whom were of the "Mayflower" company in 1620. Among the children of Jonathan (2) and Hannah (Howland) Bosworth was Jonathan, mentioned below.

(IV) Jonathan (3) Bosworth, son of Jonathan (2) and Hannah (Howland) Bosworth, was born September 22, 1680. He married Sarah Rounds, and they were the parents of four children.

(V) Ichabod Bosworth, son of Jonathan (3) and Sarah (Rounds) Bosworth, was born May 31, 1706, in the town of Swansea, Mass. He married (first) January 12, 1726-27, Mary Brown, and they were the parents of four children. He married (second) in Warren, R. I., November 19, 1748, Bethia Wood, of Swansea, Mass., and they were the parents of Peleg Bosworth, mentioned below. Ichabod Bosworth was a prosperous farmer and well known citizen of Swansea.

(VI) Peleg Bosworth, son of Ichabod and Bethia (Wood) Bosworth, was born May 6, 1754, in Swansea, Mass. He was a soldier in the Revolution, serving as a private in Captain Stephen Bullock's company, Colonel Carpenter's regiment, marching to Bristol, R. I., on the alarm of December 8, 1776, serving twelve days to De-

cember 20, 1776; also in Captain Israel Hick's company, Colonel John Daggett's regiment, marched January 5, 1778, discharged March 31, 1778, serving two months twenty-seven days in Rhode Island; also in Lieutenant James Horton's company, Colonel Thomas Carpenter's regiment, enlisted August 2, 1780, discharged August 7, 1780, serving six days on an alarm, marched to Tiverton, R. I. ("Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution," vol. 2, page 382). Peleg Bosworth married, September 1, 1774, Mary (Polly) Smith, who was born in Rehoboth, Mass., in August, 1749, and died in 1818.

(VII) Colonel Smith Bosworth, son of Peleg and Mary (Polly) (Smith) Bosworth, was born in the town of Rehoboth, Mass., October 28, 1781. After a limited period of schooling he began the active business of life by completing in Providence, R. I., an apprenticeship at the mason's trade. From a journeyman he advanced to contracting, and in partnership with Asa Bosworth erected many of the beautiful homes on the east side of the river in Providence, also a number of the city's churches and public buildings. Bosworth & Bosworth were the contractors for St. John's Episcopal Church on North Main street, Providence, and the Beneficent Congregational Church on Broad street, and in 1814 built the mills of the Providence Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendering Company on Sabin street. Two years later, on March 16, 1816, Colonel Bosworth accepted an appointment as agent for the company, and for nineteen years filled that responsible post efficiently and ably. In 1835 he resigned, but until 1841 continued in the company's service as superintendent or general outside manager. His connection with that company brought him wide acquaintance and reputation among the business men of the city, and under his able management the company experienced great prosperity, becoming one of the largest establishments of its nature in the United States.

Long before Providence became a city, Colonel Bosworth was active in public affairs and held many town offices. After its incorporation as a city he was a member of the Board of Fire Wards, chief engineer of the Fire Department, and street commissioner. His military title was gained through his service in the Rhode Island State militia, in which he held the rank of colonel for many years. He directed the erection of the earthworks on Fox Point in 1812, and during the Dorr War was captain of the City Guards of Providence. He was a life member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, of Providence, and late in life became a member of Beneficent Congregational Church, in which faith and connection he died. He was most generous in his benefactions, kindness and a keen sense of justice characterizing markedly all his actions. He lived in the love and good will of his fellow citizens, and was highly esteemed as a man of honor and integrity.

Colonel Bosworth married, January 31, 1805, Sarah Tripp, born October 6, 1785, died November 13, 1860, at Warren, R. I., daughter of Othniel and Sarah Tripp, of Swansea, Mass. Mrs. Bosworth was buried in North Graveyard, Providence. Colonel Smith Bosworth died at his home in Providence, R. I., March 9, 1857, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

(VIII) Susan Johnson Bosworth, daughter of Colonel Smith and Sarah (Tripp) Bosworth, was born in Providence, R. I., March 22, 1828, and died March 16, 1897. She married, June 26, 1849, John Olney Waterman, of Providence, R. I.

WILLIAM HENRY HALL—Rev. David B. Hall, in his book of 1883, "The Halls of New England," mentions twenty early immigrants named John Hall. Savage names nearly as many, and states the obvious fact that great confusion results. All of the New England colonies had their complement of Hall founders, and the name from the very beginning of our history has carried a prestige and influence eclipsed by few.

Hall Arms—Argent, a chevron sable between three columbines, slipped proper.
Crest—A lion's head erased.
Motto—Turpiter desperatur.

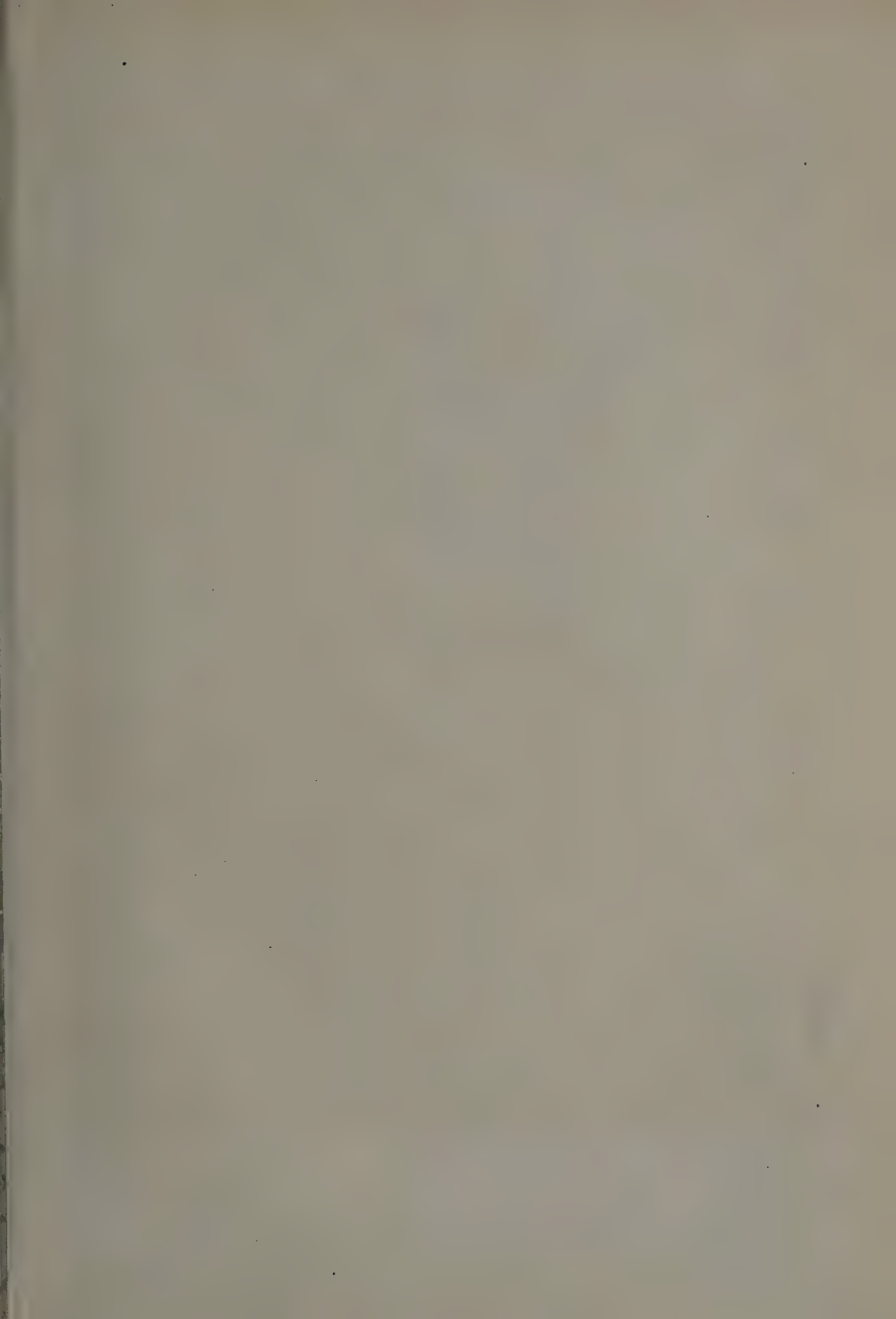
The surname comes to us from the Anglo-Saxon hall or halle, a superior and more pretentious dwelling found throughout England at the surname period. The surname is, of course, of local derivation, taken by those who first used it from residence in or in the vicinity of the hall. Entries appear in the earliest rolls and registers for the most part with the locative prepositions de, de la, at, atte, and at ye. Families of the name were well established and prominent among the peerage and landed gentry in England for several centuries. A curious tradition attaches to the granting of the coat-of-arms used by the Halls in America to-day. These arms were granted to one John Hall, an eminent physician of the court of England, who was called to attend a child of the Royal family, all others having despaired of its life. Dr. Hall ordered that the root of the columbine be given the child, who in consequence of his treatment recovered. The grateful King knighted Hall of Coventry, and ordered the device of three columbines to be grouped about the chevron of his shield. The Latin motto, "Turpiter desperatur," signifies literally "It is shameful to be despairing."

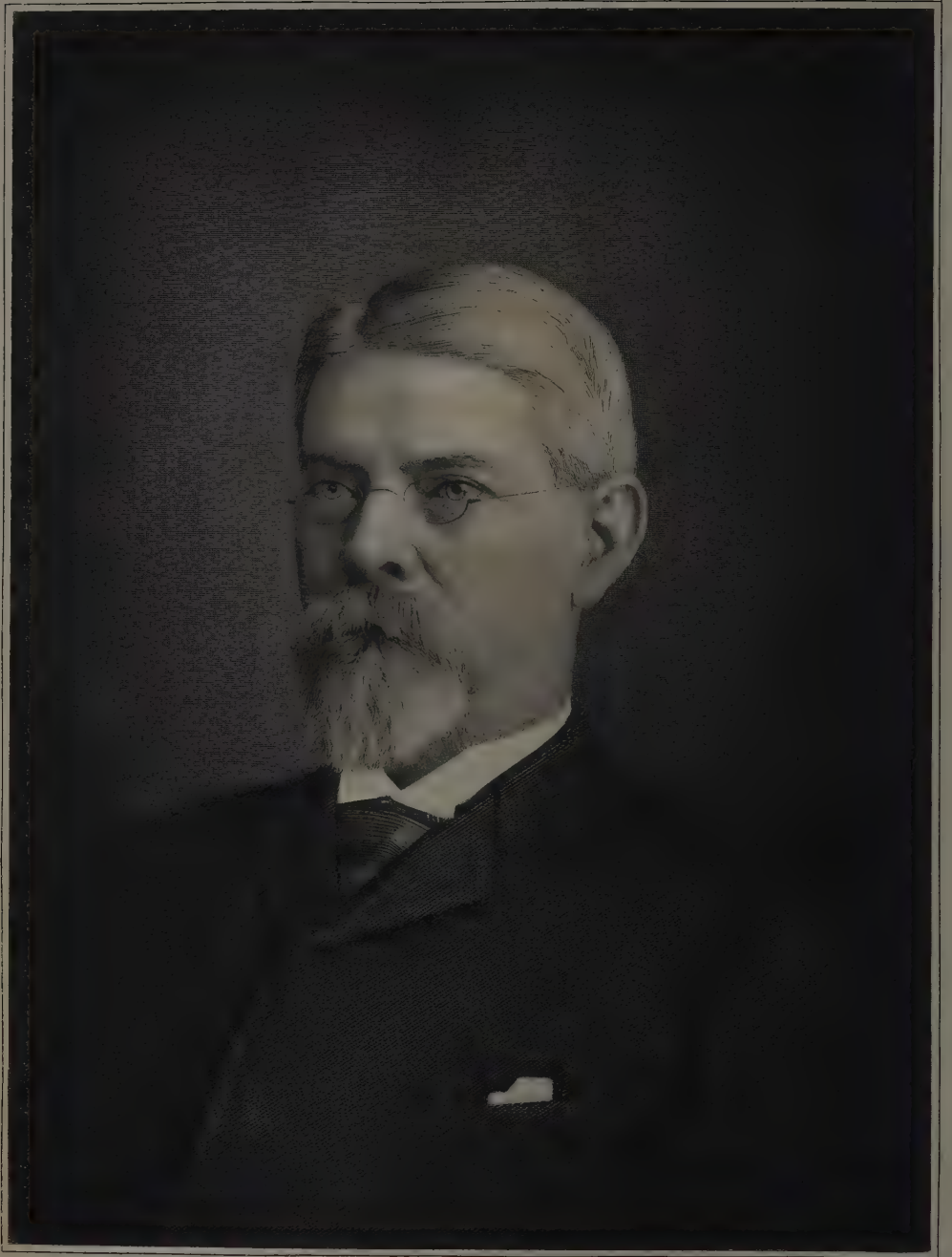
The late William H. Hall, for several decades a prominent figure in the real estate and financial world of the State of Rhode Island, was a member of the Maine family of the name which was established in America at the beginning of the nineteenth century by James Stanhope Hall. Family tradition states that the founder was one of three brothers. James Stanhope Hall was born in England, March 25, 1796, and settled in Maine in early manhood, marrying there, on May 24, 1820, Eleanor Ryder Snow, daughter of Captain Stephen and Mehetael Snow, and member of a family prominent in Maine for over two and a half centuries. James S. Hall was a cabinetmaker by trade, and was employed in Providence prior to his marriage. For a period following his marriage he remained in Maine, but eventually returned to Providence, where in partnership with the late George A. Howard he established a furniture business on Westminster street, near Dorrance, where he conducted a flourishing trade for many years. He disposed of his interests in this business to engage in contracting on a large scale, which absorbed his attention until his retirement from active business life, and his removal to Scituate. James S. Hall died at Scituate, November 9, 1875, aged

seventy-nine years. Mrs. Hall died October 23, 1867, and both are buried in Swan Point Cemetery, Providence. James Stanhope and Eleanor Ryder (Snow) Hall were the parents of the following children: 1. Almira, who became the wife of Richard Sanders, member of the firm of William A. Howard & Company, and a well known business man of Providence. 2. William Henry, mentioned below. 3. Abby C., died Jan. 25, 1865, aged twenty-two years.

William Henry Hall, son of James Stanhope and Eleanor Ryder (Snow) Hall, was born in Providence, R. I., June 12, 1837. He was educated in the public schools of the city, but anxious to be started on a business career, he left his studies at the age of fourteen years to learn a trade. He entered a large cigar factory in Providence, and within six months, by intense application, had become an expert workman. The confinement and unhealthful conditions of the factory seriously injured his health, however, and for a considerable period his recovery was despaired of. He possessed the invaluable gifts of invincible will power and courage, and these, combined with the hopefulness of youth, eventually restored him partially to health, and in order to be in the open air he opened a small store for the sale of fruits, confectionery and periodicals. He was then but seventeen years old, and his capital of less than fifty dollars was borrowed from a friend. His evident determination to succeed, and his potent sincerity of purpose, secured for him credit among business men of the city, and he conducted a flourishing little establishment, until his steadily improving health opened the way to new opportunities. In order to fit himself for a business career, he pursued a course of study at the Scholfield Commercial College, from which he was graduated in 1859. Immediately afterward he secured a position with a large Providence business house as bookkeeper, and disposing of his business and store, rented the building to the purchaser. For four years he continued as a bookkeeper in Providence, at the end of this time going to Albany, N. Y., where he entered upon similar work with a large wholesale lumber establishment.

Early in 1865 Mr. Hall accepted a flattering offer in Providence, and returned to become secretary and treasurer of the Marietta & Vinton County Coal & Oil Company. This position he retained until the business was dissolved, in the meantime operating to some extent in real estate. His first venture in this line was made in 1866, at which time the real estate business of Providence was largely in the hands of one or two long established and influential firms. His unbounded energy, unimpeachable integrity and persevering industry had already attracted the attention of the business men of the city, and in the face of the most powerful opposition and competition he was enabled to gain a foothold. His business judgment was remarkable, the experience gained in the lumber trade was of much aid to him, and he soon won a leading position among the brokers and dealers in real estate in Providence. One of the most beautiful suburbs of the city owes its existence to his foresight and enterprise. Some years prior to his death, he purchased the estate of the late Joseph W. Sweet, in the town of Cranston, which is





William H. Hall



Mrs William H. Hall.



CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, EDGEWOOD, RHODE ISLAND.

now known as Edgewood, and by the prudent investment of capital, time and labor, he transformed the once unpretentious homestead into an imposing and elegant residence. He also erected a large business block in Weybosset street, known as the Hall building, and in 1890 organized the Central Real Estate Company, with an authorized capital of \$2,000,000, for the purpose of providing persons of modest means with the opportunity of investing in centrally located business property, a class of investment usually monopolized by persons of large means. From its organization Mr. Hall was president of the company, and its success was the natural outcome of his business ability, sagacity and influence in the community.

Mr. Hall was drawn naturally into the field of public service and politics through his prominence in mercantile and financial life, and for many years rendered a valuable and efficient service to the city of Cranston in different posts. For six years he was a member of the Town Council of Cranston. For one year he filled the office of town treasurer, declining reelection on the expiration of his term. From 1880 to 1884 he represented Cranston in the Rhode Island General Assembly, and for the succeeding two years was a member of the State Senate, gaining the unique distinction of being the first Republican ever elected to the office from the town. He declined renomination, however, despite the fact that he had gained a most influential position in the legislature, and was one of its most prominent and respected members. He was chairman of the joint committee on accounts and claims in the Assembly, and was the second member of the Senate Committee on Corporations. As an authority on economic and governmental questions, he was respected as a debater, and his influence went far in directing the public policy of the State.

Mr. Hall remained an active and vital factor in the business life of Providence until his death on June 3, 1916. His demise marked the passing of a powerful force for the advancement and uplift of business and civic ethics in the city of Providence, and was universally mourned. Democratic, sincere in his purpose, kindly and courteous, and ever willing to extend the helping hand to those who sought his advice or more substantial aid, he had endeared himself to the hearts of hundreds. His friends were legion.

Mr. Hall was united in marriage with Cleora Nazzette Hopkins, daughter of the late William Lanksford and Elizabeth (Smith) Hopkins, of North Kingston, R. I. Mrs. Hall, who survives her husband, traces her descent from several prominent old founder families of Rhode Island. (See Hopkins and Smith). She has long been an active and indefatigable worker in behalf of charitable and religious efforts in Edgewood. The church of the Transfiguration (Protestant Episcopal) at Edgewood, was founded by Mrs. Hall and a few others, the first service having been held in the Norwood avenue school house, January 31, 1892, in which year Mrs. Hall was baptized and confirmed. It was largely through her untiring efforts that this church was made possible in this section, and her devotion to its interests since the time of its founding has never diminished. She has also been an ardent worker in the church societies, and is an active member of the Parish Aid and Missionary So-

ciety, and the Church Guild. For a number of years she was a teacher in the Sunday school and president of the Hospitality and Works of Mercy Society. The present beautiful church edifice on Broad street, completed in 1910, stands as a monument to the zeal and energetic work of Mrs. Hall and her co-workers in the church, and at the impressive service of the dedication, the Bishop, with Mrs. Hall standing beside him, turned to the congregation and said: "To the greatness of this woman's heart we owe our beautiful church." Mrs. Hall is also a valued member of the Edgewood Woman's Club. When the naming of the beautiful residential suburb of Providence, called Edgewood, in the town of Cranston, where the Hall residence is situated, was under consideration, many names were suggested, but the name of Edgewood, as suggested by Mrs. Hall on account of its bordering on the wooded section of Roger Williams Park, found most favor. Mrs. Hall has continued to the present day her deep interest in every department of the life of Edgewood, and has always been one of its best known and best beloved residents.

(The Hopkins Line).

Arms—Ermine on a fesse gules a lion passant guardant argent with a canton of the second charged with a rose or.

Crest—An ostrich's head couped ermine, holding in the beak a key azure.

The Hopkins of New England, descending from several unrelated but equally important progenitors, form one of the most notable of American Puritan families. Rhode Island, however, has furnished to American history two of its most distinguished Revolutionary patriots in the persons of Commodore Esek Hopkins, first admiral of the United States Navy, and his hardly less famous brother, Stephen Hopkins, the Rhode Island signer of the Declaration of Independence, whose name, says Greene, "is closely interwoven with all that is greatest and best in Rhode Island History; an astronomer of no mean pretensions, a statesman of broad views and deep penetration, a supreme executive, prompt, energetic and fearless, a genial companion when wise men relax from care, and a trusty counselor when the duties of life bear heaviest on the scrupulous conscience." Samuel Hopkins, D. D., the distinguished divine and theologian, founder of the theological system which bears his name, was also a member of the Rhode Island Hopkins family. The Rhode Island Hopkins, with one branch of whom this article is to deal, although no greater in numerical strength than the several prominent New England families of the name, have produced by far the greater number of historically noted sons.

Prior to its transplanting in the American colonies, the family had been a noteworthy one in several parts of England for several centuries. The surname is one of the earliest of purely English patronymics, is of baptismal origin, and signifies literally "the son of Robert." The form is derived from the nickname Hob or Hobbe, which was very popular throughout England during the surname era, and the diminutive kin, Hobkin. The sharpening of the h to p, for purposes of euphony, came a century or two later. The first entry of the name in English registers, in a form nearly approximating that in use to-day, occurs in 1273, in the

Hundred Rolls, Nicholas Hobekyn, County Cambridge. One of the most prominent of the English families of the name resided in Oxfordshire for several hundred years prior to the period of American Colonial emigration. From the strong resemblance of the armorial bearings of the Wyckhams of Swelcliffe, County Oxford, and those of the Hopkins family of Oving, it is conjectured by Burke that in early times some bond of connection existed between the two families. In confirmation of this conjecture there is found in Sibford Gower, in Swelcliffe parish, a small estate which is charged with a quitrent of a hundred pence that tradition has assigned to the late owners as the nineteenth John Hopkins who had successfully and lineally inherited it without the intervention of any other Christian name than John.

(I) William Hopkins was born in Cheselbourne, Dorsetshire, England, and married there Joanna Arnold, daughter of Thomas and Alice (Gulley) Arnold. Among their children was Thomas Hopkins, mentioned below.

(II) Thomas Hopkins, son of William and Joanna (Arnold) Hopkins, was born April 7, 1616, in Cheselbourne. The date of his coming to America is unknown. His name first appears on New England Colonial records in Providence, R. I., where on July 27, 1640, he was one of the thirty-nine signers of the agreement for a form of government. From this time forward, for a period of about ten years, his name appears but once in the public records—on September 2, 1650, when he was taxed 13s. 4d. In 1652, however, he was chosen for the important office of commissioner, which would indicate that he was a man of considerable importance in the community. Again, in 1659 and 1660, he filled the office of commissioner. In 1655 he was made a freeman, and on July 19, 1665, had Lot 93, in a division of public lands. In 1665-66-67-72, he was deputy from Providence to the Rhode Island General Assembly at Newport, and in 1667 and 1672, was a member of the Town Council. At the outbreak of King Philip's War, or shortly before, when war with the Indians became imminent, he removed to a settlement called Littleworth, in the town of Oyster Bay, Long Island, with his son — Hopkins, who predeceased him. Thomas Hopkins died at the house of Richard Kirby, in Oyster Bay, in 1684. The inventory of his estate was ordered taken by the Oyster Bay authorities, on September 17, 1684. Thomas Hopkins married, in Providence, in 1648, Elizabeth Arnold, who was born in Nottinghamshire, England, daughter of William Arnold.

(III) Thomas (2) Hopkins, son of Thomas (1) and Elizabeth (Arnold) Hopkins, was born about 1650, in Providence. On May 1, 1672, he was admitted a freeman. He was a prosperous farmer but appears to have taken no active part in public affairs. He married, in Providence, in 1678, Mary Smith, daughter of John and Elizabeth Smith. She was a granddaughter of John Smith, the mason, of Providence, so called to distinguish him from John Smith, the miller, both of them being prominent citizens of Providence. Thomas (2) Hopkins died in Providence, April 21, 1718. Of his twelve children, Amos, mentioned below, was the tenth.

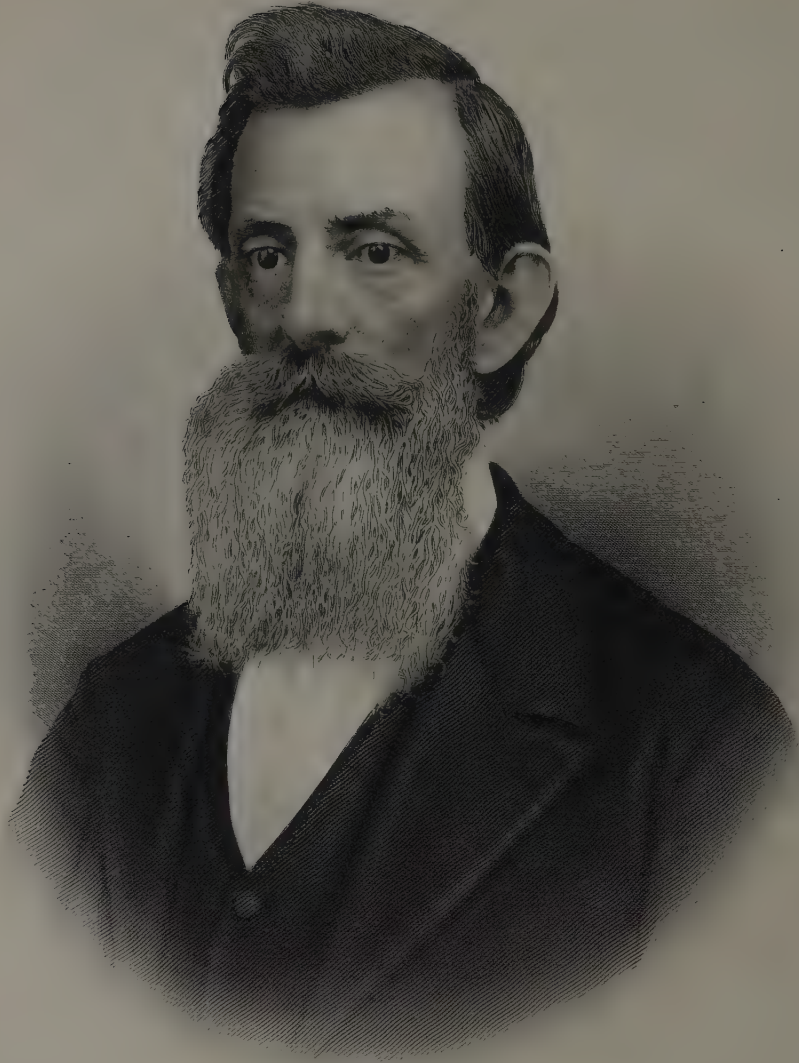
Thomas Hopkins' will, dated April 26, 1711, was proved May 19, 1718.

(IV) Amos Hopkins, son of Thomas (2) and Mary (Smith) Hopkins, was born in Providence, R. I., and for a time was a resident of Scituate, where his children were born. In 1753 he removed to Providence, and for seven years was a member of the Town Council. His home was in that part of Providence later known as North Providence, and he died there, in 1769. On October 29, 1727, he married Sarah Smith, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hawkins) Smith, and a lineal descendant of Christopher Smith, founder of the family in Rhode Island. (See Smith III and IV).

(V) Uriah Hopkins, son of Amos and Sarah (Smith) Hopkins, was born in Scituate, R. I., December 26, 1738. He removed to Providence with his father's family, at the age of fourteen years, and passed the remainder of his life there, a prosperous farmer and prominent citizen of the North Providence section. Uriah Hopkins married Lucy Lanksford, youngest child of William and Martha Lanksford (otherwise spelled Langsford). Her father, William Lanksford, died May 19, 1745, a little more than two months prior to her birth, at Paramaribo, Surinam, whither he had gone for a season of employment as a cooper. His widow, Martha, survived him about fifty-two years, dying in 1797.

The Langford family figured very early in the history of Rhode Island, where the name is found under various spellings, including Lanckford. A Richard Langford was in Plymouth, Mass., January 2, 1633, but disappears from the records of the colony after that date. One Thomas Langford resided in Newport, R. I., in 1670, and was a boatman there. It is probable that he was the father of Thomas Langford, a carpenter, and John Langford, a merchant of Newport. John Langford, the merchant, was made a freeman of the Rhode Island Colony, April 30, 1717. Contemporary records indicate that he transacted a flourishing business. He married Alida —, and their children were baptized at Trinity Church, Newport. It is thought that John and Alida Langford were the parents of the William Lanksford above referred to, who died in Paramaribo. There is nothing discoverable in the records of the Colony or State of Rhode Island to show his birth or parentage, only his death notice appearing. No record of his marriage appears, and it is therefore impossible to learn the maiden name of his wife Martha. The Friends' records of Rhode Island show that James Langford, of Antigua, had a daughter Mehitable, who died June 30, 1715, wife of Abraham Redwood. Ellis Langford, described as a son-in-law of Jonas (probably a step-son), died in Newport, October 14, 1770. Uriah Hopkins died at his home in Providence, April 3, 1825.

(VI) Stephen Hopkins, son of Uriah and Lucy (Lanksford) Hopkins, was born in Providence, November 12, 1776. He was a master mariner, commanding vessels sailing out of Providence for many years. In later life he retired from the sea, and settled in the western part of Providence, where he established and for many years conducted a popular inn. On October 19, 1801, he married Nancy Brownell, daughter of



William Lanksford Hopkins

Stephen Brownell; she was born in 1772-73, and died March 2, 1848. Stephen Hopkins died in Providence, July 8, 1823.

(VII) William Lanksford Hopkins, son of Stephen and Nancy (Brownell) Hopkins, was born in Providence, R. I., and was a lifelong resident here. He married Elizabeth Smith, daughter of William and Elizabeth Smith, of North Kingston, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Stephen Brownell, died young. 2. Josephine Adelaide. 3. William Smith, deceased. 4. Cleora Narzette, mentioned below. 5. Mary Elizabeth, deceased. 6. Stephen Frederick, of Providence.

(VIII) Cleora Narzette Hopkins, daughter of William Lanksford and Elizabeth (Smith) Hopkins, became the wife of the late William H. Hall, of Providence. (See Hall).

(The Smith Line).

Arms—Quarterly, first and fourth, barry argent and gules; second and third, quarterly, first and fourth, gules on a chevron or, between three bezants, as many crosses formee fitchee sable; second and third, azure a fesse between three urchins argent.
Crest—Out of a castle a wolf's head sable.
Motto—Boutez en avant.

Smith as a surname is found in various forms—Smith, Smyth, Smythe, Smithe, etc.; and like many English names of early origin, has undergone numerous changes in spelling. The "y" in Smyth is the almost invariable spelling in the early rolls and registers, and so cannot with justice be styled a modern affection in all instances. In his "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," the late Charles Wareing Bardsley, M. A., states that in 1901 there were three hundred thousand Smiths in England. In point of numerical strength the Smiths outrank every other surname in use among English speaking people. The name is of the occupational class and signifies "the Smith." It is common in every village in England and America, north, east, south, and west. We find it at a very early date in the American colonies, and among the first to bring the name to these shores was the famous Captain John Smith, of the Virginia settlement. It was well represented among the founders of Plymouth and the Rhode Island Colony, and the progeny of these early immigrants is large and influential in New England to-day. Little Rhode Island alone had eight Smiths among her early settlers, five of whom bore the baptismal name of John, and for purposes of distinction are known in the records respectively as John, of Newport; John, of Prudence Island; John, of Warwick; John, the mason; and John, the miller. The other Smith founders were Christopher Smith, head of the family herein under consideration; Edward Smith, and Richard Smith. The descendants of these men have played honorable and in some cases prominent parts in the life and affairs of Rhode Island for more than two and a half centuries.

(I) Christopher Smith, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was a native of England, whence he came to the American colonies at a date unknown. He is first of record in Providence on September 2, 1650, when he was taxed three shillings, four pence. In 1655 he was admitted a freeman, and on April 27 of the same year served as jurymen. On March 16, 1656, he was granted a share of meadow to be laid out beyond the meadow

called World's End, in lieu of a share formerly laid out to him beyond Great Meadow and Pawtuxet Path. On July 27, 1658, he took up sixty acres and a share of meadow. On February 19, 1665, he drew Lot 65 in a division of lands. On June 1, 1667, he subscribed to the oath of allegiance. On August 21, 1668, he and his wife, Alice, sold Asten Thomas twenty acres. On November 28, 1672, he and his wife sold to Shadrach Manton a parcel of lowland. Christopher Smith went to Newport at the outbreak of King Philip's War, and died there in June, 1676, as declared by the records of the Society of Friends, which call him an ancient Friend of Providence. The surname of his wife, Alice, is not known.

(II) Thomas Smith, son of Christopher and Alice Smith, was a resident of Warwick, R. I., at an early date. He was a tailor by trade. On December 20, 1661, he witnessed the confirmatory deed of Roger Williams to his associates. On July 9, 1666, he and his wife, Ruth Wickenden, received a deed from her father, William Wickenden, of certain land on the south side of the Pawtuxet river, bounded partly by Benjamin Smith's land. Thomas Smith and his wife, Ruth, were drowned in the Pawtuxet river near their home on January 16, 1670, the wife losing her balance and falling into the water in an attempt to save her husband. The intentions of their marriage were published January 27, 1659. She was the daughter of William Wickenden.

(III) Joseph Smith, son of Thomas and Ruth (Wickenden) Smith, was born in Warwick, R. I., February 18, 1669. He was but a year old at the time of his parents' death. In the testimony given at the inquest to determine the cause of their death, John, his oldest brother, was the principal witness. The records tell us that he went to a neighbor for help, "having with him his brother Joseph in his arms and his brother William by him." Joseph Smith was brought up by his aunt, Plain Wickenden, who became the wife of Samuel Wilkinson, of Providence. On March 24, 1697, he had a deed of gift from his kinsman, Samuel Wilkinson, and his wife, Plain, and John Steere, Jr., of eighteen acres of land which had formerly belonged to his grandfather, William Wickenden, deceased. He followed the trade of carpenter. On June 16, 1713, he was taxed six pence. He owned a forty foot lot and a third of a right of commonage, which he deeded to Joseph Smith, son of Edward, March 28, 1716. On February 11, 1730, he purchased the interest of his son, Joseph, in the land deeded his mother, Elizabeth, deceased, by her father, John Hawkins. Soon afterward he removed to the town of Gloucester, R. I., where on April 27, 1731, he deeded his son, Waite Smith, for love, etc., forty-five acres. He died November 8, 1739, and on the following day administration of his estate was granted to his son, Joseph Smith, of Smithfield. Joseph Smith married (first) April 4, 1669, Elizabeth Hawkins, daughter of John and Sarah Hawkins, of Providence. The Christian name of his second wife was Mary.

(IV) Sarah Smith, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hawkins) Smith, was born in Providence, R. I., and on October 29, 1727, became the wife of Amos Hopkins, of Providence. (See Hopkins IV).

JAMES A. FOSTER—In two generations that are past, this branch of the family of Foster was represented in the life of Providence and Rhode Island by father and son, William Foster and James A. Foster, whose combined influence penetrated into educational, journalistic, business, and public service fields with high purpose and worthy result. Especially is this record dedicated to the son, James A. Foster, founder and president of the J. A. Foster Company, a large real estate owner of Providence, a veteran of the Civil War, and an honored veteran in the ranks of Providence's business men and citizens, his residence in the city covering a period of sixty-three years.

(I) The American history of this line of Foster began with the Hon. Edward Foster, son of Timothy Foster, who was born in Kent, England, about 1610, and died in Scituate, Mass., in November, 1643. Edward Foster was a lawyer and a young man of "good repute," one of the founders of the church in Scituate in 1635. It is presumed that he came to America from England in the ship "Ann," in 1623, and it is further presumed that he located in Scituate, Mass., prior to 1628. The line continues through his son, Timothy.

(II) Sergeant Timothy Foster, son of the Hon. Edward Foster, was born in Scituate, Mass., in 1640, and died December 16, 1688. He married (first) October 13, 1663, Mrs. Ruth (Tiletson) Denton, of Dorchester, who died December 5, 1677, and he married (second) March 9, 1680, Mrs. Relief (Holland) Dowse, daughter of John Holland, one of the first settlers of Dorchester. There were four children of his second marriage, of whom the eldest was Timothy (2), of whom further.

(III) Timothy (2) Foster, son of Sergeant Timothy (1) and Relief (Holland-Dowse) Foster, was born in Dorchester, Mass., January 8, 1681. Descent in this line is through his son, Timothy (3).

(IV) Timothy (3) Foster, son of Timothy (2) Foster, was born in Walpole, Mass., about 1715, and died in April, 1795. He was a cordwainer, a soldier in the Colonial wars, and with thirteen of his sons, served in the Revolutionary War. He was married three times, his third wife, whom he married in 1755, being Mary Payson.

(V) Joseph Foster, son of Timothy (3) and his third wife, Mary (Payson) Foster, was born in Dudley, Mass., April 29, 1762, and died November 27, 1845. With twelve brothers and his father, he served in the American army in the Revolution, enlisting at the age of fourteen years, serving in the "Jerseys," and being present in the role of fifer, at the execution of Major André. He married, March 18, 1784, Chloe White, who died in 1806.

(VI) William Foster, son of Joseph and Chloe (White) Foster, was born in Dudley, Mass., December 7, 1799. He served in the War of 1812, stationed at New London, Conn., and was pensioned for his services. He married (first) Olive Chelson, who died in 1844; (second) Hannah C. Eddy.

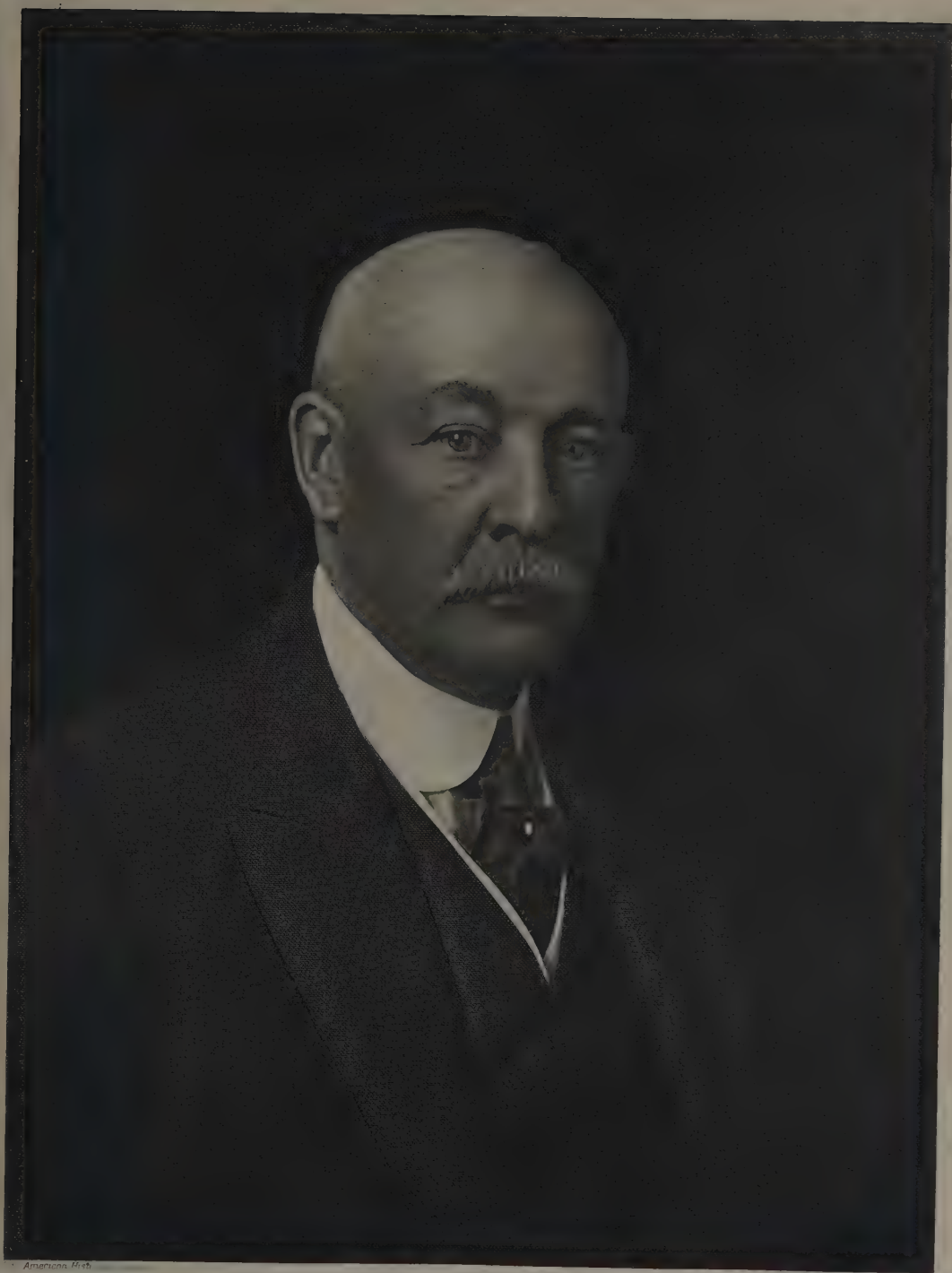
(VII) William (2) Foster, son of William (1) and Olive (Chelson) Foster, was born in Brooklyn, Windham county, Conn., April 5, 1817, and died December 31, 1898. He enjoyed good educational advantages, attending the Brooklyn Academy from 1831 to 1835, at

the same time assisting his father on the home farm, and, as a young man of twenty years, purchased the Windham county "Gazette," a paper then published at Thompson. He moved the office of the paper to Brooklyn and continued its publication until 1841, when he sold out and engaged in school teaching. This he followed for fifteen years, in 1856 coming to Providence, where for three years he was editor of the "Transcript," a daily newspaper. Subsequently, he was on the "Journal's" staff, and for twelve and one-half years was connected with the "Evening Press." Leaving journalism for the public service, he was for four and one-half years identified with the police department of Providence and for more than fifteen years was in the office of the Overseer of the Poor. He was a man of keen intellect and strong convictions, deeply interested in public and political questions. At one time he was the candidate on the Greenback ticket for the governorship of Rhode Island. He was an able and prolific writer, and a regular contributor to newspapers and periodicals throughout the country. In his personal relations he was lovable, kindly, and generous to a fault. His friends were many in all stations of life, and, regardless of agreement or disagreement on public questions, none failed to attribute to him the purest motives and adherence to the fairest methods. He retired from active life in 1890, and the following year he and his wife celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage in a happy golden wedding.

William (2) Foster married, in Brooklyn, Windham county, Conn., September 7, 1841, Mary S. Anthony, of Pomfret, Conn., born July 7, 1820, who died December 31, 1898, and they were the parents of: James A., of whom further; Frank Mortimer, born Jan. 1, 1850, died Jan. 17, 1903; and Alice Lee, born Sept. 7, 1856, a resident of Warwick, R. I.

(VIII) James A. Foster, son of William (2) and Mary S. (Anthony) Foster, was born in Brooklyn, Windham county, Conn., May 10, 1846. He attended the schools of Brooklyn and Danielson, Conn., and as a boy came to Providence with his parents. After leaving school, he became apprenticed to Nathaniel Grant to learn the jeweler's trade, in the building which his own business later occupied for nearly a quarter of a century. He was a youth of but fifteen years when the Civil War broke out, and his attempts to enlist were met with several refusals because of his age. When the call for men for the defense of the Capital came, May 25, 1862, Governor Sprague ordered Colonel Zenas R. Bliss, who was then recruiting the Seventh Regiment, to immediately form a regiment for temporary duty. On the following day, May 26, 1862, James A. Foster was enrolled in Company E, of the Tenth Regiment of Infantry, and served with that regiment until it was mustered out of the service September 1, 1862. In spite of this service, he was repeatedly rejected when he sought to reenlist, but on January 7, 1865, when the ranks of the Seventh Regiment, then commanded by Colonel Bliss, were being recruited, he was accepted as a private in Company H. He was transferred to Company D, of the Battalion of the Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers on June 6, and was mustered out with the regiment July 13, 1865.

His apprenticeship finished and free from military



James A. Foster



John Carter Brown Woods

ties, Mr. Foster resumed work in the employ of Thomas Carpenter, who conducted a retail diamond and jewelry store and loan office on Dorrance street, the old Infantry building, now the Case-Mead building. He was placed in the jewelry department and, with a natural aptitude for such work, gained an experience and a knowledge that soon made him an expert judge and authority on diamonds and all precious gems. At this time he was often consulted in the appraisal of jewelry in the administration of estates. In 1876, Mr. Foster purchased an interest in Mr. Carpenter's establishment and within a few months became sole owner. Until 1890, he remained at the old location, then acquiring a lease of the premises in the hidden block, just vacated by the Adams Express Company. In the development and expansion of the house, it came to occupy the entire section facing on Dorrance street, transacting a large and successful business in diamonds, jewelry, bric-a-brac, etc. In 1898 incorporation was made under the laws of Rhode Island by the J. A. Foster Company, with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Foster, president, his only son, James Leroy Foster, secretary. While this was Mr. Foster's leading interest throughout a busily active career, he was connected in various capacities with the Foster-Smith Company, the Cadillac Automobile Company of Rhode Island, the Broadway Storage Company, the Weybosset Jewelry Company, the Collateral Loan Company, and the Crescent Sales Company. In the course of his prosperous operations, he became the owner of valuable real estate in the business section of Providence, his holdings including the Colonial Theatre building, at Cathedral Square. He also owned the Warwick greenhouses, at Warwick Neck. His business record was an open book. His success was founded upon untiring industry and conspicuous ability in his line, and combined with these qualities was a far-seeing business judgment and an unchanging uprightness. Those who were associated with him relied upon him heavily for advice and guidance, and he had wide reputation as a capable executive and man of affairs.

Mr. Foster's home for many years was at the corner of Broad and Whitmarsh streets, Providence, and he afterward purchased an estate on Warwick Neck. He was extremely fond of the beautiful in art and nature. In the springtime his Providence garden held a wealth of rhododendrons that attracted admirers from all over the city, and his Warwick Neck home was one of the show places of Rhode Island, an imposing residence surrounded by carefully planted grounds in a beautiful location. Mr. Foster was a member of the Tenth Regiment Veteran Association, and Prescott Post, No. 1 Grand Army of the Republic, in which he kept alive his associations and comradeships of Civil War days. His death came suddenly from heart trouble at his home, "Postmere," on Warwick Neck, May 15, 1919, and he was buried at Swan Point. His veteran comrades accorded him the last military honors, and he went to his well-earned rest amid the general regret of the whole community.

James A. Foster married, June 14, 1874, Harriet E. Parker, of Boston, and they were the parents of one son, James Leroy, president of the J. A. Foster Company.

JUDGE ELMER JEREMIAH RATHBUN—For more than twenty years, Judge Rathbun has been a member of the Rhode Island bar, and for nearly that entire period has "worn the ermine," his elevation to the bench of the Fourth Judicial District following his admission to the bar by two years (1900), his election to the bench of the Superior Court eleven years (1909). While his rise has been rapid, it has been won through merit and close application. He is recognized as an able jurist, learned, just and impartial, with the patience to follow a knotty point of law through all its windings that truth may be arrived at.

Elmer J. Rathbun was born in Coventry, R. I., April 16, 1870, a son of James and Melissa D. (Capwell) Rathbun. He obtained his preparatory education at East Greenwich Academy, R. I., and completed his classical courses at Brown University, receiving his Bachelor's degree with the class of '96. Having decided upon the profession of law as his life work, he entered Boston University School of Law, receiving his LL. B., class of 1898, and the same year was admitted to the bar in Rhode Island. From 1897 to 1909 he represented the town of West Greenwich in the Lower House of the Rhode Island General Assembly, and from 1899 to 1900 he was clerk of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District. In 1900, he was elected justice of the same court, and held that office nine years, until 1909, then was chosen associate justice of the Superior Court of Rhode Island, his tenure of that office continuing until March 19, 1919, on which date he was elected an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. Politically, he is a Republican, and active in the counsels of the party in Rhode Island. He is a man of culture and intellectual force, strong reasoning power, and eloquent speech.

Judge Rathbun married, August 9, 1914, Virginia Stratton Pollock, of Cheraw, S. C.

JOHN CARTER BROWN WOODS—There are few families of New England so distinguished in law, letters and the sacred profession as this branch of the Woods family, founded by Samuel Woods, from whom John Carter Brown Woods, an eminent member of the Rhode Island bar, lineally descends. Mr. Woods is a man of university learning and scholarly attainments, a worthy son of distinguished ancestors whose lives graced their days. A native son of Rhode Island and Providence, living within the borders of his native city, his reputation as lawyer, legislator and public-spirited citizen is more than state wide. He is the son of Marshall Woods, A. B., A. M., Brown University, 1845, M. D., University of New York, 1848; grandson of Rev. Alva Woods, A. B., Harvard, 1817, D. D., Brown University, 1828, professor and president ad interim at that seat of learning, president of Transylvania University, president of the University of Alabama; great-grandson of Rev. Abel Woods, a minister of the Baptist church from 1790 until the infirmities of age compelled his retirement in 1837; and a great-great-grandson of Samuel (2) Woods, born in Chelmsford, Mass., who moved from Rutland to Princeton, Mass., in 1761, taught the first public school established in that town, took an active part in all the interests of the time, was an ardent patriot, a member of the Committee of Cor-

respondence and, with others, signed and published a renunciation of allegiance to the British crown. This Samuel (2) Woods was a son of Samuel (1) Woods, the American ancestor, born in England in 1686, who came to Chelmsford, Mass., about 1700, and died there in 1763. This narrative will deal with the two Rhode Island generations, the fifth and sixth, Marshall Woods, and his son, John Carter Brown Woods.

Marshall Woods was born in Boston, Mass., November 28, 1824, and died in London, England, July 13, 1899. He was the son of Rev. Dr. Alva and Almira (Marshall) Woods. Dr. Alva Woods was professor of mathematics at Brown University, 1824-28; president ad interim 1826-27; trustee from 1843 to 1859; fellow from 1859 until his death, in 1887, the founder of five scholarships at Brown; and a distinguished educator of his day. Almira Marshall was a descendant of John Marshall, of Billerica, Mass., daughter of Josiah Marshall, East India merchant of Boston, and granddaughter of Lieutenant Isaac Marshall, an officer of the French and Indian and the Revolutionary wars, and a direct descendant of five male passengers on the "Mayflower."

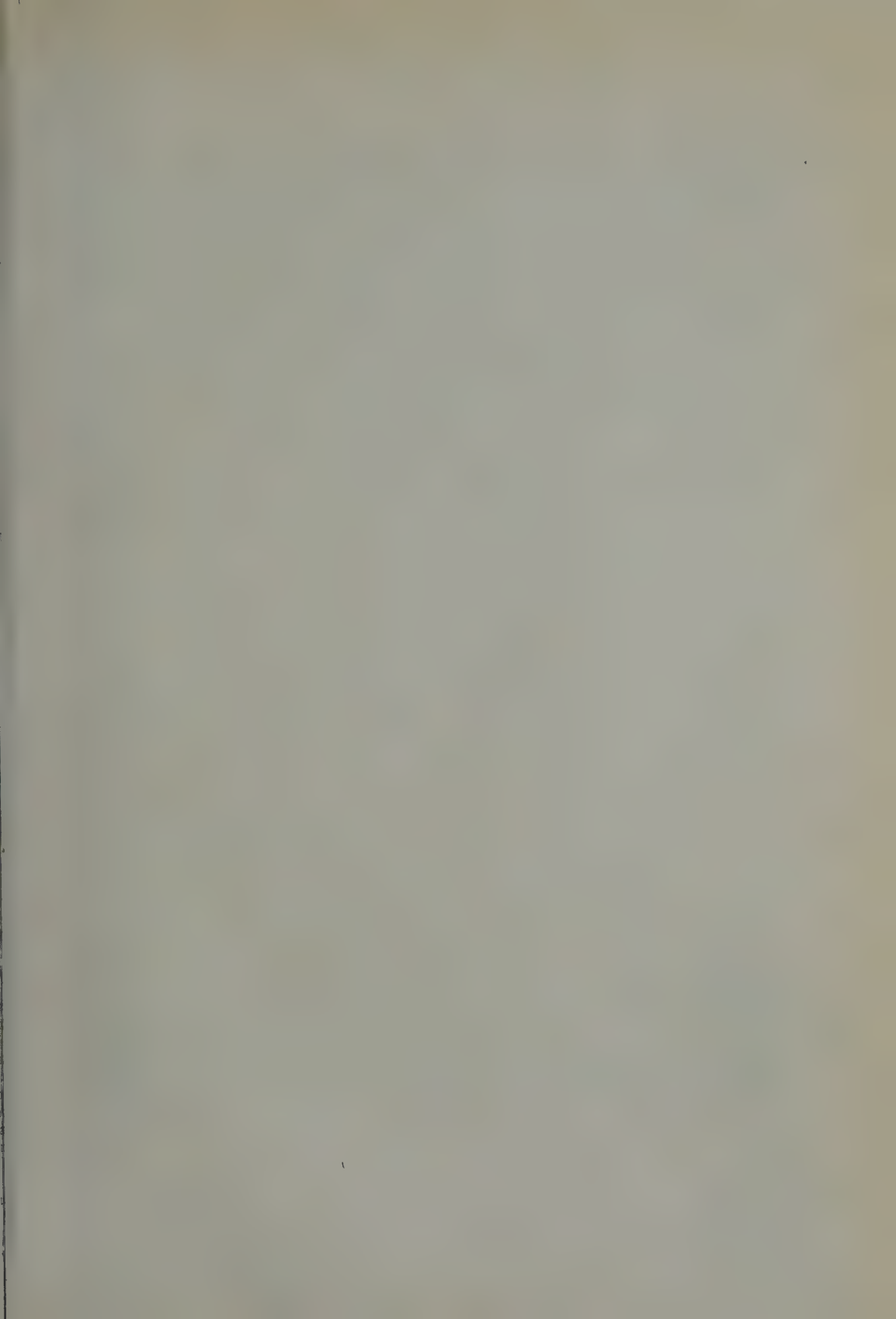
Marshall Woods was a graduate of Brown University, A. B., 1845, A. M., 1845; and of the University of New York, M. D., 1848; although he never practiced medicine to any extent. His time was chiefly devoted to his own private affairs, to travel, literature and art. His travels were extensive in his own country, in Europe, and the East, his journeys almost always being made with members of his family. In 1855 he was United States commissioner from Rhode Island to the Paris Exposition, and a member of the International Jury on Painting, Sculpture and Architecture. For his services at the Exposition he received from the French government the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honor. His father's interest in Brown University was shared by his son, and his connection with it was both long and valuable. He served as trustee from 1856 until his death, was treasurer from 1866 to 1882, and issued the first printed treasurer's report. He published "A List of Subscriptions Made to Brown University During the Twenty-five Years Terminating June 29, 1871." He served on the most important University committees, giving freely of his time, and was always a conscientious, valued adviser. He generously laid the foundation for a lectureship on the Fine Arts, as applied to the mechanic arts, or industrial pursuits. Recently the income of this fund has been released by his heirs, and will now be used in supplying lectures on the Fine Arts as applied broadly to human life, and lectures on the Arts and Sciences as applied to all human progress. No institution ever had a more devoted guardian of its funds. He held many other positions of trust; was a director of the Providence National Bank; a fellow of the Rhode Island Medical Society; a member of the Charitable Baptist Society; the Hope and the Art clubs of Providence.

Marshall Woods married, July 12, 1848, Anne Brown Francis, who died August 24, 1896, a gifted musician, and a leader in social, religious, and charitable life. She was a daughter of John Brown Francis, A. B., Brown University, 1808; governor of Rhode Island,

1832-38; United States Senator, 1844-45. He was a great-grandson of Tench Francis, attorney-general of Pennsylvania 1741-55, descendant of the Rev. John Francis, Dean of Lismore, Ireland, uncle of Sir Philip Francis, reputed author of the "Junius" Letters. Mrs. Woods was a descendant of Chad Brown, who came to this country in the ship "Martin" in July, 1638; of John Brown, the Revolutionary patriot; and of Nicholas Brown, the early benefactor of Brown University, which bears his name. She was the great-granddaughter of the distinguished citizen and journalist, John Carter, for nearly half a century the owner, editor and publisher of the Providence "Gazette;" and of Alexander (Crawford) Carter, his wife, a descendant of Jacob Lindsay, the first Earl of Crawford. Marshall and Anne Brown (Francis) Woods were the parents of four daughters, Abby Francis Woods, who married Samuel Appleton Brown Abbott, of Boston, Mass., and four daughters: Helen Francis Abbott, wife of Maurice King Washburn; Madeleine Livermore Abbott, wife of John Ormsbee Ames; Anne Francis Abbott, wife of Charles Alexander Kilvert; and Caroline Livermore Abbott; and of an only son, John Carter Brown Woods of further mention.

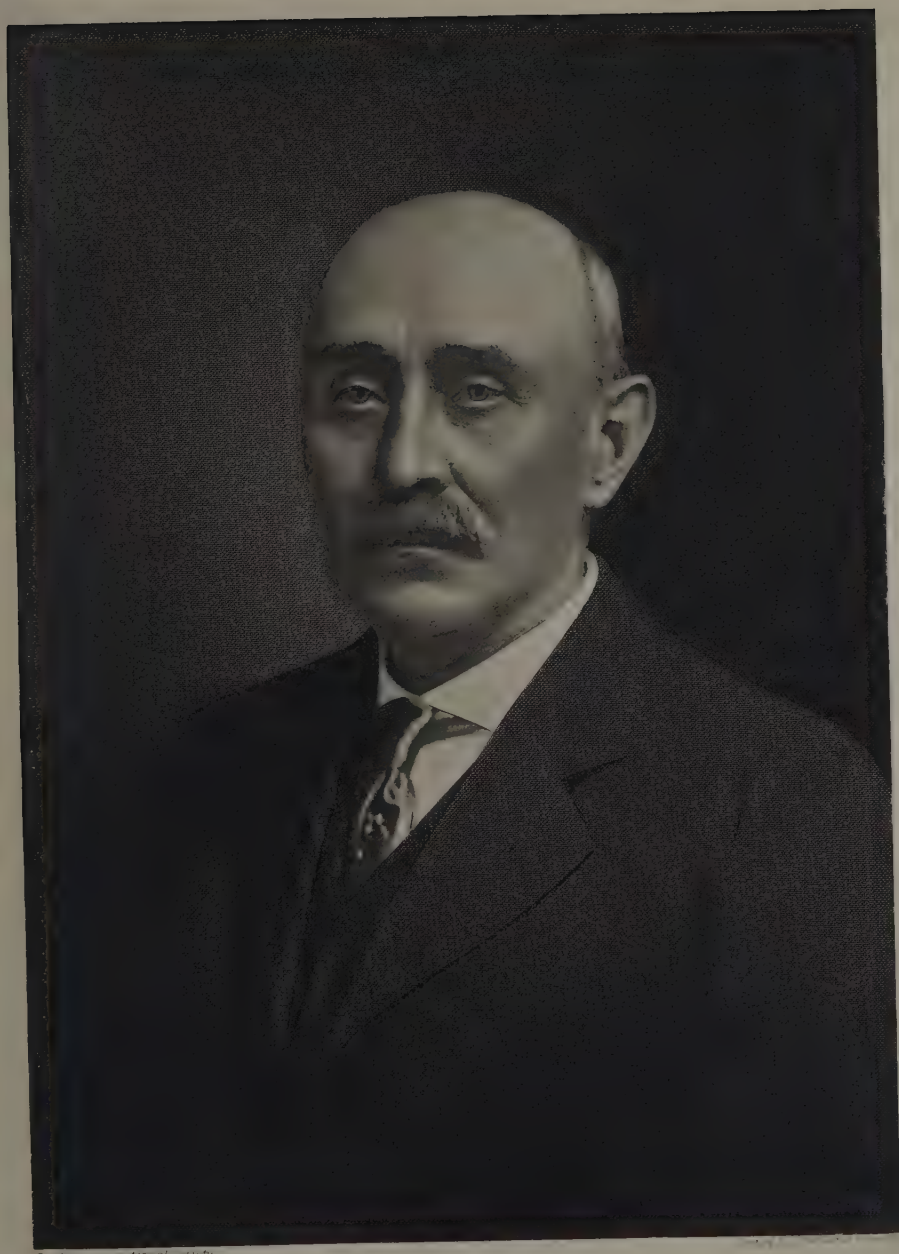
John Carter Brown Woods was born in Providence, R. I., June 12, 1851, and there he yet resides, eminent in his profession, useful in his citizenship. He received his early education in the private school of Rev. Charles H. Wheeler, entered Brown University, and was graduated A. B., class of 1872, delivering the classical oration. In 1875 he received the degree A. M. in course. Choosing the study of law he graduated at Harvard Law School, receiving his degree, LL. B., in 1874. The same year he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, and in 1876 to the Federal courts. While he has continued practice in Providence until the present time, he has taken a leading part in public affairs, political, educational, philanthropic and social. In addition to his professional duties he carries many business responsibilities, and since 1886 has been a director of the Providence National Bank. From 1877 until 1898 Mr. Woods occupied prominent political positions in city and State. His first appearance in public life was as a member of the Providence Common Council, an office to which he was elected January 30, 1877. He was continued in the Council through successive reelections until January, 1885, when he declined to again accept the honor. He was president of the council during the years 1882-83-84, and served on important regular, special and joint committees. A special committee of which he was chairman was one to decide upon the future of the Providence Reform School. The report of this committee brought about the abolishment of the school and the establishment of the Sockanosset School for Boys and the Oaklawn School for Girls, at the State Institution at Cranston. As president of the Council he was ex-officio member of the Providence School Committee, and in all the demands his office made upon him he shirked none, and retired after eight years' service, rich in the esteem of his contemporaries of the legislative branch of the city government, and of with whom he came into official relation.

Mr. Woods was a member of the State Legislature





William B. Tillinghast.



J. O. Tillinghast

from Providence, serving from May, 1881, to May, 1887, as representative, and as a member of the Senate from December, 1891, until May, 1892, and from April, 1894, for three full terms of one year each. He was chairman of the House Committee on Judiciary during the sessions of 1884-85, 1885-86, 1886-87. In the Senate he was chairman of the judiciary committee in 1892, and of the committee on education during his other three terms. In both branches of the State Legislature he was a member of many committees, regular and special, and in committee and on the floor did yeoman service in advancing legislation towards final passage. Among the special committees upon which he served was one of which he was chairman, to investigate and report to the House of Representatives upon the administration of criminal law in the State. He was chairman of the joint special committee of the House, appointed in April, 1886, to consider changes in laws relating to the administration of justice in the inferior courts. The improvement of highways, the subject of taxation, erection of a State armory, geological survey to determine material suitable for road building, revision of laws affecting the militia of the State, all were subjects considered and reported on by committees appointed for the purpose, upon which Mr. Woods served as member, often as chairman. He was made a member of the commission to erect the State Armory at Providence, of which he is still a member. He was a member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, 1892-98, and chairman, 1894-98. He was also a member of the first commission on good roads and the commission on the geological survey of the State. He was a member of the Republican City Committee, 1879-96, chairman, 1886-93; member of the State Central Committee, 1890-93, and prominently connected with Republican organizations and conventions, without number. Mr. Woods was elected moderator of the Charitable Baptist Society in 1891, having previously served the society as clerk for fourteen years. He remained as moderator until 1900, when he declined a reelection.

Like his honored father and grandfather, Mr. Woods has been a loyal friend of Brown University, his *alma mater*. He has served as trustee since 1884, was a member of the Advisory and Executive Committee from 1885 to 1918, and secretary of that committee from 1889 to 1916. He is a member of Epsilon Chapter, Zeta Psi, joining while a student at the University, and in 1871 was elected to Alpha Chapter, Phi Beta Kappa, was vice-president, 1891-93, and president, 1893-95. He has been a director of the Rhode Island School of Design on the part of Brown University, and was a trustee of the Institute for the Deaf of Rhode Island, 1895-1907, and for twelve years, 1888-1900, president of the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He was one of the founders and original members of the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the American Revolution, serving the society as vice-president, 1891-92; president, 1892-93; and as delegate to National congresses. He is also a member of the Society of the Mayflower Descendants; was one of the founders of the Hope Club of Providence, which he served as governor, 1875-88; vice-president, 1875-81;

and president, 1892-98. He was also one of the founders of the Country Club at Choppequonsett, and is now a member of Hope, Agawam Hunt, and University clubs, Providence; and New York, Squantum, Turk's Head, Providence Art, Players', Pow Wow of Harvard clubs; Harvard Club of Rhode Island; Harvard Law School Association; East Side Skating Club; Newport Reading Room Club; Clam Bake Club of Newport; Providence Bar Club; American Bar Association; Rhode Island Bar Association; Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; Rhode Island Society of Mayflower Descendants; Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; Rhode Island School of Design; Archæological Institute of America; Rhode Island Historical Society; Providence Athenæum; Providence Young Men's Christian Association; The Charitable Baptist Society; and a member of the corporations of the Rhode Island Hospital, Butler Hospital, and the Lying-In Hospital. Mr. Woods has traveled extensively, and for some years has devoted much of his time to historical research and the management of public and private interests. He resides at No. 62 Prospect street, and has his office in the Francis building, No. 146 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.

GEORGE E. TILLINGHAST—As vice-president of the firm of Tillinghast & Stiles, of Providence, George E. Tillinghast was widely known in business circles in Rhode Island, and in business and private life gained reputation worthily succeeding that of his honored father, Hon. William B. Tillinghast. His death on October 13, 1919, removed from his firm a member who had steadfastly and effectively worked for its success, and from the Providence community a citizen of strong and unselfish public spirit.

Member of an old and distinguished New England family, founded in the early Colonial period by Pardon Tillinghast, Mr. Tillinghast was a son of William B. and Julia (Thompson) Tillinghast, and a grandson of William Billings and Sybil (Vaughn) Tillinghast. His father, William B. Tillinghast, was born at Exeter, R. I., June 22, 1835, and was educated at the local schools and East Greenwich Academy. While still little more than a lad he was obliged to give up his studies and to engage in a remunerative occupation, and he secured a position in one of the cotton mills of that region. He became a skilled mechanic and was possessed of a degree of physical strength and dexterity that enabled him to accomplish a greater amount of work in a shorter time than his fellows. He was employed in subordinate positions until 1867, and then became manager of a small cotton mill in Exeter owned by David L. Aldrich & Company. This position he held for about five years, when he was offered the superintendency of the Arcadia Mills of Richmond and Exeter. Mr. Tillinghast held this responsible post for thirty years, from 1872 to 1902, and upon the death of David L. Aldrich was admitted to an interest in the business. After the sale of the Arcadia Mills to New York capitalists, Mr. Tillinghast retired from active participation in affairs, made his home in the town of John-

son, and there resided until his death, January 30, 1908. As superintendent of the Arcadia Mills he was brought prominently before the public, and during his long residence in Exeter held many public offices, devoting a great deal of his time to the public service. He was intensely public-spirited and all phases of community life appealed to him, especially those matters pertaining to education and the moral uplift. For thirty years he was a member of the school committee, and he was a member of the Rhode Island Legislature in 1874-75-76-78-79-94-95-96-97. He was a State Senator in 1874 and 1875, and aided in the election of General Burnside as United States Senator. He was a valuable legislator, faithful in his attendance upon committee meetings and house sessions, serving with an eye single to the public good. Although not a member, he was a generous supporter of the Baptist church, and in politics he was a staunch Republican. He married, November, 29, 1856, Julia Thompson, among their children George E., of whom further, and Colonel Frank W., the only surviving child.

George E. Tillinghast was born at Hopkinton, R. I., October 17, 1857. As a boy he attended the public schools of his birthplace, and afterwards became a student in the East Greenwich Academy and the New Hampton Literary Institute of New Hampton, N. H. He was graduated from the last-named institution in 1876, and immediately upon completing his studies secured a position in the cotton mill of D. L. Aldrich, at Arcadia, R. I., where he remained for a short time. From there Mr. Tillinghast went to Moosup, Conn., where he entered the employ of Aldrich & Gray, becoming head bookkeeper of their establishment and continuing in this position for five years. He was then superintendent for a like period, a most responsible position for so young a man. Upon the death of Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Tillinghast became manager and trustee of the estate, acting in these capacities until the satisfactory termination of the trust.

His large ambitions directed him to private enterprise, and in 1891, in association with his brother, Colonel Frank W. Tillinghast, and Mr. Stiles, he organized the firm of Tillinghast & Stiles, dealers in cotton yarn and commission merchants. At the time of Mr. Tillinghast's death, October 13, 1919, the officials of this concern, which had developed into a leading enterprise in its line in Rhode Island, were: Colonel Frank W. Tillinghast, president, George E. Tillinghast, vice-president, and J. P. Eddy, treasurer. He was a business man of high attributes, guided by strict conceptions of mercantile ethics, and throughout a busy life held the unvarying esteem of his associates. He was a Republican party sympathizer, confining his public and political activity to his vote and influence in favor of just causes and desirable officials. At one time he was deeply interested in military matters and held the rank of lieutenant in the United Train Artillery. Throughout the World War he supported all of the works of the government and relief organizations, and was devoted in his patriotism. He was a member of the West Side Club, and fraternized with What Cheer Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Providence Lodge, No. 14, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

George E. Tillinghast married (first) in 1882, Belle G. Hoxie, of Westerly, R. I. There were four children born of this marriage: William F., who died in infancy; G. Ralph, deputy sheriff of Providence county, who married Mabel H. Ramage, of East Providence; Sybil M., the wife of Paul C. Lyall, and resides in Providence; William B., who served as a private in Battery B, One Hundred and Third Regiment of Field Artillery, United States Army, and now a resident of Providence. The mother of these children died in 1896, and Mr. Tillinghast married (second) in 1900, Alice Patstone, of Providence, a daughter of William Patstone. She died in 1910.

PHILIP S. KNAUER, one of the best known and most successful attorneys of Providence, and a man who exerts considerable influence in the general life of this community, is a native of Warwick, Penn., and a son of Daniel and Mary (Hart) Knauer, and a grandson of Daniel and Elizabeth (Neeley) Knauer. The Knauer family settled in Chester county, Penn., shortly after the coming of William Penn to that region, and for many generations its members have been active in the development of that part of the State.

Philip S. Knauer was born August 3, 1870, and passed his childhood at his native town of Warwick, where he attended the public schools and was graduated from the high school there. He then entered the Westchester Normal School, where he took a scientific course and was graduated with the class of 1891. For two years Mr. Knauer then followed the profession of teaching in the schools of Swathmore, Penn. In 1893 he entered Swathmore College, and while there won the Hicks Prize for debating and oratory, and was elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa. He graduated from that institution, as president of his class, in 1896, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Being an expert mathematician, Mr. Knauer secured a position in the engineering department of the United States Government, and his work in this direction brought him to Providence. He remained in the employ of the Government some three years, but in the meantime took up the study of the law, having determined to make that his profession in life. After leaving the employment of the Government, Mr. Knauer entered the law office of John W. Hogan to continue his studies, which he pursued to such good purpose that in 1901 he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar. He became at once associated in practice with his old employer, Mr. Hogan, and this association continued most successfully until the year 1914. In that year Mr. Hogan died and the large practice developed was assumed entirely by Mr. Knauer, who conducted it alone until 1919. In the month of January in that year, he associated with him Henry E. Fowler, under the firm name of Knauer & Fowler. Mr. Knauer has been admitted to practice in all the State and Federal courts, and much important litigation is handled by him here. In politics he is a Republican, but has very little time to devote to public life as the demands made upon his time and energy by his professional activities preclude the possibility of his attending to anything else. Mr. Knauer is a member of the Metacomet Golf Club



Philip A. Knauer

and the Point Judith Country Club, and finds the recreation which he needs in these two pastimes.

Philip S. Knauer was united in marriage, January 8, 1908, with Helen J. Hurley, a daughter of John and Mary Hurley, old and highly respected residents of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Knauer are the parents of five children, as follows: Philip S., Jr., Paul, Lucy H., Barbara R., and Virginia H.

HORACE ARNOLD KIMBALL—The name of Kimball is of ancient English origin, and is found with great frequency in the County of Suffolk, where it is of great antiquity. The name appears in early records under the following orthographies: Kembould, Kembolis, Kemboulde, Kimball, and Kimball, the two latter forms being used to the present day.

Arms—Argent, a lion rampant, gules, upon a chief sable, three crescents or.
Crest—A lion rampant holding in the dexter paw a dagger all proper.

The American families of the name of Kimball were established in the early part of the seventeenth century in the colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut by two brothers, Richard and Henry Kimball. These families have been prominently identified with life and affairs in New England for a period of more than two and one-half centuries. The Rhode Island family of the name, herein to be considered, is an offshoot of the ancient Massachusetts Kimballs, and has numbered among its members men who have left their mark on the industries and public life of the State, among them the late Horace Arnold Kimball, one of the most prominent business men in New England up to the time of his death, on September 1, 1911.

(I) Richard Kimball, progenitor and immigrant ancestor of the family, was a native of the parish of Rattlesden, County Suffolk, England. He emigrated to New England with his family in 1634, arriving at the port of Boston in the good ship "Elizabeth," and going thence to the settlement of Watertown, Mass. He later became one of the first citizens of the place, and took an active part in public affairs in the colony. He was made a freeman in 1635, and in 1636-37 became a proprietor. Shortly afterward, however, he removed to the new settlement of Ipswich, where he became prominent in community life. Richard Kimball was a skilled mechanic and a wheelwright by trade, and found ample work in the early colony, removing to Ipswich in response to a demand of the colonists there for an able wheelwright.

Richard Kimball married (first) Ursula Scott, of Rattlesden, England, daughter of Henry Scott; she accompanied him to America, where she died. He married (second) October 23, 1661, Mrs. Margaret Dow, of Hampton, N. H., who died March 1, 1676. He died June 22, 1675. Children of Richard and Ursula (Scott) Kimball: Abigail, Henry, Elizabeth, Richard, Mary, Martha, John, mentioned below; Thomas, Sarah; children of second wife: Benjamin, Caleb.

(II) John Kimball, son of Richard and Ursula (Scott) Kimball, was born in England, in the year 1631, and accompanied his parents to New England in his early childhood. He learned the trade of wheelwright,

which he followed in Ipswich, where he also conducted extensive farming operations. He was a well known and honored citizen, and united with the church at Ipswich, March 8, 1673.

John Kimball married, about 1655, Mary Bradstreet, who was born in England in 1633, and came to America with her parents in 1634 in the same ship with the Kimballs. He died May 6, 1698, at Ipswich. Children: John, Mary, Sarah, Hannah, Rebecca, Richard, Elizabeth, Abigail, John (2), Benjamin, Moses, Aaron, Joseph, mentioned below.

(III) Joseph Kimball, son of John and Mary (Bradstreet) Kimball, was born in Ipswich, Mass., January 24, 1675. He received from his father on April 29, 1696, a deed to the southern end of the family homestead, and there he followed the occupation of farming until his death in 1761. His will was proved December 14, 1761. Joseph Kimball married Sarah ———, and they were the parents of nine children. His son Daniel was executor of his estate, and he bequeathed to his daughters Mercy and Eunice Skillon, and granddaughter Mary, daughter of his son, Stephen Kimball. Children, all born in Ipswich: Sarah, born July 19, 1700; Joseph, born April 12, 1702; Philemon, mentioned below; Eunice, born about 1706; Mercy, born 1708; Daniel, born Nov. 11, 1711; Stephen, born Dec. 27, 1713; Joshua, born Dec. 18, 1715; Dean, born Sept. 8, 1717.

(IV) Philemon Kimball, son of Joseph and Sarah Kimball, was born at Ipswich, Mass., and died at Marblehead, Mass., whither he removed later in life, and where he owned a large farm. He married, March 3, 1734-35, Katherine Lowen, and their children, born at Ipswich, were as follows: John, baptized April 6, 1735; Asa, mentioned below; Sarah, baptized May 6, 1739; John, baptized June 20, 1742; Eunice, baptized January 18, 1746.

(V) Asa Kimball, son of Philemon and Katherine (Lowen) Kimball, was born in 1737, and baptized in Ipswich, Mass., March 27, of the same year. After the Revolutionary War, Asa Kimball removed to the town of Barton, Vt., and there became one of the most prominent citizens of the place, holding a number of important town offices, and later taking a prominent part in State affairs. He also served on various town committees. During the Revolution, Asa Kimball served as major of the Second Rhode Island Regiment of Militia, and in 1871 was promoted to the office of lieutenant-colonel in the same military body. He represented the town of Barton in the Vermont State Legislature in 1780. At the close of the Revolution, in recognition of his services, he was granted large tracts of government land, which he deeded to his sons and sons-in-law under the condition that they settle on it. He married, January 14, 1762, Hannah Sweet, who died February 3, 1797, in Barton, Vt. Their children, born at Gloucester, R. I., were: Amherst, mentioned below; John, born Feb. 11, 1764; Anne, born Nov. 15, 1765; Asa, born March 27, 1767; Prudence, born Aug. 27, 1768; Paul Tew, born Feb. 16, 1771; Philemon, born Aug. 30, 1772; Peyton R., born July 7, 1774; Stephen, born Aug. 9, 1776; Sarah, born April 30, 1778; lived at Barton, Vt.; Lucina, born Jan. 9,

1779; George Washington, born March 13, 1784, resided at Barton, Vt.

(VI) Amherst Kimball, son of Asa and Hannah (Sweet) Kimball, was born at Glocester, R. I., September 20, 1762. He spent his entire life in Glocester, where he was the owner of considerable landed property, and where his extensive business interests were located. He accumulated what was considered in his day a substantial fortune. He married Jerusha Hoyt, a woman of exceptional education and great piety. She was a member of the Universalist church. Amherst Kimball died at Glocester, R. I., in January, 1834. The children of Amherst and Jerusha (Hoyt) Kimball were: Jerusha, born Nov. 5, 1787; Asa, born April 7, 1791; Prudence, born Aug. 20, 1792; Sally, born Feb. 16, 1795; Clarissa, born Jan. 17, 1797; Fidelia, born June 15, 1799; Amherst, born Aug. 9, 1801; Ruth, born March 31, 1803; Horace, mentioned below; James Madison, born July 8, 1809.

(VII) Horace Kimball, son of Amherst and Jerusha (Hoyt) Kimball, was born at Chepachet, R. I., November 22, 1806. He became one of the leading business men of the town, and for more than forty years conducted an establishment at Chepachet. He held the post of postmaster for many years, and for twenty years was president of the Franklin Bank of Chepachet. Horace Kimball was one of the substantially wealthy citizens of the town, and took an active part in its interests. He married, July 12, 1828, Ann Phyllis Arnold, a descendant of one of the most ancient of Rhode Island's Colonial families. They were the parents of the following children: Edward Horace, born Jan. 8, 1830; Clarissa Arnold, born Dec. 26, 1830; Helen Adolphe, born Aug. 6, 1832, died Feb. 12, 1836; Anna, born May 20, 1835, died Feb. 17, 1837; Horace Arnold, mentioned below; Asa, born Dec. 15, 1841, died May 20, 1842; Hannah Frances, born Nov. 24, 1843, married William C. Gregory, of Cincinnati, Ohio, where she died; Charles, born Sept. 25, 1845, resides in Providence.

(VIII) Horace Arnold Kimball, son of Horace and Ann Phyllis (Arnold) Kimball, was born at Chepachet, R. I., November 1, 1837. He received his early education in the public schools of the village in which he was born, and at Warren, R. I., a neighboring town. He later attended the Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., and the Thetford Academy in Vermont.

Shortly after completing his education he entered the business world as cashier of the Franklin Bank at Chepachet, to which position he was elected at the age of twenty years. For several years he retained this position, rendering valuable service to the bank, and becoming thoroughly familiarized with finance, finally retiring to enter the manufacturing field in an independent business venture. He formed a partnership with Warren O. Arnold, of Chepachet, for the purpose of manufacturing woolen goods, and continued in this business until 1867, when he disposed of his interest in the mill to Mr. Arnold and F. R. White & Company. In the period following, Mr. Kimball became identified with several of the large manufacturing enterprises of Rhode Island, and New England, and became the owner of several mills. After retiring from

the first enterprise in which he had been interested, he purchased the Lafayette Reynolds Mill at Pascoag, R. I., which he operated until its destruction by fire in 1882. He also had a controlling interest in the John Chase Mill at Pascoag, and in other mills at South Coventry, Conn., and Hampden, Mass. He bought and operated the Manton Mill in Providence until the formation of the American Woolen Company, of which he was one of the founders. The Manton Mill, with many others all over the country, became part of the gigantic combination of woolen interests which later became known as the Woolen Trust. Mr. Kimball was owner of the Clicquot Company of Millis, Mass., which manufactures the famous "Clicquot Club" ginger ale and similar products; he was president of this company. He was also owner of the Rubdry Towel Company of Providence. For a period of about forty years, Mr. Kimball occupied a position of prominence and influence in the manufacturing world of New England, and was regarded as one of the ablest business men of the State of Rhode Island. His interests were very large and scattered, and he remained in business life, actively conducting his affairs until the time of his death. He died at Belgrade Lakes, Me., September 1, 1911.

Mr. Kimball was active in other phases of life in Providence. He was a member of the Democratic party, and at one time served as State Senator, being elected to office on the Democratic ticket. He was the nominee of the party for Governor of Rhode Island in 1880-81-82. In 1900 he was appointed one of the commissioners on the State House. Mr. Kimball was a charter member of the Pomham, and also belonged to the West Side Club, and the Rhode Island Historical Society. He attended the Central Congregational Church of Providence.

Horace Arnold Kimball married, October 17, 1877, Sarah Ella Merewether, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Jane (Hicks) Merewether. Mrs. Kimball survives her husband, and resides at No. 142 Angell street, Providence, R. I. Mrs. Kimball is a member of the Rhode Island Society of Colonial Dames; of the Independence Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; and of the Rhode Island Women's Club. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Arnold Kimball are: Bessie Merewether, born Feb. 24, 1879, died March 8, 1889; Horace Earle, mentioned below; Edith Phyllis, mentioned below.

(IX) Horace Earle Kimball, son of Horace Arnold and Sarah Ella (Merewether) Kimball, was born at Providence, R. I., March 17, 1881. He received his preliminary education in private schools, and attended Brown University, immediately thereafter entering business life in association with his father. At the death of the older man, he succeeded to his place in the Clicquot Company. He is treasurer of the W. & K. Mills, at Nasonville, R. I., and treasurer of the Warren Dye Works. He resides with his mother in Providence.

(IX) Edith Phyllis Kimball, daughter of Horace Arnold and Sarah Ella (Merewether) Kimball, was born in Providence, R. I., June 18, 1885. She received her education at the Lincoln School of Providence,

and at Mrs. Hazen's School at Pelham Manor, N. Y.; she married, November 18, 1914, Chester Dunning Johnstone, of Henderson, Ky.; they live in Providence.

(The Merewether Line).

The ancient surname of Merewether, one of the oldest of pure English cognomens, owes its origin to a nickname, "merry weather," and means a happy, genial, sunshiny fellow. It is a colloquial expression, of course; Fairwether is used in exactly the same sense, and is still existing as a surname. One of the earliest records of the use of the name as a surname is found in one of the "Coventry Mysteries," where mention is made of:

Bontyng the Brewster, and Sybyly Slynge,
Megge Mery-Wedry, and Sabine Sprynge.

*Arms—Or, three martlets sable, on a chief azure a sun in splendour, proper for Mereweather.

Crest—An arm in armour embowed, in hand a sword argent, hilt and pommel or, entwined with a serpent vert.

Motto—*Vi et consilio.*

In the Hundred Rolls, a register of the year 1273, we find the names of Andrew Mureweder, of County Oxford, and Thomas Murweder, of Cambridge county, both very prominent men of their day. In an old volume of "Issues of the Exchequer" the name of Henry Muriweder occurs; he lived at London, and became a prominent merchant.

The name is found in several forms to-day, of which Mereweather is most popular, at least in the United States, although the name is seldom found. In England, Merryweather and Meryweather are the most common forms, and Merewether is also found there and in this country.

Representatives, though few, have played a great part in the development of the United States; in earlier days in the Virginia colony, Georgia, Missouri, Kentucky, and the West, and in the latter days along the Atlantic seaboard.

Many of the Mereweathers of England and the greater number of American representatives are descended from Nicholas Mereweather, of England and Wales, through his five sons: Nicholas, Francis, David, William, and Thomas, the first three of whom came to America.

(1) Nicholas Mereweather, or Meriwether, as the name was at that time spelled, was born in Wales at an unknown date, and when a young man removed to England, which he afterward made his home, and where he died, December 19, 1678. A tradition handed down through generations of the Virginia branch of the family, for three hundred years, claims that he held a large land grant in the colony of Virginia, given by Charles II. of England in payment of a money loan, and there are on record in the Virginia Land Registry office, between the years 1652-64, patents to the extent of 5,250 acres of rich land in Westmoreland county to Nicholas Meriwether. From the date, this must be the grant referred to, and undoubtedly it was the possession of Nicholas Meriwether, of England, though it is improbable that he ever came to this country. He

was the father of five sons: Nicholas, Francis, David, William and Thomas. Nicholas, Francis and David came to America and settled in the Virginia colony, leaving long lines of ancestors throughout the Southern and Southwestern States. These three brothers took possession of and developed their father's great estate in this colony, and in the course of time added other large tracts to the original. One of the ex-Governors of the State of Virginia has written of this family as follows:

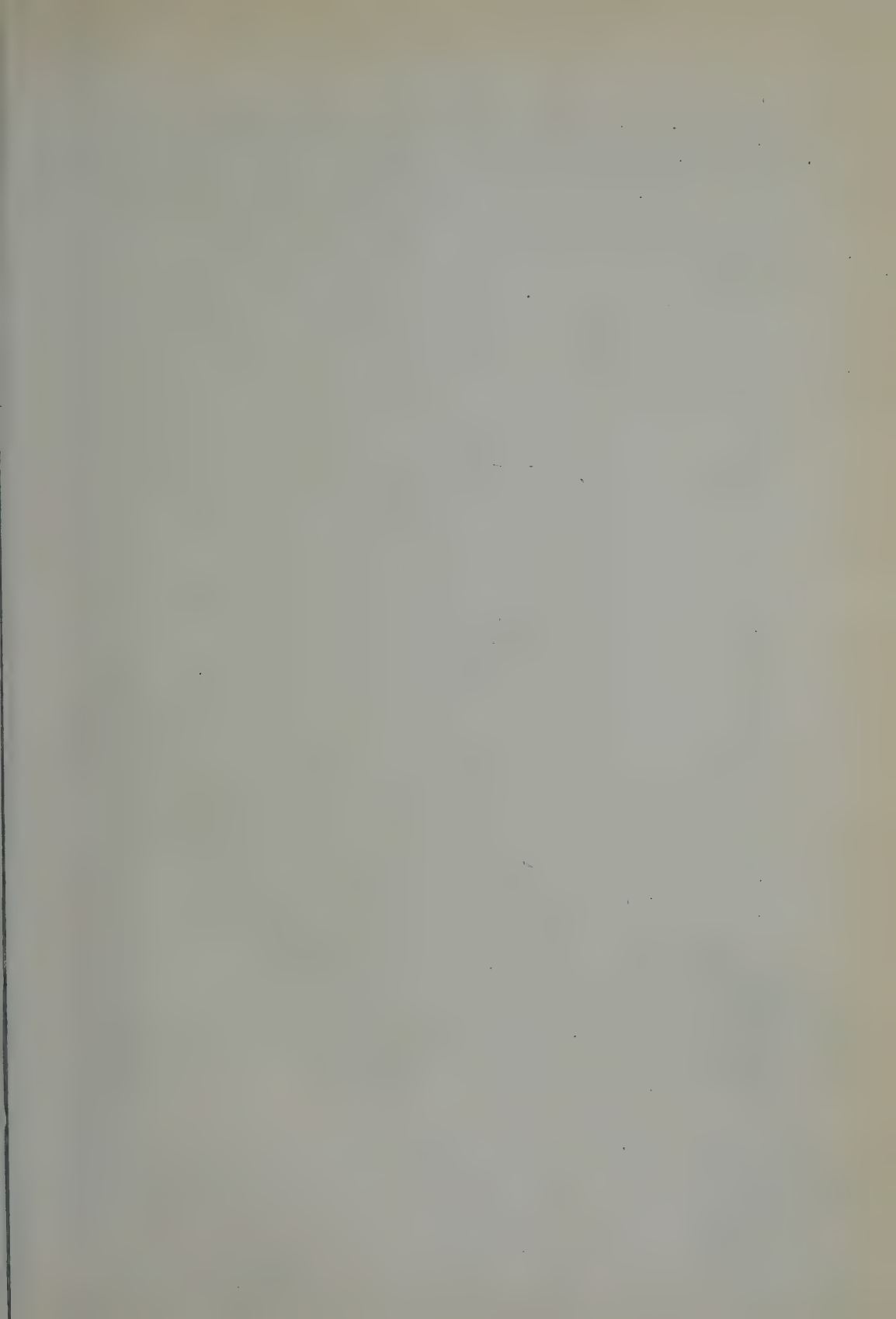
The first Meriwethers were peculiar in person, manners and habits. They were rather low and stout in stature. Their heads were very round; their complexion dark, and their eyes bright hazel. They were very industrious * * * ever ready to serve the sick, and those who needed their assistance. They were simple in their dress and manners, frank in temper, and social in their intercourse.

The original Meriwether stock must have been struck out from some singular conjunction. Their long intermixture with other families has not yet deprived them of their uniqueness. None ever looked at or talked to a Meriwether but he (saw or) heard something which made him look or listen again. They were slow in forming their opinions, and obstinate in adhering to them. They were very knowing, but their investigations were minute and accurate, rather than speculative and profound.

Nicholas (2) Meriwether married Elizabeth, daughter of David Crawford, of New Kent county, Va., and most of the American Meriwethers are descended from him. He had the following children: 1. William, married and had sons: John, Thomas, Richard; daughters: Jane, Sarah and Mary. 2. David, married and had Nicholas, Francis, James and William. 3. Jane, became the wife of Colonel Robert Lewis, of Revolutionary fame, and from them descended most of the Lewises of East Virginia, Georgia and Kentucky. 4. Another daughter, married a Johnson, from whom descended Chapman Johnson, the greatest of all Virginia lawyers. The Kentucky branches were mostly founded by a great-granddaughter of Nicholas (1) Meriwether, or Nicholas, the Welshman, as he was often termed, who married Major John N. Hughes, of Louisville, Ky. A grandson of Nicholas (1) Meriwether, Colonel James Meriwether, the son of David Meriwether, married Judith Burnley, and from them descended General David Meriwether, of Georgia, a member of Congress, a commissioner of the United States to hold treaties with the Indians, and a holder of many other high offices. His son James was a United States Congressman and a commissioner to treat with the Creek Indians. Another son of David, Francis, emigrated to South Carolina and left descendants. Nicholas, another son of David, became the grandfather of George Vaughn, who was a member of the Convention of Virginia in 1776. David, son of David, served throughout the Revolution with distinction; first, as militiaman in what was called the "Silk-Stocking Company of Richmond," and afterward as captain in the Virginia Continental Line. He was associated and formed a warm friendship with the gallant Colonel William Washington. Descendants of David Meriwether have been judges of the Superior Court, members of Congress, members of the Legislature, and have produced a Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mildred Thornton Meriwether, the widow of Nicholas Meriwether, the third generation in Virginia, married Dr. Thomas Walker, believed to have been the

*This is a modification of the coat-of-arms granted to Richard Mereweather in the sixteenth century for "Wisdom in Battle."





H. Anthony Dyer

exerted strong influence in behalf of Providence's business and industrial expansion.

Mr. McDonnell was at one time a member of the hospital corps of the Rhode Island State Guard, continuing his military connections as judge-advocate of the First Light Infantry Regiment in 1909-1910. Until 1917 he was a member and secretary of the Voters' League, an effective organization devoted to the furtherance of good government, but with the entrance of the United States into the war the league withdrew from active work.

When the Providence Chapter of the American Red Cross was reorganized for active war work Mr. McDonnell became vice-chairman of the chapter and member of the executive committee, also serving as chairman of the Red Cross Speakers' Bureau. This bureau was later merged with the "four-minute men" of Rhode Island, and he was made State director. As the head of this great sentiment-shaping organization, Mr. McDonnell gave himself devotedly to its work, combining its activities with the drives and campaigns of the different organizations for personal work among the soldiers and sailors to the almost total exclusion of his personal affairs. He was called upon in executive and advisory capacity in all of the movements that raised high Rhode Island's standard in support of the government and the Allied cause, and the earnestness of his service, the energetic efficiency of his methods, the compelling sincerity of his purpose, won him the regard and esteem of his fellows. And it was characteristic of his thorough-going methods that his support, coöperation and leadership were available to the very end, for as secretary of the city committee to arrange for the reception of returned service men he discharged an important task of large proportions.

Mr. McDonnell is a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and his clubs are the Hope, University, Agawam Hunt, Turk's Head, of which he was an organizer and president in 1913-14-15, the Quarter Century Club, of which he was president in 1914, the Providence Art, and the Catholic. He was honored by the Order of Vasa, conferred in 1907 by King Oscar, of Sweden. He is a Catholic in religious belief.

Mr. McDonnell married, May 28, 1913, Mary Stanton Kenyon, daughter of James S. Kenyon, of the firm of Burrows & Kenyon, of Providence.

COLONEL HEZEKIAH ANTHONY DYER—

In Rhode Island, Colonel H. Anthony Dyer, placed by the leading critical authorities among the ablest exponents of landscape art, is known and appreciated not only for eminence among American artists but for a type of citizenship of constant service for the public good. Colonel Dyer is a member of the family of proud place in Rhode Island and New England history, and the chapter written in his day and generation, adding achievement in a new field, is well added to the family record.

Colonel H. Anthony Dyer, son of Governor Elisha and Nancy Anthony (Viall) Dyer, was born in Providence, R. I., October 28, 1872. He obtained his general education in St. Paul's School and Brown University, leaving the former institution in 1890, and

graduating from the latter in 1894, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He followed art study in France, Italy, and Holland, and has made landscape painting his field of endeavor. From 1897 to 1900 he was executive secretary to his father, then governor of Rhode Island, and was aide-de-camp on his staff, with the rank of colonel, during the same period, throughout the Spanish War.

Numerous pictures by Mr. Dyer are on permanent exhibition in the Corcoran Gallery, of Washington, D. C., the Rhode Island School of Design, and the Providence Art Club, while many of his paintings are in private collections. He is universally regarded as a representative American painter in water color of landscape subjects, a talented artist whose work has attracted wide attention and strongly favorable comment. He is a member and ex-president of the Providence Water Color Club, member and from 1904 to 1914 president of the Providence Art Club, and a former member of the Boston Water Color Society, and the Boston Art Club. He is well known as a lecturer on art and travel topics, and fills many engagements of this nature throughout the East. In 1919 he was honored with the degree of A. M. from Brown University, and he was also made an honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa.

An inherited love for political activity and party affairs has given him keen interest in the political situation in his native State. He has never entered public life as an office holder, but from 1916 to 1919 was president of the Republican Club of Rhode Island, a loyal supporter of his party, and highly regarded in party councils. Colonel Dyer was chairman of the speakers' bureau for the Food Administration of Rhode Island early in the United States' participation in the war, and was afterwards made, by the Council of Defense, chairman of the speakers' bureau for the State of Rhode Island, the two later being merged. He was appointed by Governor Beeckman a director of the Community Councils of Defense for Rhode Island and became a member of the Council for Rhode Island of the "four-minute men," working in coöperation with the Bureau of Public Information. He was also director of speakers of the United War Work Activities campaign, and during the war he gave without limit of his services and ability in the publicity campaigns for the various agencies of victory, the government, social service, and welfare organizations. His previous experience as a lecturer stood him in good stead and he was particularly effective in addressing large audiences. Throughout all of his war work he enjoyed the confidence of the people of his State to a marked degree, and his leadership met with a ready response in every relation of the war. His work, since the victory of the allied cause, continues in his chairmanship for Rhode Island of the Fatherless Children of France, a philanthropic organization whose name bespeaks its purpose.

Colonel Dyer is a junior warden of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, and is an active worker in his denomination, a member of the standing committee of the Episcopal church of Rhode Island, and in 1919 a deputy from Rhode Island to the general convention

of the Episcopal church at Detroit. By that body he was appointed to the Army and Navy Commission. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Hope Club, and the Rotary Club. His fraternity, to which he was elected during his college years, is the Sigma Chapter of Psi Upsilon.

Colonel Dyer married, in 1899, Charlotte Osgood Tilden, daughter of the late Henry and Isabel (Congdon) Tilden, and they are the parents of one daughter, Nancy Anthony, who is studying art to keep up the family tradition.

RICHARD BORDEN COMSTOCK—For forty years a practitioner at the Rhode Island bar, located in Providence, Mr. Comstock has as persistently and ably fought the peaceful battles of the courts as his father, Captain Joseph Jesse Comstock, fought the elements while in command of coastwise and ocean steamships. In the seventh American generation the Comstocks developed their nautical strain, Jesse Comstock, son of Benjamin Comstock, being captain of a packet running between Providence and New York, while his brother, Captain William Comstock, was one of the noted navigators and builders of his day. Captain William Comstock first followed the sea as cabin boy, was captain of the "Fulton," and built the "Massachusetts," a side-wheeler of which he was very proud, it being said that every stick of timber in her bore his initials, W. C. He was in command of the "Massachusetts" and also built the "Mohegan" and the "Rhode Island," all of these running between Providence and New York. He was captain of the packets "Juno" and "Venus," and after retiring from active life on the sea was for many years agent at Providence for the New York and New Jersey Steam Navigation Company, and for a time president of both the Merchants' Insurance Company and the Commercial National Bank. His brother, Captain Jesse Comstock, was less widely known, but Captain Joseph Jesse Comstock, son of Captain Jesse Comstock, bore general reputation as one of the most able masters and navigators of his day. One of his sons, Captain Charles Cook Comstock, was captain of the steamer, "Golden Gate," and died in Panama in 1873. Richard Borden Comstock, brother of Captain Charles Comstock, is the only one of his family to have embraced a profession, no other lawyer appearing in the records of this branch.

The line of descent to Richard Borden Comstock, of the ninth generation, is traced to William Comstock, who, going from Watertown, Mass., is first of record at Wethersfield, Conn., in 1641. The line of descent is through his son, Samuel Comstock, of Hartford, Conn., and Providence, R. I.; his son, Captain Samuel Comstock, of Providence, R. I.; his son, Captain John Comstock, of Providence; his son, Samuel Comstock, of Providence, who married a great-granddaughter of Chad Brown; his son, Benjamin Comstock, of Providence; his son, Captain Jesse Comstock, whose youngest son, Jesse Comstock, was lost in the burning of the ship "Lexington," January 13, 1840; his son, Captain Joseph Jesse Comstock, of further mention, father of Richard Borden Comstock, of Providence.

Captain Joseph Jesse Comstock was born in Providence, February 12, 1811, and died in New York City, August 16, 1868. He early emulated the example of his father and uncle, both masters of vessels, and while yet a young man was captain of a Sound steamer running between Providence and New York. Later he was in command of the "Baltic" and "Adriatic," transatlantic steamships, the "Adriatic" being the second largest steamship afloat at the time of her launching. Captain Comstock commanded the "Baltic" during the Civil War, his ship being used as a government transport. While carrying troops the "Baltic" was often in the war zone, and from her decks, Richard Borden Comstock, who accompanied his father on all his southern trips, witnessed the fall of Port Royal, New Orleans, and Charleston. Captain Comstock married (first) Ellen Cowin, born in Liverpool, England, December 21, 1815, died in Providence, February 23, 1837. He married (second) Maria S. Taber, born April 21, 1814, daughter of Captain John R. Taber, of Fairhaven, Mass. Children: Joseph, born in 1836, died in 1837; Joseph Jesse, major in the Fourteenth Regiment, Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, during the Civil War, died March 14, 1903; Charles Cook, captain of the "Golden Gate," died in Panama in 1873; Ellen, born in 1842, died Aug. 22, 1863, married Admiral J. N. Miller, of the United States Navy, now deceased; Adelaide H., died in Feb., 1918; Emma Russell, deceased; Frank, deceased; Frederick Hunter, deceased; Amelia Townsend, deceased; Richard Borden, of further mention.

Richard Borden Comstock, youngest child of Captain Joseph Jesse Comstock and his second wife, Maria S. (Taber) Comstock, was born in Jersey City, N. J., February 15, 1854. During his early life, prior to the death of his father in 1868, he made many voyages on the "Baltic" and other steamships his father commanded, but later devoted his time to school work, several years being spent in boarding schools at Ridgefield, Conn., Yonkers, N. Y., and Lawrenceville, N. J. His preparation for college was completed at Mowry and Goff's English and Classical School, of Providence, and in 1872 he entered Brown University. He was graduated A. B., class of 1876, and immediately began the study of law under the preceptorship of Elisha C. Mowry, an eminent lawyer of Providence. He was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1878, his practice having been continuous since that date. In 1881 he was admitted to practice in the Federal Courts of the district, and in 1892 formed a partnership with Rathbone Gardner. Comstock & Gardner ranked among the most important legal firms of the State until April 1, 1905, when he formed his present association, Comstock & Canning, with offices at No. 926 Grosvenor building. Mr. Comstock is a member of the various bar associations of his city and State, is a Democrat in politics, and in 1892-93 represented the city of Providence in the State Senate. During 1915 and 1916 he served as president of the Rhode Island Bar Association, and is now filling his second term as head of that association, his term expiring in 1920. In social as well as professional circles he is widely acquainted, being a member of the Hope, University, Turk's Head, Providence Art, Wannamoisett Country, and Rhode Island Country clubs. While



Richard B. Comstock



J. H. Krauchan

a student at Brown University, he was elected to membership in the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, and the Phi Beta Kappa. Notwithstanding the engrossing nature of his professional work, Mr. Comstock found time for outside activities, and upon the entry of the United States into the World War he became a member of the partnership for victory formed by the citizens of the county. His response to every need, whether of the government or organizations working among the soldiers and sailors, was immediate and effective. His enthusiastic, confident leadership was felt in all of the splendid work that stands lastingly to Rhode Island's credit, and particularly in the five Liberty Loans was his work valuable. The record of his patriotic service throughout the war is a worthy supplement to a lifetime of distinguished professional work.

Mr. Comstock married, July 19, 1883, Alice Green, daughter of Samuel S. Green, until his retirement professor of languages at Brown University and author of "Green's Grammar." Mr. and Mrs. Comstock are the parents of three daughters: Marjorie Stuart, a graduate of Smith College, class of 1907, married Henry C. Hart, a lawyer of Providence; Louise Howard, a graduate of Smith College, 1909, married Langford T. Alden, of Little Compton, R. I.; Alice May, a graduate of Smith College, 1912, now (1919) in Young Men's Christian Association work in France.

FARRAND STEWART STRANAHAN—As head of the firm of Stranahan & Company, Mr. Stranahan holds notable position in financial circles in Providence, where he has been in business since 1906, since 1910 operating in stocks and bonds under the present style. In addition to his own successful enterprise, which prior to the war maintained offices in Providence, New York City, Boston, and Worcester, Mr. Stranahan has extensive private interests, financial and business, and is associated with the social and civic life of his city in many organizations. His support of progressive movements for the advancement of Providence is assured, and during the World War he was a leader in the activities of the government and relief organizations, his services particularly useful and effective in the five Liberty Loan drives. Mr. Stranahan, through devoted and high-minded service, contributed largely to the splendid showing made by his adopted State in its subscriptions to each issue.

Farrand Stewart Stranahan is a son of Farrand Stewart and Miranda Aldis (Brainerd) Stranahan, a direct descendant of Roger Williams in maternal line, and was born in St. Albans, Vt., May 20, 1869. He attended public and private schools, also Harvard Law School, but after legal preparation chose a business rather than a professional career, and was first employed as a clerk in the Walden National Bank of St. Albans, Vt., which had been an interest of his family for considerable time. After several years in this employ, he became a salesman for a well known bond house of New York, and with a year of successful experience, established, with Joseph Balch, a New England branch of the firm of O'Connor & Kahler. In 1906, Mr. Balch and Mr. Stranahan formed a partnership and began independent dealings in stocks and

bonds, their association lasting until 1910, when Mr. Stranahan continued the business alone under the corporate title of Stranahan & Company. Under Mr. Stranahan's direction the field of the company was so widened that the establishment of branches in New York, Boston, and Worcester became necessary, and continued prosperity has resulted from his wise and careful management. Stranahan & Company, during the nine years of its existence, has grown into the confidence of a numerous clientele of high standing, confidence gained and justified by the adherence of Mr. Stranahan and his associates to the fairest principles of strict business dealings.

In his private operations Mr. Stranahan has always been interested in public utilities as a profitable field of investment and he holds official connection with many such enterprises. In addition to the executive control of Stranahan & Company, he is president of the Public Light & Power Company of Tennessee, treasurer of Purity Cross, of Orange, N. J., the Tennessee Water Company, the Usave Stores Corporation, of Boston, Mass., and several others.

While a resident of Vermont, 1898-1900, he was prominent in State military affairs and served as a member of the staff of Governor E. C. Smith, with the rank of colonel. He has met the many demands of good citizenship in his new as in his old home, and served with particular distinction as chairman of the speakers' bureau for the State of Rhode Island in all of the Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamps drives. His long financial experience gave him eminent qualifications for this important post and his wide acquaintance among men expertly versed in the sale of securities was a valuable aid in securing the speakers best fitted to present the government's proposition to the people of the State. Mr. Stranahan is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, second class, is vice-president of "The Players," and his clubs are: the Harvard, of New York, Providence, and Boston; the Turk's Head, Art, and Wannamoisett Country, of Providence.

Mr. Stranahan married, June 6, 1894, Florence Gertrude Bruce, of St. Albans, Vt., and the family home is at No. 133 Hope street, Providence. They have one son, Farrand Stewart, Jr., a student in Harvard University.

ARNOLD GREEN—Descended from families tracing to earliest Colonial days in New England, Mr. Green numbers among his ancestors these men worthy of mention: John Carver, the "Mayflower" emigrant and first governor of Massachusetts Colony (also several other "Mayflower" emigrants); Thomas Dudley, governor of Massachusetts (1634 and later); Walter Clarke, governor of Rhode Island Colony (1676 and later); William Greene, governor of Rhode Island (1743 and later); Samuel Gorton, founder of Warwick; and General Timothy Ruggles, leader of the American Royalists, Chief Justice of Massachusetts, and president of the Stamp Act Congress. Through the two direct lines, Green and Arnold, his first American ancestors were Thomas Green, of Malden, Mass., who came to America from Leicestershire, England,

about 1636; and Thomas Arnold, of Cheselbourne, Dorsetshire, England, who came to America in 1635 in the ship "Plain Joan," and soon settled at Watertown. Thomas Arnold was the son of Richard Arnold, whose descent, it is claimed, was through Richard Arnold, of Somersetshire, England, from the ancient and illustrious Arnold family, which, according to a pedigree recorded in the College of Arms, was one of great antiquity, having its origin among the ancient Princes of Wales, tracing from Ynir, King of Gwentland, who flourished after the middle of the twelfth century.

From Thomas Green, the American founder, Mr. Green's lineage is through Thomas (2), Samuel, Thomas (3), John, Timothy and Timothy Ruggles.

Arnold Green was born in New York City, with which city the name is identified through the service of his father's cousin, the Hon. Andrew Haswell Green, of Worcester and New York, a prominent lawyer of New York, who is called the "Father of Greater New York," and who, in 1868, conceived the plan for the amalgamation of the cities and towns which, in 1897, were constituted Greater New York, and for this he was presented by the city with a gold medal in 1899. Arnold Green was born in New York City, February 27, 1838, and died in the old Arnold homestead in Providence, R. I., February 17, 1903. He was reared to manhood in the city of Providence, attended school in that city, and was graduated from Brown University in the class of 1858, salutatorian of his class, with John Hay, the former Secretary of State, and Colonel R. H. I. Goddard of Providence. He studied abroad in Germany and Greece, and was later a law student at Harvard University. He held the degree of LL. D., and was authority in many branches of learning. Greek was his special hobby, and he was a student of both ancient and modern tongues. He was the author of "Greek and What Next," an address, and "Solomon's Hymn to Liberty," a poem read before the Alumni of Brown University, at the First Baptist Church in Providence, June 17, 1884. In college he was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. Botany and conchology were studies of special interest to him, and he was quite widely known as a naturalist.

In 1861, Mr. Green went out with the First Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers, and served three months. He was in the battle of Bull Run. He was a member of the Veteran Association of the regiment, and was its president for two years. After the war, he settled down to the practice of law in Providence, which was afterward his chief occupation. For many years he was counsel for the old Boston & Providence Railroad, and he became a recognized authority on difficult points of law.

Mr. Green's literary tastes were manifested in a number of addresses that won a measure of fame. He delivered the address at the opening of the new Public Library in Providence, and spoke on other occasions of similar importance. He was president of the board of trustees of the Public Library, and was a trustee of Brown University and of the Rhode Island Hospital.

In many respects Mr. Green was a remarkable man. "He was not to be ranked as a specialist," said one of the court officials, "in any particular branch of legal

lore, because he was so sound in every branch. And not alone as a lawyer was he preëminent among his fellows; he was skilled as a botanist, made the study of the higher mathematics a pastime, possessed a deep and broad knowledge of rare languages, and was so proficient in modern Greek that he subscribed for a daily Greek newspaper, which he read for years with much interest. He also had a profound knowledge of Roman law."

For many years Mr. Green was the official reporter of the opinions handed down by the Supreme Court. An eminent jurist and close friend of Arnold Green at the time of Mr. Green's death related several characteristics incident in his career, and spoke of his attainments and qualities at some length. "It was said that when he was graduated from Brown University the authorities had great difficulty in deciding between Arnold Green and one of his classmates as to which was entitled to become valedictorian of his class. Finally the deeper generosity of his nature arose to the surface, and he somewhat gruffly ended the controversy by saying, 'Give it to the other fellow; he expects to teach and it will help him at the start to get a good position.' And so Mr. Green became salutatorian." This same authority continued: "If it were possible for a man to become over-educated, perhaps he was. He was preëminent among his associates in the versatility and profundity of his knowledge. Possibly it was owing to this fact that he sometimes seemed to lose their sympathy. He had no patience with littleness or ignorance. He was like a chestnut burr—one first felt the superficial harshness without seeing the meat inside. He never pursued popularity or position, but rode rough-shod over obstacles that presumed to interfere with his desire to gather knowledge. He used the English language with directness and without gloss. He wrote but little, although no one who knew him doubted his qualifications and ability to treat almost any subject he might choose with the pen of a master. His fame, though great, will be legendary, as he left little in the shape of preserved writings for men to look upon."

On January 14, 1865, Mr. Green married Cornelia Burges, born March 21, 1837, daughter of Judge Walter S. Burges, of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, and Eleanor Burrill, the daughter of Hon. James Burrill, Chief Justice and United States Senator of Rhode Island, after whom the town of Burrillville, R. I., was named. Mrs. Green died January 8, 1901. Seven children were born of this marriage, namely: Arnold Burrill, born Aug. 21, 1866, died Feb. 18, 1872; Theodore Francis, (see forward); Eleanor Burges, born March 3, 1870, a resident of Providence; Cornelia Elizabeth, born Feb. 24, 1872, died June 16, 1901; Ronald Conrad, born March 20, 1874, a resident of Indianapolis, Ind.; Erik Hastings, born Jan. 16, 1876, a resident of Providence; Herliwyn Ruggles, born Feb. 22, 1877, a resident of Palo Alto, Cal.

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, son of Arnold and Cornelia (Burges) Green, was born in Providence, R. I., October 2, 1867. (For his father's ancestry see under Arnold Green). His mother's ancestry was



Thomas James Green

equally distinguished. Cornelia (Burges) Green was a daughter of the Hon. Walter S. Burges, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, a son of Abraham and Rhoda (Caswell) Burges, born in Rochester, Plymouth county, Mass., September 10, 1808. Judge Burges had excellent educational advantages, and entered Brown University in 1827, graduating with honors in 1831. He immediately became principal of the Thaxter Academy at Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., and taught four years. Meanwhile pursuing legal studies, he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1835, and began practice. In 1845 he was appointed United States District Attorney for Rhode Island and served four years. He served in both branches of the Legislature, and was elected Attorney-General of Rhode Island in 1851—reelected in 1852-53-1854, and again in 1860-61-62-63. In 1868 he was chosen Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, which office he filled until his resignation, June 1, 1811. His death occurred July 26, 1892. He married, June 1, 1836, Eleanor Burrill, daughter of Hon. James Burrill, of Providence, Chief Justice of Rhode Island and United States Senator, and after whom the town of Burrillville, R. I., was named. Mrs. Burges died May 21, 1865.

Walter S. Burges was the nephew of Hon. Tristram Burges, eminent statesman, son of John and Abigail Burges, who was born in Rochester, Mass., February 26, 1770, graduated at Brown University with highest honors in the class of 1796. Possessed of remarkable oratorical powers, a brilliant future was predicted for him. He studied law, was admitted to the Rhode Island Bar in 1799, and established an extensive practice. In 1801 he married Mary, daughter of Welcome Arnold. In 1811 he was elected a member of the General Assembly, and in May, 1815, was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, holding office one year, when he resumed practice of law. From 1815 to 1828, he was professor of oratory and belles-lettres at Brown University. In 1825 he was elected to Congress from Rhode Island, and filled this office for ten years. He made his mark in Congress, and his encounters with the eccentric and sarcastic John Randolph form an interesting part of Congressional debates. He returned to Rhode Island in 1835, and died October 13, 1853.

Theodore Francis Green attended private schools and the Providence High School, later entering Brown University, whence he was graduated A. B. in 1887, and A. M. in 1890. From 1890 to 1892 he was a student at the Harvard Law School, afterwards in 1892 to 1894 pursuing studies in the universities of Bonn and Berlin, Germany. In 1892 he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, in 1894 to the United States District and Circuit courts, and in 1905 to the Supreme Court of the United States. From 1894 to 1897 he was instructor in Roman law at Brown University. He practiced law with his father until the latter's death. Since 1906 he has been the senior member of the law firm of Green, Hinckley & Allen. Mr. Green is of the fifth generation in direct line in his family who have followed the profession of law, and has given his principal attention to his legal practice. However, his

relations to his community are in many respects those of his distinguished father, differing as the period has changed, but closely interwoven with its political, business, educational, and philanthropic life, one of his offices, that of trustee of Brown University, having been held by his father, Arnold Green, and his grandfather, Timothy Ruggles Green, and two great-grandfathers and two great-great-grandfathers.

Mr. Green was a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives in 1907, and made the speech placing in nomination Colonel R. H. I. Goddard for United States Senator. While a member, he drafted and procured the passage of an act to prevent bribery and corrupt practice in elections. Mr. Green later drafted and procured the passage of the first law in any State in the Union prohibiting exclusion from places of amusement of men in the army and navy because of their uniform, the necessity at that time of such a law contrasting strangely with the present honored place of service men. In 1912 he was Democratic candidate for governor of the State, and was defeated by a very small margin. He was alternate and later delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1912, and the same year was a Presidential elector. In 1918 he was the Democratic nominee for Congress in the First District, but was not elected. He was also delegate to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis in 1916. He was a member of the special committee of the Providence Chamber of Commerce on Permanent Tariff Commission. In October, 1914, he was chairman of the Democratic State Convention.

Mr. Green's business interests are numerous and important. Since January, 1912, he has been president of J. & P. Coats (Rhode Island) Incorporated, a leading thread manufacturing concern. In October, 1914, he was appointed one of the five trustees of the Rhode Island trolley lines by decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York in the case of the United States vs. the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, et al; and in March, 1919, was appointed one of its receivers. Since 1914 he has been director and secretary of the Rhode Island Company, also secretary and treasurer of the Sea View Railroad Company, and since 1915 a director of the Providence & Danielson Railway Company, and since 1919 vice-president of said company. He is also chairman of the board of directors of the Morris Plan Company of Rhode Island. He is president and director of the West Providence Land Company, and a director of the Cheapside Land Company. He was a director of the National Exchange Bank, 1904-1909.

The list of Mr. Green's associations in many fields is a lengthy one. Since 1900 he has been a trustee of Brown University, a member of the Green family having served in that relation to the university for many years, as previously noted. Mr. Green was the organizer of the Brown Union, and was chairman of its board of management from 1903 to 1907. He was chairman of the general committee for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Women's College of Brown University. Since 1914 he has been a member of the corporation of the Lincoln School of

Providence. He has been a trustee of the Rhode Island School of Design since 1900, and its vice-president since 1907. He has been trustee of the Providence Public Library since 1905, and secretary since 1908, and was a director of the Providence Athanaeum, 1898-1901. He was trustee of Butler Hospital from 1900 to 1919. He was secretary of the Rhode Island branch of the American Red Cross from 1911 to 1918. He is a member of the corporation of Federal Hill House Association, of the Home for Aged Colored Women, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence Institution for Savings, Rhode Island Library Association, Providence Young Men's Christian Association, Charitable Baptist Society, Public Park Association, American Trust Society, and American Free Art League.

The termination of war work released him from duty as a member of the Rhode Island State Council of Defense, a member of the War Council of Providence Chamber of Commerce, a "four-minute man" of Rhode Island, a member of the Rhode Island Committee of National Security League, and a member of the Rhode Island Committee of the War Service Committee of the American Library Association; member of Psi Upsilon Fraternity Advisory War Council, member of the committee of Brown University Corporation which planned and recommended reorganization for war work, member of the executive committee of the Rhode Island School of Design which reorganized the school for war work, and a member of the War Camp Community Service Committee of Providence. He also served in 1919 as a member of the State of Rhode Island and Providence "Welcome Home" committees. He is also a member of Brown University War Memorial Committee, and of the Citizens' Advisory Committee on War Memorial.

From early in 1917 to early in 1919, Mr. Green was chairman of the American Citizenship Campaign in Rhode Island. He was also chairman of the committee on citizenship of the Providence Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Rhode Island branch of the National Security League Committee on Citizenship. He was vice-president of the Rhode Island Branch, League to Enforce Peace. Since June, 1914, he has been a member of the Rhode Island Advisory Council of the George Washington Memorial Association, Washington, D. C.

In 1911, in opposition to a plan which had been proposed for a trolley approach by viaduct to the East Side of Providence, he formulated an alternative plan for a tunnel under College Hill, and organized a movement known as the "Citizens' Plan," and carried it through to success, as a result of which the Arnold block was raised and the present East Side tunnel was built. He was a member from 1912, and chairman from 1917 of the City Plan Commission of Providence until 1919. In 1908 he organized a movement for the preservation of the Old Market building, now known as the Chamber of Commerce, which saved it from threatened destruction.

In the Spanish-American War, Mr. Green received a lieutenant's commission from Governor Dyer, commanding a provisional company of infantry, with instructions to recruit, which he did. During the great war he was very active. On November 15, 1917, he

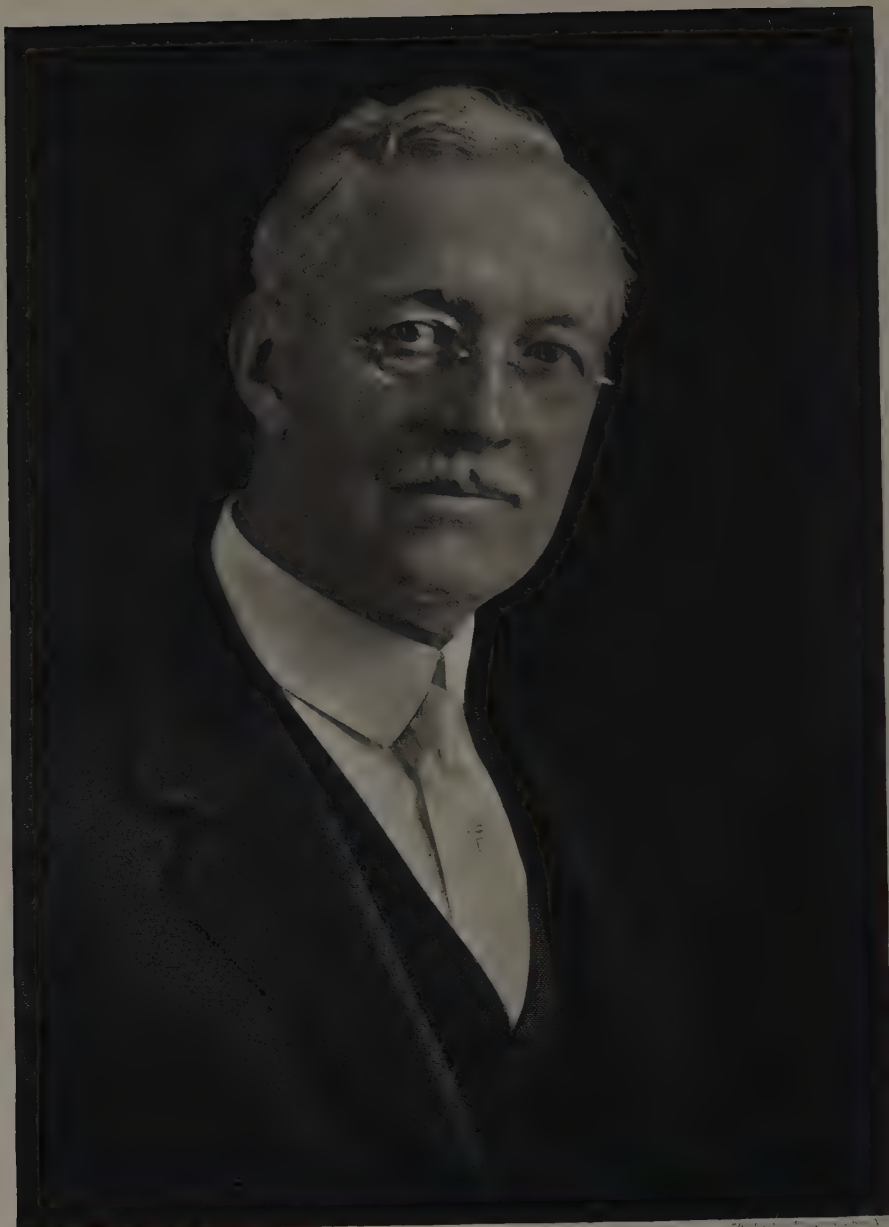
was appointed by Secretary McAdoo State Director of War Savings for Rhode Island, and acted as such until February, 1919. He was one of the organizers and until 1918 commander of the First Platoon of the First Company of Providence Constabulary.

Mr. Green is a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, of the Rhode Island Society for Mental Hygiene, of the American Federation of Arts, Providence Marine Corps of Artillery, Providence Chamber of Commerce, American Bar Association, Rhode Island Bar Association, Providence Bar Club, Academischer Juristen-Verein zu Bonn, Psi Upsilon fraternity (Sigma chapter), and Phi Beta Kappa. His clubs are the following: Hope, Agawam Hunt, Providence Art, Psi Upsilon, Turk's Head, University, Town Criers of Rhode Island, all of Providence; Chomowauke Lodge, University of New York, and the Metropolitan, of Washington, D. C.

The above paragraphs constitute the merest outline of Mr. Green's usefulness and activity in his city and in his State. They are indicative of the scope of his interests and of the many channels in which his influence flows. His business address is at No. 1310 Turk's Head building, Providence, R. I., and his home address, No. 14, John street, Providence.

REV. WILLIAM I. SIMMONS—Through the coming of Father Simmons to Providence, the city owes the upbuilding of the parish and construction of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, one of the finest examples of the beautiful in church architecture. This parish of six thousand souls, worshipping in the wonderful church, which seats twelve hundred, is part of the visible results in the city, but the spiritual and educational benefits which have followed his coming cannot be estimated.

Father Simmons was born in New York City, in September, 1848, and obtained his classical education in the city's educational institutions. Deciding upon the holy calling, he began theological study in the Union Theological Seminary of the Episcopal church, but before graduation, rejected that faith and became a convert to Catholicism. After definitely taking that stand he began preparation for the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church, studying under the instruction and teachings of the Paulist Fathers in New York City. He was ordained in 1876, and until 1885 continued with the Paulist Fathers, engaged in conducting missions and the special work of that order. In 1885, he was appointed assistant to the pastorate of St. Mary's Parish at Newport, R. I., later being transferred to St. Joseph's in the same city. In 1888, he was appointed pastor over the newly created parish in Providence, the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, the parish then numbering thirteen hundred souls. Services were first held in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall, but plans for a church were prepared, ground broken, and construction began. Mr. C. Grant La Farge, the celebrated New York architect, and son of John La Farge, the artist, was secured as architect. The style of architecture decided upon was the Roman Basilica, with a Byzantine treatment of the interior, and was the first church of that pure style of architec-



Thor A. Briggs.

ture attempted in America. Since its completion it has attracted considerable attention from architects and artists, many coming to Providence with a visit to the church as their mission. Some special features of the church are the stained glass windows of adoring angels in the apse, by John La Farge, also four beautiful paintings on the transept altars, the work of Bancel La Farge (fils). The baptistery at the left of the main entrance is a piece of Byzantine art worthy of note. In all that goes to create beautiful church surroundings the Church of the Blessed Sacrament excels. There is a fine surpliced choir of men and boys, organized by Professor Victor Hammerl, which under his training attained most favorable notice. They render the music of the church services. Every department of parish work is conducted under trained heads, and schools, hospital, social, religious and charitable societies are well supported. Father Simmons takes a deep and abiding interest in all, particularly in those which especially advocate and teach total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. He is a valued member of the Providence Municipal League, and the Society of Organizing Charities, and interested in all that pertains to bettering civic conditions.

THOMAS ARNOLD BRIGGS—To the record of a family line old and distinguished, Mr. Briggs has added a chapter in industry and invention that reflects credit upon the family name. He is the president of the Boston Wire Stitcher Company, of East Greenwich, and the inventor of several machines of widespread use in the printing industry, including the wire-stitcher and automatic feeder, as well as a label making machine and a machine for attaching window shades to rollers.

(I) Thomas A. Briggs, a descendant of John Briggs, of Portsmouth, R. I., was born in 1609, and died in 1690. His wife, whose name is not of record, died in the same year. He was admitted an inhabitant of the Island of Aquidneck (Rhode Island) in 1638, signed the compact for a form of government April 30, 1639, and was made a freeman March 16, 1641. He was appointed inspector of arms October 5, 1643, was assistant in 1648, and licensed to keep an ordinary in 1649. On August 31, 1654, he was appointed a commissioner to arrange a union of the four towns, was commissioner of the colony in 1654-55-56-59-61-62-63, having been made freeman of the colony in 1655, and was deputy to the General Court in 1664-65-66-68-69. He purchased the house and lot of John Hall, in Portsmouth, August 24, 1646, and for £42 a share in Dartmouth. He deeded to his son, Thomas, one-fourth of the Dartmouth land (thirty-five acres), March 1, 1679, and one-half share to his eldest son, John, October 14, following. His son, Enoch, inherited the homestead and estates. Children: John, of whom further; Thomas, died June 12, 1720; William, born in 1650; Susannah, married a member of the Northway family; Job, died in 1733; Enoch, died in 1734.

(II) John (2) Briggs, eldest child of John Briggs, was born in Portsmouth, in 1642, and resided in Warwick and Kingstown, his death occurring in Kingstown in 1697. He was clerk of a military company there

May 20, 1671, took the oath of allegiance on the same date, was made a freeman in 1673, and was constable in 1687. He was one of the six purchasers of a tract of land in Narragansett in 1672. His home was probably on the border of Warwick and Kingstown, as he is sometimes called of the former town. He married Frances Fisher, daughter of Edward Fisher, of Portsmouth, and she died in the same year his death occurred. Children: John, born Feb. 25, 1668; James, of whom further; Frances, born Feb. 26, 1673, died in 1693; Richard, born Feb. 1, 1675; Robert, born Nov. 13, 1678; Mary, born Sept. 27, 1681; Ann, born Sept. 2, 1683; Sarah, born April 12, 1685.

(III) James Briggs, second son of John (2) and Frances (Fisher) Briggs, was born in Kingstown, February 12, 1670, and does not appear of record thereafter. It is pretty certain that Job Briggs was either a son of this James or of his brother, John, who died in 1747.

He was a freeman in North Kingstown in 1712. His will, proved February 8, 1747, left estate to his wife, Sarah, son, Ebenezer, daughters, Sarah Smith, Mary Fowler, and Deliverance Briggs, and granddaughter, Waite Briggs.

(IV) Job Briggs, born about 1700, resided in Warwick. The records disclose nothing further concerning him.

(V) Joseph Briggs, son of Job Briggs, was born in Warwick, R. I., in 1744, and died May 24, 1832. He married, in Warwick, November 26, 1767, Lydia Miller, born July 18, 1747, daughter of Nathaniel and Barbara Miller. She died March 8, 1826. Her mother was a Widow Bowen at the time of her marriage to Nathaniel, and her maiden name cannot be discovered. Children: Almy, born Feb. 1, 1770; James, born Oct. 11, 1771; Captain Samuel, born Jan. 1, 1774; John, born Aug. 11, 1776; Joseph, born Aug. 14, 1778; Miller, of whom further; Lydia, born Dec. 10, 1782; Nathaniel, born Feb. 11, 1785; Amos, born July 10, 1787; Betsey, born May 17, 1789; Catherine, born April 20, 1794.

(VI) Miller Briggs, son of Joseph and Lydia (Miller) Briggs, was born in Cowesett, R. I., December 16, 1780, and died January 17, 1852. He was a farmer by occupation, and married, in Smithfield, R. I., August 27, 1809, Mary Mackmarrow, and they were the parents of: Fannie Bowen, died aged eighteen years; Mary Ann, born June 10, 1812, died Sept. 30, 1897; Joseph Miller; Martha, born Feb. 24, 1818, married (first) John C. Stanton, (second) Edwin G. Davis; William; Samuel Albert, of whom further; Susan Caroline, born Dec. 10, 1825, died Jan. 9, 1854, married Edwin G. Davis.

(VII) Samuel A. Briggs, son of Miller and Mary (Mackmarrow) Briggs, was born in Coventry, R. I., August 11, 1820, and died in Providence, September 4, 1901. He learned the jewelry business in Providence, and afterward was engaged in farming operations. He married Lucy Ann Rice, a native of Warwick, born November 2, 1820, died January 4, 1899, a daughter of Thomas and Lucy (Northup) Rice, of an old distinguished family of New England. Samuel Albert and Lucy Ann (Rice) Briggs were the parents of four children: Lydia Northup, married Charles M. Seekel, of Providence, who died in 1890, and whom she sur-

vives; Thomas Arnold, of whom further; Sarah A., died in 1917; and a child who died in infancy.

(VIII) Thomas Arnold Briggs, son of Samuel Albert and Lucy Ann (Rice) Briggs, was born in Crompton, R. I., January 19, 1857. He was reared on a farm in Crompton, and until he was sixteen years of age attended the public schools. Becoming employed in a drug store at Centerville, he remained there for three years, gaining an experience in this line that led him, at the age of nineteen years, to establish an independent business. For two years he conducted a drug store at Pepperell, Mass., at the end of this time selling the business to devote himself entirely to the work that has since held him, invention and manufacturing. While proprietor of the store at Pepperell, he had perfected and patented a label machine, and when the machine had been manufactured he established the Rhode Island Label Works on Sabine street, Providence. This was a practical and highly successful invention and has been improved upon but little since that time. Mr. Briggs disposed of his patent rights in his invention, which is used the world over.

At this time he built for the Carter-Crume Company, now the American Sales Book Company, several special type high-speed machines for the printing and binding of their product, and installed them on a special agreement. These were the first machines combining the numerous processes necessary in the manufacture of sales books, and were a pronounced and unqualified success. With an assured income from this source, Mr. Briggs applied himself diligently to the perfection of another of his inventions, the wire-stitching machine, and, with his work completed, he arranged for the marketing of the machines through the American Type Founders' Company. At the same time he brought an automatic feeder for large presses to practical and efficient form, but the expense involved in establishing the manufacture of his wire-stitcher prevented his entering the feeder field. In 1900, Mr. Briggs organized the Boston Wire Stitcher Company, of which he is president, purchased a plant in East Greenwich, R. I., and there began the manufacture of the machine. In addition to the stitchers that figure as an important part of the equipment of every printing plant in the country, and the Boston Stitcher is unexcelled in performance, the company manufactures a machine for securing window shades to rollers, and various machines and appliances for use in printing and allied trades. Inventor of the products manufactured in the East Greenwich plant, and with a talent for mechanics that amounts to genius, Mr. Briggs, in the management of his plant and the solution of perplexing business and industrial situations, has shown himself the able man-of-affairs as well, and the prosperity of his company, based upon the work of his productive mind, is due in large measure to his strong guidance.

During the World War a machine gun cartridge belt, made of a paper and asphalt composition, was designed in the Ordnance Department to replace the old and expensive belt in use up to that time. The old type of belt, costly in its first manufacture, was loaded by a slow hand process, and was often reloaded many times on the field of battle. The advantages of the new belt

were to be speed of manufacture, speed of loading, low cost of production, and the ability to discard them when firing had been completed. The design for the belt was turned over to Mr. Briggs by the war department with the charge of designing the machines to realize these advantages. It is a tribute to his inventive genius and wide technical knowledge that after a thorough study of the problems he and his associates produced a machine to manufacture the belt and another to load it with three hundred shells, the entire operation completed in one minute. This machinery was made in their factory and then shipped to the various ammunition plants throughout the country manufacturing machine gun belts and shells. This is a notable example of the instant and effective response of the industrial genius of the country to any demand made upon it, and Mr. Briggs, past the age for the firing line, ably improved this opportunity for service to the Allied cause.

In 1913, Mr. Briggs was elected to the Warwick Town Council, and was reelected in 1914, becoming president of that body, but he resigned before the expiration of his term. He is interested in all that concerns the welfare of his town, and a supporter of all movements of civic progress. He maintains a residence in Providence, and has a summer home in Florida. His favorite recreations are golf and motor-ing, and he is fond of all out-of-door sports.

HOWARD O. STURGES—Since boyhood, Mr. Sturges has been a resident of the city of Providence, and in return for the education bestowed and opportunity offered, he has given freely of the strength of his manhood and the wisdom of mature years to the city and her interests. While a senior member of Sturges & Gammell, he has given great attention to cotton manufacturing, and has other important corporate interests, both official and non-official, his interests covering a wide range. His years exceed the scriptural "three score and ten," and in its course he has manfully met every duty, the record of his life including service in the Union army during that fateful period of war between the States.

Howard O. Sturges, son of Thomas and Mary (Rush) Sturges, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 24, 1845. When young, he came to Providence, R. I., and in the city public schools he obtained his education. He began business life as a bank clerk, continuing two years before becoming interested in cotton manufacturing, a line of activity he has followed for half a century in Providence, now being a member of the firm, Sturges & Gammell, at No. 50 South Main street. He has many other business interests, and during his long and busy life has aided in founding and developing many companies and enterprises which have proved their value to the city. He is president of the Allen & Read Company, a trustee and a vice-president of the Providence Institution for Savings, a director of the Providence Telephone Company, the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, and vice-president of the Providence Building Company. He is deeply interested in mutual fire insurance, and is a director of five companies of

that class; the Manufacturers', Rhode Island State, Mechanics', Enterprise, and American. Mr. Sturges served in the Civil War in Company D, Tenth Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers, enlisting in 1862. He is a member of Rodman Post, Grand Army of the Republic; Hope, Providence, Art, Agawam Hunt, Turk's Head clubs; Squantum Association, and in religious faith is an Episcopalian.

Mr. Sturges married, at Providence, R. I., November 25, 1875, Alice Spring Knight, of Providence, eldest daughter of Benjamin Brayton and Phoebe Ann (Slocum) Knight. Mr. and Mrs. Sturges are the parents of three sons and a daughter: Walter Knight, of whom further; Rush, a sketch of whom follows; Howard, of whom further; and Dorothy.

Walter Knight Sturges, eldest son of Howard O. and Alice Spring (Knight) Sturges, was born in Providence, August 25, 1876, and died May 9, 1913. After attendance at Providence private schools and St. Paul's School, Concord, he entered Yale University, whence he was graduated Ph. D., class of 1898. He engaged in banking for eighteen months after graduation, then until his death was agent of the B. B. Knight estate, his maternal grandfather's. He was a member of Providence Common Council in 1910 and 1911, elected from the First Ward, and during his incumbency of the office, made himself a force in the city government. He was a member of the Hope, Agawam Hunt, and Art clubs of Providence; Bristol Reading Room, and the University, of New York City. Walter Knight Sturges married, April 25, 1903, Marie Hayes, born May 27, 1876, daughter of Joseph M. and Sarah (Boyle) Hayes, of St. Louis, Mo. They were the parents of three children: Thomas Rush, born Sept. 19, 1905; Hayes, born Oct. 7, 1906; Walter Knight (2), born June 30, 1909.

Howard Sturges, third son of Howard O. and Alice Spring (Knight) Sturges, was born in Providence, R. I. After completing the course of graded and high schools in Providence, he prepared at Groton, Mass., then entered Yale University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1908. He then went to Paris for instruction in music. During the war Mr. Sturges served first as a member of the American Relief Clearing House Headquarters in Paris, and later as secretary to Oscar Beatte in the American Red Cross. His services were rewarded by official recognition from the French government. Mr. Sturges is now associated with Mr. Beatte in business in Paris. He is a member of the Agawam Hunt Club, and the Rhode Island Yale Alumni Association.

RUSH STURGES—All of Mr. Sturges' professional work has been in association with the legal firm of Green, Hinckley & Allen, of Providence, to which he was admitted a member in 1910, after a previous connection of two years.

Rush Sturges is a son of Howard O. Sturges (q. v.) and Alice Spring (Knight) Sturges, and was born in Providence, August 19, 1879. His studies were begun in the University Grammar School, and he completed his preparation for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., entering Yale University, and being graduated to B. in the class of 1902. Taking up professional

study in Harvard Law School, he was graduated LL. B. in 1906. The period between his classical and legal schooling had been spent in foreign travel. Mr. Sturges did not apply for admission to the bar until September, 1908, and after his admission he began practice in the offices of Green, Hinckley & Allen, of Providence. In 1910 he became a member of the firm and has since been active in the firm organization.

Mr. Sturges has been notably identified with many movements looking toward the development, progress, and service of his city, and has chosen well his fields of endeavor. From 1908 to 1913 he was secretary of the Playground Association of Providence, instrumental in gaining general support for this project so essential to the future welfare of the community. He is a member of the boards of trustees of the Providence Public Library, St. Mary's Orphanage, and the South County Hospital Association. For four years, from 1914 to 1918, he represented the First Ward in the City Council. His legal knowledge and experience were valuable assets in his councilmanic capacity, and until his military duties interrupted he was an energetic, capable member of that body.

His military record began with his enlistment in Battery A, Light Artillery, Rhode Island Militia, December 3, 1906. He served in this organization until 1914, when he withdrew, having, during this period, assisted in the reorganization of Battery A, Rhode Island National Guard, in 1910. When the United States declared war upon Germany in 1917, he enlisted as a private in Battery B, separate battalion of Rhode Island Field Artillery. He was commissioned a first lieutenant in field artillery, May 19, 1917, was mustered into the Federal service with his organization, July 25, 1917, and took the field with his battery. On August 2, 1917, he was honorably discharged from the service for physical disability, a decision rendered upon the general examination at initial muster. On September 20, following, he was commissioned a first lieutenant in ordnance, was promoted to a captaincy in the National Army, February 9, 1918, and on March 13, 1918, sailed for overseas duty in France as adjutant of the First Provisional Ordnance Battalion. Until January, 1919, he served with the American Expeditionary Forces, the greater part of the time as ordnance officer at Angers, Maine-et-Loire, where he was in charge of a depot for the supply and repair of engineer and heavy artillery ordnance material. He returned to the United States, January 20, 1919, in command of a battalion of ordnance personnel numbering eleven hundred. After his discharge from the service he was commissioned major in the ordnance section of the Officers' Reserve Corps, based upon a recommendation for promotion made in September, 1918, by the commander of the Service of Supply, American Expeditionary Forces. Since the formation of the American Legion, Mr. Sturges has been interested in its growth and work, attended the St. Louis Caucus in May, 1919, and is the present secretary of the Rhode Island Department of the American Legion. He is a firm and enthusiastic believer in the Legion's standards of one hundred per cent. Americanism, the fostering of patriotism, the rebuke of disloyalty, and the comradeship of service men throughout the country through local posts and

departments. Mr. Sturges is a member of the Rhode Island Bar Association, his clubs the Hope, Agawam Hunt and Turk's Head, of Providence, New Haven Graduate, of New Haven, and the Yale and Harvard clubs, of New York. For several years he was secretary of the Yale Alumni Association of Rhode Island. He is a member of the vestry of Grace Episcopal Church, of Providence.

Mr. Sturges married, January 1, 1908, Elizabeth Hazard, daughter of Rowland G. Hazard, of Peace Dale, R. I., and they are the parents of: Benjamin Rush, Elizabeth Peace, John Pierrepont, Rowland, and Alice Knight.

HON. ROBERT STEPHEN EMERSON—Since completing his law studies and being admitted to the Rhode Island Bar, Robert Stephen Emerson has by consistent effort and close application risen to an eminent position in legal circles. Judge Emerson, outside of his large legal practice, is prominently identified with various business and social interests which truly place him in the front ranks of Rhode Island's leading sons.

Robert Stephen Emerson, oldest of the four sons of Charles A. and Elizabeth G. (Price) Emerson, was born September 1, 1876, in Pawtucket, R. I. He received his early education in the public and high schools of Pawtucket, and in the fall of 1893 entered Brown University, where he was graduated in 1897, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the employ of the National India Rubber Company, of Bristol, R. I., grounding himself firmly in the fundamentals of the business by six months' intensive work at the mill. Here his alertness to opportunity and keen business judgment were quickly recognized, with the result that he was placed in charge of difficult and important matters ordinarily entrusted to men of more mature years and much longer experience. Concurrently, while located in the New York City office of the Rubber Company, he took up the study of his future profession at the New York Law School in 1901, being graduated in 1903, with the degree of LL. B. Resigning from the National India Rubber Company at this time, he devoted six months to the study of Rhode Island law in the office of Comstock & Gardner, Providence, and was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in December, 1903. Associating himself with George H. Huddy, Jr., at No. 86 Weybosset street, Providence, he entered immediately into the practice of law.

In 1909, Judge Charles C. Mumford resigned from the Superior Court of Rhode Island, and the law firm of Mumford, Huddy & Emerson was formed, with offices in the Grosvenor building. From the beginning this firm enjoyed a large practice and became at once one of the leading law firms in Rhode Island. The growth of their practice made larger quarters necessary, and on being engaged as counsel for the Industrial Trust Company in 1916, they took offices in the Industrial Trust building. E. Butler Moulton was admitted to the firm in 1917, and on the death of Judge Mumford, in 1918, the firm became Huddy, Emerson & Moulton.

In February, 1909, Mr. Emerson was the unanimous choice of the Republican members of the General

Assembly, and was elected to the position of clerk and associate justice of the Tenth Judicial District Court of Rhode Island, located at Pawtucket. At the same time he continued the general practice of law at his Providence office. On completing nine years' service in the court, his private practice made such demands upon his time that he was compelled to refuse a reelection. In 1915 the health of Judge William W. Blodgett, who had been judge of the Probate Court of Pawtucket for over forty years, was so impaired that the office of associate judge of probate was created by a special act of the General Assembly, and Mr. Emerson was unanimously elected to the position. This he held until the death of Judge Blodgett, whom he succeeded. The position of judge of probate he still holds.

Early in his practice Judge Emerson developed a marked preference for business and corporation law and he is recognized as one of the leading members of the Rhode Island bar in this class of work. From 1915 to 1918 he was president and a director of the Tilden-Thurber Corporation of Providence, and he is at the present time president of the Narragansett Rubber Company of Bristol, R. I., and a director of the C. E. Brooks Company of Providence. On January 1, 1920, he was elected a director and president of the Cadillac Auto Company of Rhode Island, which controls the output and sale of Cadillac, Oldsmobile, and Dodge automobiles in Rhode Island. His early commercial training, together with his natural ability in this line of work, have made his services of particular value in the handling of large estates and the liquidation and reorganization of commercial enterprises. He was receiver of the Harrison Yarn & Dyeing Company of Pawtucket; the Cataract Rubber Company, of Wooster, Ohio; Howland & Wheaton Company, handkerchief manufacturers of Warren, R. I.; he was receiver of the Consumers' Rubber Company of Bristol, at the time of its first failure, and trustee in bankruptcy at the time of its second failure. In this work he has conducted important litigation for these corporations, and has traveled extensively, so that he is well known among the trade throughout the country in the lines represented by these industries. His knowledge and experience in the rubber industry were such that he was selected during the war to serve on the Rubber Footwear Committee in conference with the officials of the War Industries Board. He was also the government appeal agent for the First District of Pawtucket during the entire period of the operations of the Selective Draft Law, during the World War. In addition he was in charge in the city of Pawtucket of the work of the American Protective League, operating under the Secret Service Branch of the United States Department of Justice.

While at Brown University he was initiated into Zeta Charge of Theta Delta Chi fraternity, and he has since maintained a keen and active interest in this organization. Being located in Providence, this has been of particular value to the members of the Zeta Charge, and his counsel and advice are repeatedly sought by the undergraduates. He is well known in the general fraternity, being a regular attendant at the annual conventions and having served on the Grand Lodge. He is a charter member and president of



The American Historical Society

Robert S. Emerson

Theta Delta Chi Founders' Corporation, which holds and manages the permanent funds of the fraternity, having been elected to this office when the corporation was organized.

Judge Emerson is a thirty-second degree Mason. He was made a Master Mason in Union Lodge, No. 10, of Pawtucket, in 1907; and is a member of Pawtucket Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; Pawtucket Council, No. 2, Royal and Select Masters; Holy Sepulchre Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar, all of Pawtucket, while in Providence he holds membership in Solomon's Grand Lodge of Perfection; Rhode Island Council, Princes of Jerusalem, Rhode Island Chapter of Rose Croix, and Rhode Island Consistory, as well as Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and the To-Kalon Club of Pawtucket, the Turk's Head, East Side Tennis, and Wannamoisett Country clubs of Providence.

In politics Mr. Emerson is a Republican, but his tenure of judicial offices has precluded his activity in politics and his consideration of other public office. He has always been an active participant in athletic sports, and outdoor life. He is also interested in the collection of antique furniture and postage stamps, his collection of postage stamps being one of the largest in the United States.

Judge Emerson is democratic, genial, humorous, quick-witted and a good-natured opponent at repartee. Ready at all times to concede to others the right to their opinions, and tolerant in debate, he nevertheless holds with rugged tenacity to his own viewpoint, reached only after mature consideration. He is an indefatigable worker, enthusiastic, dynamic and resourceful; and his personality accounts for his success in enlisting the loyalty and the enthusiasm of those who are associated with him.

On February 7, 1905, Judge Emerson was married to Marian Butterworth, of Providence.

CHARLES FALCONER STEARNS—The elevation of Judge Stearns from the Superior to the Supreme bench of the State of Rhode Island was an act of the General Assembly, which met with popular approval, and was a graceful and well deserved testimonial to his just and upright service of twelve years as an associate judge of the Superior Court. Judge Stearns is a twentieth century representative of the family founded in New England by Isaac Stearns (or Stearne), who came with Governor Winthrop and Sir Richard Saltonstall in 1630, and settled in Watertown, Mass.

Henry Augustus Stearns, of the seventh American generation, and father of Judge Charles F. Stearns, was the first of this direct line to locate in Rhode Island, having come in 1861, where he had a successful business career. He located in Pawtucket in that year, became associated with the Union Wadding Company, and for half a century was closely identified with that corporation, also becoming influential in public life and serving his adopted State as legislator, state official, and lieutenant-governor. His sons, Desher Falconer, George Russell, Walter Henry, and Henry Foster Stearns, are all influential business men,

Judge Charles F. alone choosing a professional career. He has been a member of the Rhode Island bar, and in active service as attorney and judge since 1893, a full quarter of a century, during which he has risen to the high judicial position.

The line of descent from the Pilgrim, Isaac Stearns, is through his son, John Stearns, born in Watertown in 1631, who was one of the earliest settlers of the town of Billerica, Mass. He was succeeded by his son, Lieutenant John Stearns of Billerica, who was the father of John (2) Stearns, who died in Billerica, August 2, 1776, aged ninety. John (3) Stearns married Esther Johnson, of Woburn, daughter of Captain Edward Johnson, granddaughter of William Johnson, and great-granddaughter of Captain Edward Johnson, author of a history of New England, entitled "Wonder-Working Providence of Zion's Savior in New England."

Captain Edward Stearns, son of John (3) and Esther (Johnson) Stearns, was born May 9, 1726, died in New Bedford, Mass., June 11, 1793, a brave officer of the Revolution at the Battle of Concord in 1775. He was in command of the Bedford militia after Captain Wilson was shot, and afterward the command was made permanent, but he declined the honor. Captain Edward Stearns married Lucy Wyman, and among their children was a son, Captain Abner.

Captain Abner Stearns was a farmer boy who became interested in mill work, was a wool carder, and also had a grist and paint mill. He constructed the first machine for splitting leather and the first machine for dyeing silk was the invention of this rarely gifted country boy. At one time he held an option on the entire water power at Lowell, Mass., a supply which has since made that city great. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, but came to his death by accident, December 11, 1838. He married (second) Mrs. Anna (Russell) Estabrook, daughter of Thomas Russell, whose father was shot by the British in their retreat from Lexington, April 19, 1775. Captain Abner and Anna (Russell-Estabrook) Stearns were the parents of Henry Augustus Stearns.

Henry Augustus Stearns was born October 23, 1825, died October 8, 1910. He learned the shoemaker's trade in youth after finishing his studies at Andover Academy, joined his brother, George S., in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1846, and there started the first cotton wadding mill west of the Alleghenies. In spite of misfortune the business was successfully founded and is yet carried on under the firm name, Stearns & Foster Company, Inc. In 1850 he went to California, taking with him a boiler and machinery with which to start a steam laundry. He had this machinery carried across the Isthmus of Panama on the shoulders of men, then loaded it on an old shaler, which was partially wrecked and adrift on the ocean four months, until San Francisco was reached, with crew and passengers in a starving condition. Mr. Stearns soon rallied, erected his machinery, and developed a prosperous laundry business, which he sold to operate the first steam ferry across the bay, the first boat being the "Hector," with Captain Stearns in command. Later he operated a steam saw mill in the Redwoods district, the first, it is believed, also operated a general store in Gilroy, and

slaughtered cattle for the market. He returned to Cincinnati in 1853, and resumed the manufacture of cotton wadding on a large scale. In 1857 failing health caused him to change his residence, and with a partner he began the manufacture of hardware in Buffalo, N. Y., losing nearly all his fortune in that venture. He next bought a tract of timber in Sangamon county, Ill., set up a saw mill, and continued lumbering and farming until 1861, when he came to Rhode Island, and in Pawtucket spent the remainder of his life.

With Darius Goff, Mr. Stearns began the manufacture of cotton wadding, a business which developed into the Union Wadding Company, Inc., in 1870, with two and a half millions of dollars capital, the largest cotton waste business in the United States. Mr. Stearns was superintendent of the company from 1870 until 1891, then was elected vice-president, an office he ever afterward held. He inherited the inventive genius of his father and several patents of value were issued to him. He represented the town of Lincoln in the State Legislature in both branches, was school trustee, and in 1891-92 Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island. He was a member of lodge, chapter, council and commandery of the York Rite of Freemasonry, and in the Scottish Rite held the thirty-second degree. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars, also for many years was a director of the Franklin Savings Bank.

Henry A. Stearns married, in Hamilton, Ohio, June 25, 1856, Kate Falconer, daughter of J. H. and Charlotte (Smith) Falconer, their home being in Pawtucket from 1861 to 1862, then at Central Falls, R. I., where both were members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Stearns possessed a fine private library, and when his years grew heavy he gave himself to his books and his home, taking a deep pride in his large and capable family. Mr. and Mrs. Stearns were the parents of: Deshler Falconer, George Russell, Walter Henry, Kate Russell, Charles Falconer, of further mention; Henry Foster, Anna Russell, who died in infancy; and Caroline.

Such was the lineage of Charles Falconer Stearns, of the eighth American generation. He was born in what is now Central Falls, R. I., July 27, 1866. He began his education in the public schools, passed to Mowry and Goff's English and Classical School of Providence, entered Amherst College, completed the full course, and was graduated A. B., class of '89. He prepared at Harvard Law School, was awarded his LL. B. in 1893, and in the fall of that year he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar. He opened law offices in Providence, and soon became well established in practice, gaining a reputation as being one of the able young lawyers of the Rhode Island bar. He continued in private practice in Providence until 1897, when he was appointed Assistant Attorney-General of Rhode Island, and in 1901 was elected Attorney-General, serving three years, 1902-05. In 1905 he was the nominee of the Republican party for judge of the Superior Court, the nominating speech being made by Senator Kane, of Narragansett. He was elected and sat upon the Superior bench for twelve years, then, in 1916, was a candidate for associate justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. Judge Stearns was elected by the Gen-

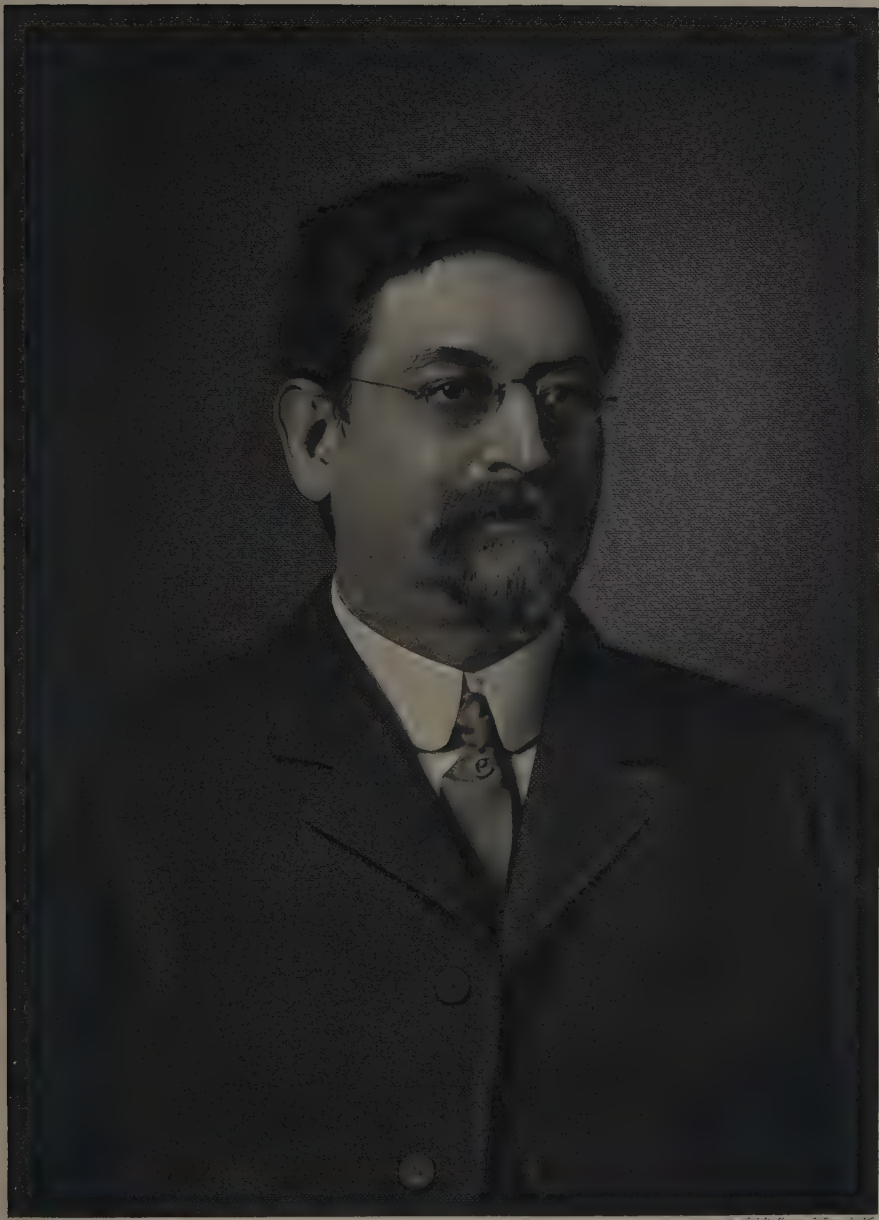
eral Assembly, and now sits with his colleagues of the Supreme Court, honored for his learning, his justice, consideration, and strict impartiality.

Judge Stearns was a member of the General Assembly from Central Falls in 1894, and served on the Committee of Education. He is a member of the American Bar Association; the Rhode Island Bar Club; is a Mason, belonging to lodge, chapter, council and commandery; also a member of Hope, University, Agawam Hunt and Providence Art clubs.

Mr. Stearns married, June 30, 1904, Amelia F. Lieber, of Washington, D. C., daughter of General G. B. Lieber, of the United States army.

THEODORE BARROWS STOWELL—There is no more vital factor in community life than that of public education. The training of the youthful mind in the formulative stage along those lines which will prove most beneficial to it in later life is a task which to the community is a large and life-size problem. The more progressive the community, the greater the care and attention given to education. The more intelligent and capable the men into whose hands the direction of education is given, the greater the value to themselves and the world are the recipients of the training. It is admitted that a sound education is the best basis on which to begin a career in any walk of life. This fact is especially true in the business world. The sending of a youth into the battle of life equipped poorly or without the tools necessary for combat is no less criminal than the sending of an ocean liner on a voyage unequipped with life-savers sufficient for its passengers. The element of chance that the ship will sink is no less great than that the man will fail. The improvement in the quality of business education and preliminary training has increased a hundredfold within the past few decades, due to an awakening on the part of the people to the absolute necessity of a good foundation on which to begin a career, and due also in a large degree to the demand for specially trained experts. Specialization along one particular line of effort has characterized the industrial world for a considerable period, and has been the cause of the existence of schools wherein men can be especially trained for work. In every city throughout the entire country are to be found schools devoted solely to education along sound business lines, and at the head of these schools are to be found educators of the highest order, men of keen business perceptions, the highest intellectual ability, able students of the times and the demands of the times in the world of commerce, finance, the industries, etc. It is becoming more and more impossible for the unskilled and untrained worker to find a place in the business world, which now demands the trained and efficient specialist in one line of work. The business schools and special schools of the country are fulfilling a well-defined need in preparing those who come to them to better cope with the existing industrial conditions. The higher grade of these schools are of the greatest importance in the fields to which they minister and the men who direct and manage them are of recognized and high status in the ranks of educator.

The late Professor Theodore Barrows Stowell, well known educator and principal of the Bryant & Strat-



The American Historical Society

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A. B. Stowell.



Stowell

Business College, of Providence, R. I., was one of the most prominent educators in the field of business of the past few decades. His prominence in Providence, however, extended beyond this field, for he was a well-known figure in the public life of the city and also in its club and social life.

Arms—Gules, a cross masculy argent.
Crest—A dove, wings expanded, holding in the beak an olive branch proper.

Theodore Barrows Stowell was a native of the State of Connecticut, and a member of the prominent old Stowell family of New England. Immigrants of the name were among the earliest in the New World, and their names are found on the early Colonial register of most of the colonies of New England. Professor Stowell was a descendant of the Connecticut branch of the family, and was the son of Stephen Sumner and Cornelia Williams (Stebens) Stowell, old and highly-respected residents of the town of Mansfield Center, Tolland county, Conn., where he was born on July 8, 1847. Stephen Sumner Stowell was the owner of large property holdings in Mansfield Center, and a farmer on a large scale there. Here young Stowell grew up amid the healthful surroundings of the country life. He early evinced a strong taste for study, and was unusually proficient in his school training. He found a deep interest in literature, but with all his scholarly inclinations had in his nature the thrift and practical ability of the true New Englander—a keen business sense. Both of these elements were strong in his nature, and his life-work proved to be a harmonious combination of the two.

He received the elementary portion of his education at the Woodstock Academy, in the town of Woodstock, Conn. His was a nature which never ceased to strive after learning, and though he completed his formal schooling early in life, he continued an eager scholar to the time of his death. After his graduation from the Woodstock Academy, he entered the Connecticut State Normal School at New Britain, Conn., with the intention of preparing himself for the profession of teaching. The Connecticut State Normal School, at that time the best institution of its kind in New England, offered an exceptional course in the line which he intended to pursue for his life's work. Upon completing a course there, during which he showed himself to be a student of more than ordinary ability, Professor Stowell went to Bridgeport, Conn. Here he became a teacher in the Toilsome Hill District. His ability in handling pupils of a school soon brought him to the notice of educational authorities in the city, and he came to have the reputation of being unusually qualified in the teaching profession. He gradually assumed a place of greater importance in the ranks of the educators of prominence in the city. In 1870 he received an offer from the Bristol Ferry School of Portsmouth, R. I. This offered him greater opportunities for advancement and he accepted it, remaining at the above mentioned institution for two years.

The demand for an institution which would offer an adequate course for preparation for the business world was gradually increasing and assuming the proportions of a necessity in Rhode Island, and more especially in the city of Providence, and in 1863 the Bryant

& Stratton Business College was established in Providence by H. B. Bryant and H. D. Stratton of that city. The college filled a well-felt need in the community, and was successful from the very beginning, gradually increasing its teaching staff and broadening the scope of its curriculum. This period of gradual development covered nine years. In 1872 Professor Stowell received an offer from the Bryant & Stratton Business College to become a member of its staff of teachers, and in this year he began his connection, which continued until the time of his death, a period of forty-four years. For six years Professor Stowell remained one of the teaching staff of the institution, and in 1878 was chosen its president, which office he filled until 1916. Under the direction and management of Professor Stowell, the school was brought to a higher standard of efficiency than any other of its kind in the city of Providence and assumed a very high status among the schools of its kind in the country. With the gradual change in business conditions during the several decades in which he was at the head of this institution, he added to its curriculum many different branches of work for which a demand had heretofore not existed, but which the development of industrial, commercial, and financial organizations now made necessary. The unwillingness on the part of the employers to accept unskilled and untrained workers and to spend time and money in the process of fitting them for their places in their establishments, and the gradually increasing demand for specialized labor and technically trained workmen, brought to the school a vast number of pupils.

As has already been stated, Professor Stowell was a man of keen business instinct, thoroughly well acquainted with the happenings in the business world, and able to perceive the change of conditions which later proved the cause of financial success for the institution. From the very beginning of his connection with it, it prospered financially. In 1878 he bought out the interests of Mr. Bryant and Mr. Stratton and became sole owner of the college, which still continued to be known, however, as the Bryant & Stratton Business College. Six months before his death, Professor Stowell's health began to fail, and during the term of 1915 and 1916 he was able only occasionally to leave his home and attend the school. It was then that negotiations were entered into with the Rhode Island Commercial School for the consolidation of the former institution with the Bryant & Stratton Business College. Negotiations were completed in the latter part of April, 1916, and the two became one. Professor Stowell was chosen the president emeritus of the college, but he held this honorary title for only one month.

The position which he occupied in the educational circles in the city of Providence was the highest. He was recognized by Brown University in the month of June, 1915, when he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In addition to his interests in the world of education and literature, Professor Stowell was also a well-known figure in public life in the city of Providence. He was for several years a member of the Providence Chamber of Commerce, and in this capacity brought about many needed reforms. He was also prominent in many societies and clubs, among

which were the Barnard Club, the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association, the Congregational Club of Rhode Island, the Town Criers, and the Rhode Island Rotary Club. His religious affiliations were with the Congregational church, and both he and Mrs. Stowell attended the Beneficent Congregational Church of Providence.

On January 1, 1871, Theodore Barrows Stowell was married to Florence A. Taylor, a daughter of Charles L. and Ruth E. (Dailey) Taylor, of Plymouth, Conn. Mrs. Stowell survives her husband and resides at No. 13 Pallas street, Providence, R. I.

(The Taylor Line).

Arms—Ermine on a chief dancettée sable a ducal coronet or, between two escallops argent.
Crest—A demi-lion rampant sable, holding between the paws a ducal coronet or.

The Taylor family of the State of Connecticut, of which Mrs. Stowell is a member, is one of the oldest and most distinguished in that region, and ranks among its members, in present and former generations, men who have brought honor on the family name in the field of public affairs, in the professions and in business life. The family was established in America in the early part of the seventeenth century.

Taylor is an English surname of the occupative class, and signifies "the taylor," a cutter-out of clothes, a maker of clothes. The mediæval English form of the word is tailor or taylor; the old French form, tailleur, a cutter, and it is from this latter form that the English took its origin. The trade-name now uses the English form tailor, while the surname is universally spelled Taylor and Tayler. The name enjoyed a great popularity during the earlier centuries following the adoption of surnames throughout England, and is found often in the early rolls, the Hundred Rolls of 1273 having fifteen different spellings of the name. In England to-day Taylor is the fourth commonest patronymic, preceded only by Smith, Jones and Williams.

Charles L. Taylor was born in Warren, Conn., the son of an old and well-known family of that place. Left an orphan by the death of both his parents in his early childhood, he was thrown absolutely on his own resources, and in early youth left Warren and went to Plymouth, Conn. Here he served a term of apprenticeship as a mechanic, shortly qualifying as an expert mechanic. He became superintendent of one of the largest lock factories at Plymouth, Conn. He possessed mechanical and inventive genius in a large degree, and rendered services of a nature which made him one of the most valued men in his line of work in the establishment. Charles L. Taylor died at the early age of forty-one years. He married Ruth E. Dailey, of Connecticut. They were the parents of two children: 1. Florence A., of further mention. 2. Lillian, who married Ferdinand Lotus, of Bristol, Conn., and died aged fifty-one.

Florence A. Taylor, daughter of Charles L. and Ruth E. (Dailey) Taylor, married January 1, 1871, Theodore Barrows Stowell, of Providence, R. I.

EBEN N. LITTLEFIELD—The two generations of the family of Littlefield to which this record gives particular attention, share in a notable degree of busi-

ness and industrial prominence, while to one, Governor Alfred H. Littlefield, was given the opportunity and the capacity for public service of high order. The family has occupied through two centuries a conspicuous position in Rhode Island, the family history of this branch beginning with Edmund Littlefield, who was born in Tichfield, England, in 1591-92, by trade a cloth manufacturer, coming to New England in 1837, where he was of Boston, Exeter and Wells, dying at the last named place, December 11, 1661. He was a man of distinction at Wells, Me., where he was one of the first settlers, and with Wheelwright and Knight was a commissioner. He and his wife Agnes were the parents of eight children, the line continuing through Francis Littlefield.

Francis Littlefield was born at Tichfield, England, in 1619, was a proprietor at Woburn in 1646, was of Dover in 1648, and moved to Wells. He was a leader in support of the Massachusetts cause, a Representative in 1660, and took the oath with three other Littlefields, probably his sons. His first wife was Jane Hill, of Plymouth, Mass., his second wife Rebecca ——. Next in line was Caleb Littlefield, father of Nathaniel Littlefield, the latter admitted a freeman of New Shoreham (Block Island), R. I., in 1721. Here he was a prominent man in public life, and a Representative from his town in the Legislature in 1738-40-46-48-54. His son, Nathaniel Littlefield, was born July 25, 1735, and, like his father, served in the Legislature in 1758 and 1762. The line continues through his son John, to John (2) Littlefield, born July 15, 1798, in Kings Town, R. I. He died in Natick, town of Warwick, R. I., June 23, 1847. John (2) Littlefield married, March 11, 1816, Deborah Himes, and they were the parents of eleven children, among them Alfred Henry, of whom further.

Alfred Henry Littlefield was born in Scituate, R. I., April 2, 1820, and died at his residence in Broad street, Central Falls, R. I., December 21, 1893. He obtained his early education in the village school of Natick, and as a lad of eight years he entered the Sprague Mills at that place. For seven years he was so employed, and then, after six months' attendance at the Natick school, he became a clerk in the dry goods store of Joseph M. Davis, a merchant of Central Falls, R. I. Mr. Davis was succeeded in business by George L. Littlefield, an elder brother of Alfred H., and the elder Littlefield associated with him Elias Nickerson. In 1849 George L. Littlefield became sole proprietor, Alfred H. continuing as his clerk until 1851, when the store was sold. At this time the firm of Littlefield Brothers, comprising Daniel G., George L., and Alfred H., was formed, operating stores at Haydenville, Mass., and Pawtucket, R. I. Alfred H. Littlefield was in charge of the latter store until December, 1854, when the business was sold, he and his brother George L. then forming an association with David Ryder, under the firm name of David Ryder & Company, manufacturers of threads and yarns. With Mr. Ryder's retirement from the business, upon the purchase of his interest, the enterprise was continued as Littlefield Brothers from January, 1858, to July, 1889. In 1889 George L. Littlefield withdrew and the concern was incorporated, with Mr. Littlefield the first president, his son, Eben N. Littlefield, treasurer, and another son, Alfred H. Littlefield, Jr., secretary. The Littlefield Manufacturing



Taylor



A. H. Littlefield

Company, with its plant on the west bank of the Blackstone river at Pawtucket Falls, continued a prosperous and successful existence to 1910, and then discontinued manufacturing, and it remained constantly under the direction of members of the Littlefield family. The corporation continued in effect, on account of real estate holdings, until December, 1919, then was dissolved. Among Mr. Littlefield's numerous business connections were his directorship of the First National Bank of Pawtucket, the Pawtucket Gas Company, the Royal Weaving Company, and the Pawtucket Street Railway Company. In 1861 he was one of the incorporators of the Pawtucket Hair Cloth Company, and served on the board of directors until his death. His business career was marked by his adherence to the strictest interpretations of commercial honor, and his judgment was consulted in many connections.

His political activity began with his election to the Town Council of Lincoln, in June, 1873. He was originally a Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party he became its earnest supporter, particularly devoted in his loyalty during the Civil War. He was generous in his assistance of the families of soldiers, and at every turn held up the hands of the National leaders. From 1864 to 1869 he was division inspector of the Rhode Island militia, ranking as colonel. In 1876-77 he represented Lincoln in the General Assembly, in the following year was elected to the State Senate, and was reelected in 1879. In March, 1880, he was the Republican nominee for Governor of Rhode Island, and at the popular election none of the three candidates—Republican, Democratic and Prohibition—receiving the majority vote required by law, the election devolved upon the General Assembly. In this body Mr. Littlefield was chosen Governor by a vote of eighty-two to twenty. In 1881 and 1882 he was reelected, with heavy majorities, a splendid tribute to his satisfactory and capable discharge of the duties of his high office. One of the outstanding features of his administration was the advocacy of improvements in the educational system of the State, both in regard to the public schools and the schools maintained for the State's dependence. During his term of office Rhode Island entertained the French Commission which came to the United States to attend the Centennial Anniversary of the surrender of the British forces at Yorktown. Governor Littlefield's contemporaries have provided appreciation of his life and service that may well be quoted in this article. A leading journal wrote editorially:

The death of ex-Governor Alfred H. Littlefield removes from our midst a man who has for a long time been identified with the progress of Pawtucket and Lincoln, and who did more than his share to promote the interests of the people of Rhode Island. Esteemed and respected by all those who knew of his kindness and honesty, he will be remembered as a model citizen and a faithful public official.

The late ex-Governor was gifted with rare judgment and intellectual qualities of the highest order. He belonged to a distinguished family and, like those of some of his ancestors, his name will shine forever bright in the history of Rhode Island. Through his death the State loses a devoted son, his family a revered and beloved parent, and society a useful and honored member.

Another record is as follows:

Alfred H. Littlefield was a strictly and thoroughly just man. One with whom he was in partnership in

business for years says, emphatically: "I never had occasion to doubt his honesty by a hair's breadth." He was careful, prudent, economical, but always honest. Being accurate himself he expected, demanded exactness in others. As a bank director he was conservative, but not over careful. He had more confidence in men than some of his co-directors, but this confidence was based on his judgment, which was excellent. As a public officer he always regarded himself as a trustee, and in every relation insisted on fidelity to that trust, the same as he would have insisted on his own right in business. His administration of the affairs of the State, as Governor, was, on the whole, exceptionally successful, and was so regarded by those most competent to judge. The criticism upon his administration was mainly directed to his tenacity in behalf of economy in the expenditure of the public money. Firm in his convictions and honest in his purpose, he said and did what he thought was right no matter who listened to scoff. He was a strictly temperate man, and his sympathies were in the line of Prohibition. At the time of the visit to the State of the representatives of the French Government, and after the centennial celebration at Yorktown, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the entertainment of the distinguished visitors. Mr. Littlefield, who was then Governor, attended the first meeting of this committee, and frankly stated that as Governor of the State he would not approve any bills contracted for intoxicating liquors. Some of the members of the committee would not naturally have sympathized with this idea but his frank statement disarmed them, and out of respect to him his wishes, thus indicated, were carried out. He was a man of impressive temperament, and had few intimates, and his best qualities were known only to the few. His early opportunities for education were scanty, but he was a great reader, reading only the best, being too practical to spend time in frivolous readings. He had a natural taste for art, and was an excellent judge of paintings. He was an attendant, though not a member, of the First Baptist Church.

Still another, whose privilege it was to know him, made this estimate of Governor Littlefield:

A childhood of toil, and a young manhood of intense industry, and enforced economy, inevitably gave color to the incidents of his after life. When the circumstances permitted exemption from intense toil, his recreation was in study rather than in play. His self-acquired education was extremely practical, but it was such as admirably equipped him for the many positions of responsibilities and trust to which he was called. His political record is free from every ground of suspicion that he ever compromised with conscience for the sake of personal success. Among the many honored men who have graced the gubernatorial chair of Rhode Island, none outrank Alfred H. Littlefield in a record of unselfish devotion to the absolute duty of the office, even when its performance might not elicit popular applause. Rhode Island's best citizens of all parties, and from all parts of the State, will bear witness to the official industry, the high honor and intelligent actions of Governor Littlefield.

Governor Littlefield married, February 9, 1853, Rebecca Jane, daughter of Ebenezer and Jane (Padwell) Northup, of Central Falls, R. I., and they were the parents of four children: Eben Northup, of whom further; Minnie Jane, died young; George Howard, died young; and Alfred H., Jr., president of the Littlefield Manufacturing Company, died August 6, 1907.

Eben Northup Littlefield, eldest child of Governor Alfred H. and Rebecca J. (Northup) Littlefield, was born February 7, 1854, in Pawtucket, R. I. After attending the public schools of Central Falls, he became a student in Mowry & Goff's English & Classical School, Providence, whence he was graduated in 1871. For five years he was a clerk in the First National Bank of Providence, and in 1876 he became associated with the firm of Littlefield Brothers, continuing with this concern until 1889. In this year, upon the organization of the Littlefield Manufacturing Company, he was elected treasurer of the corporation, an office he has since filled. In addition to his family interest, Mr. Littlefield has become conspicuously identified

with financial activities in Rhode Island, and is president of the Pawtucket Institution for Savings, the Pawtucket Safe Deposit & Trust Company, a director of the Rhode Island Safe Deposit Company, and a director of the Industrial Trust Company of Providence. He is president of the American Hair Cloth Company, president of Pawtucket Hair Cloth Company, a director of the Royal Weaving Company, and director of the William H. Haskell Manufacturing Company. Mr. Littlefield is a member of the State of Rhode Island Sinking Fund Commission, commissioner for city and State funds of Pawtucket, and serves the Memorial Hospital in the capacity of trustee. Like his father, Mr. Littlefield is a Republican in political faith. He is a member of the Pawtucket Business Men's Association, and his clubs are the Squantum and To-Kalon; and he has been president and treasurer of the latter. During his father's administration as Governor of the State of Rhode Island, Mr. Littlefield was a member of his personal staff as aide-de-camp, ranking as colonel.

Mr. Littlefield married, October 20, 1886, Ida A. Ballou, daughter of Allen F. and Harriet (Ellis) Ballou, of Woonsocket, R. I., her father formerly a merchant of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Littlefield are the parents of one daughter, Ida Ballou.

COLONEL SAMUEL P. COLT—Established in the Connecticut Colony in the early days of Colonial immigration, the Colt family did not become identified with the history of Rhode Island until the middle of the last century. The Colts of Rhode Island, a branch of the family which was established in Connecticut in 1638, comprise the posterity of the late Christopher and Theodora G. (De Wolf) Colt, and have written their names large and indelibly on the pages of civic, industrial and financial annals of Rhode Island.

Arms—Argent a fesse azure between three colts in full speed, sable.

The ancestry of the Colts is traced to many of the foremost leaders of New England life prior to the American Revolution, among them: Captain Mark Anthony De Wolf, a man of marked character and intelligence, whose eight sons all attained respected and honorable positions in society, and one of whom, Hon. James De Wolf, occupied a seat in the United States Legislature, became a merchant prince and one of the wealthiest men of his time in the United States; the several Bradfords, of "Mayflower," Plymouth and Rhode Island fame; Surgeon Francis Le Baron, the "Nameless Nobleman," of Jane Austin's novel; Hon. Henry Goodwin, the distinguished lawyer and attorney-general of Rhode Island of more than a century ago. The two most notable representatives of the Rhode Island family to-day are the Hon. Le Baron Bradford Colt, United States Senator from Rhode Island, and the Hon. Samuel Pomeroy Colt, president of the United States Rubber Company, a gigantic corporation which owes its existence to his genius as an organizer and business leader.

Research has established within a reasonable degree of certainty that the immigrant ancestor of the Colt family in America was a descendant of a very old and

famous English family. The name, Dutton Colt, appears with great frequency in English history in connection with the Reformation. He was a vigorous opponent of Popery, and in consequence was disgraced by the church party in power, and his estates confiscated to the crown. He afterward regained his position and lands by valiant service to his country, and was granted a coat-of-arms. The pedigree of the family in England comprises four generations from the founder, the emigration to America occurring in the fifth generation. The line is as follows:

- (I) Sir John Dutton Colt, founder of the family.
- (II) Sir Peter Colt, son of Sir John Dutton Colt.
- (III) John Colt, son of Sir Peter Colt.
- (IV) John (2) Colt, son of John (1) Colt.
- (V) John (3) Colt, son of John (2) Colt.
- (VI) John (4) Colt, son of John (3) Colt, was born in England about the year 1625. He became the founder and immigrant ancestor of the American branch of the ancient English house, leaving England during the Revolutionary uprisings in the reign of Charles I. John (4) Colt is stated to have been in New England in 1638 by some authorities. Others place the date at 1668. Those who adhere to the former date state that he served first at Dorchester, Mass., whence he removed in 1638 to Hartford, Conn., in company with the band of settlers who went there in that year. He married (first) Mary Fitch; (second) Ann Skinner, and later settled in Windsor, where he is recorded as a resident in 1668. He was one of the earliest settlers on the east side of the river, and was troubled much by the Indians. In 1665 he subscribed six shillings to raise the minister's salary. John (4) Colt lived to the advanced age of one hundred and five years. Child: John (5), of further mention.
- (VII) Captain John (5) Colt, son of John (4) Colt, was born in 1658. He resided for the greater part of his life in the town of Lyme, Conn., where he died on January 2, 1751, at the age of ninety-three years. He married Mary Lord, and they were the parents of five children, three daughters whose names are unknown, and two sons: Benjamin, mentioned below; and Samuel.
- (VIII) Deacon Benjamin Colt, son of Captain John (5) and Mary (Lord) Colt, was born in Lyme, Conn., in 1698, and is thought to have resided there all his life. He was one of the early proprietors of Harwinton, Conn., but no record exists of him ever having lived there. In 1735, he deeded "for the natural love and good will I do have for my son John, all my land in Harwinton." Deacon Benjamin Colt married, May 26, 1724, Miriam Harris; he died October 4, 1754. Children: John, Joseph, Mary, Sarah, Temperance, Harris, Polly, Sally, Benjamin, of further mention; Peter.
- (IX) Lieutenant Benjamin (2) Colt, son of Deacon Benjamin (1) and Miriam (Harris) Colt, was born in Lyme, Conn., in 1738. He married, in 1761, Lucretia Ely, of Lyme, born in 1742-43, died March 3, 1826, at the age of eighty-three years. After his marriage he removed to Hadley, Mass., where he died on August 30, 1781. Children: Benjamin, Lucretia, Daniel, Lucretia (2), Ethelinda, Amy, Betsey, Lucretia (3), Elisha, Christopher, of further mention.
- (X) Christopher Colt, son of Lieutenant Benjamin (2) and Lucretia (Ely) Colt, was born in Hadley,



The American ...

...

Ami F. Colt

Mass., August 30, 1780. Early in life he removed to Hartford, Conn., where he died, April 5, 1850. He married (first) April 4, 1805, Sarah Caldwell, who died June 16, 1821; (second) March 12, 1823, Olivia Sergeant. Children of the first marriage: 1. Margaret C., born April 1, 1806. 2. Sarah, born Feb. 22, 1808. 3. John C., born March 12, 1810. 4. Christopher (2), of further mention. 5. Samuel, born July 19, 1814; was the inventor of the famous Colt revolver, and founder of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company of Hartford. 6. James B., born Oct. 16, 1816. 7. Mary, born June 30, 1819. 8. Norman K., born on May 5, 1821. Children of the second marriage: 9. William H., born Oct. 24, 1824. 10. M. ry, born July 29, 1826. 11. Olivia P., born Sept. 16, 1828.

(XI) Christopher (2) Colt, son of Christopher (1) and Sarah (Caldwell) Colt, was born in Hartford, Conn., March 12, 1812, resided there all his life, and died on May 25, 1855. He married, in Hartford, November 14, 1837, Theodora Goujand De Wolf, daughter of General George De Wolf, of Bristol, R. I., and a descendant of a long established New England family of French origin. Children: 1. George. 2. Isabella De Wolf, who married Francis Eugene De Wolf, of Bristol, R. I. 3. Le Baron Bradford, U. S. Senator from Rhode Island. 4. Samuel Pomeroy, of further mention.

(XII) Colonel Samuel Pomeroy Colt, son of Christopher (2) and Theodora Goujand (De Wolf) Colt, was born in Paterson, N. J., January 10, 1852. His early years were spent in Hartford, in the home of his uncle, Samuel Colt, inventor of the Colt revolver, and in that city from five to ten years of age he attended school, returning at the end of that time to Bristol. He prepared for college at Anthon's Grammar School, in New York City, and at the age of eighteen years matriculated at the Boston Institute of Technology. After being graduated in 1873 he spent one year in travel on the Continent, returning in 1874 to enter the Law School of Columbia University in New York. In 1876 he received the degree of LL. B., and in May of that year was admitted to practice before the New York bar. The remainder of the year he spent in the study of Rhode Island law in the office of Thurston & Ripley, of Providence, and on January 1, 1877, was admitted to the Rhode Island bar. During the years 1875-76-77 he served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Henry Lippitt, ranking as colonel, the title by which he is known to-day. Successful manipulation of many difficult legal cases brought him before the public eye and into public life early, and in 1879, after having served for four years (1876-79) as a member of the Rhode Island General Assembly from Bristol, he was elected to the office of Assistant Attorney-General of Rhode Island, serving with marked ability until 1881. In 1882 Colonel Colt became the Republican candidate for Attorney-General and was elected to the office, filling it in 1883-84-85. At the expiration of his last term in office he again went abroad.

The year 1887, when he returned to America, saw the entrance of Colonel Colt upon his phenomenal career as a business leader—a founder of colossal enterprises, an executive of genius and fine constructive imagination, his influence on the rubber industry of America has been of tantamount importance. Colonel Colt is

to-day president of the United States Rubber Company, the largest corporation handling rubber products in the world. In 1887, as a lawyer of infinite tact, rare diplomacy and proved ability in legal difficulties, he was appointed receiver for the Bristol Rubber Company, one of the first rubber manufacturing concerns in the country, which dated from shortly after the close of the Civil War. The affairs of the company were in the last stages of decay and presented a formidable problem, overloaded with surplus stock, and torn by contending factions. Colonel Colt came into this with no experience in manufacturing and with but a vague knowledge of India rubber. He devoted much time to the study of the raw product, to the condition of the industry in America, to competitive enterprises, and more particularly to the sorry problem on his hands, and found a disheartening array. Not only was his own problem in a morbid condition, but the same was true of the industry throughout the country. Goods were sold at a loss because of the tendency of a factory to cut prices, and so force others to do likewise. A known quantity in the difficulty, offering cheer and holding forth hope, was the fact that rubber in an ever increasing number of forms was being used and demanded by the entire country. Its possibilities were practically inexhaustible, could a start be made in the direction of making it pay. Samuel P. Colt made that start—through cautious management of the affairs of the Bristol Rubber Company, manufacturing only such products as had a well established demand and sold rapidly, he was able to draw a profit from the first six months of his receivership. At the end of a year he discharged every debt of the old concern and founded the National India Rubber Company of Bristol (1888). In this test he had shown a power of organization, executive ability, and knowledge of industrial and financial affairs which proved him to be one of the foremost business men of New England. Moreover, he had been carefully observed throughout by the rubber industry in New England and by business men generally, and had acquired a reputation for masterly handling of trying situations which spread over the country. In 1887 he founded the Industrial Trust Company of Providence, a financial institution whose influence subsequently spread considerably outside Providence and even New England. He was its first president.

The National India Rubber Company, of which also he became the first president, rose to great proportions within a short period, and became the undisputed leader of the industry in America. The formation of the United States Rubber Company came shortly after, welding into one harmonious whole forty different and hitherto competitive organizations. Of this great corporation Colonel Colt became the guiding genius, introducing into it the system of specialized effort, which was of prime importance in establishing its supremacy. Each plant manufactured one article and concentrated all its resources of men and material on the doing of that thing well. The study of methods, and constant experiment for better methods, became an integral part of the work of every plant, as did the fitting of every man to do a special part of the work. Working on the principle that there must be some one thing for which one man was more finely adapted than another, Colonel

Colt organized a system whereby his operatives were detailed to do the work they were best fitted to do. A comprehensive search was made for men who had shown talent in special branches of the manufacturing industry, and they were employed at salaries hitherto unknown. A feature of the organization was its department of inventors and the coöperation of the members of this department. This spirit of coöperation is the most remarkable feature of the great enterprise and extends through every department of it. To the genius of Colonel Colt, his infinite kindness, genial, democratic bearing, the hearts of his men have willingly succumbed. He is not only honored for his great achievements, he is loved as a man and as a friend. The men who go to form the body of the United States Rubber Company know him as their friend, a man ever on the alert in their interests. He has the true quality of greatness, which succeeds in eliminating the trivial, petty and false, and seeks instinctively the essentials. A varied career as a lawyer and business and financial leader has brought him into close contact with men of every walk of life, and has taught him a broad human sympathy, a tolerance and sufferance which have made him a rounded, delightfully human character. Colonel Colt ranks to-day among perhaps a scant dozen of America's greatest industrial leaders. He is the founder and head of an enterprise capitalized at more than one hundred million dollars.

It would seem that the entire time of a man occupied in the care of so great an enterprise must necessarily be employed in administering its affairs. However, Colonel Colt is now and has long been engaged in the conduct of his large farm—the Colt Farm as it is called—in Bristol, a great, widespread four hundred acres, where there is abundant fishing and shooting. This farm is his avocation, so much so in fact that he has been known to give his occupation as "a farmer;" it is thrown open to the public every day of the year. Crops are planted and raised after the old leisurely fashion of a century ago, before scientific farming came into its own. Abundance is everywhere, and nature is not here synonymous with Italian gardens, and marble lined pools. The great barn on the Colt Farm alone cost one hundred thousand dollars, and houses a herd of one hundred registered Jersey cattle. Another point of great interest on the Colt Farm is the remarkable collection of bronzes and marbles distributed throughout the grounds. Among these statues are reproductions of the world's most famous masterpieces.

In honor of the memory of his mother, Theodora Goujand (De Wolf) Colt, Colonel Colt built and gave to the town of Bristol the Colt Memorial School, a monument of great architectural beauty. Theodora G. D. Colt was a woman of great force of intellect, even of genius, greatly in advance of her time. She entertained in her home Emerson, Greeley, Wendell Phillips, Doctor Holmes, and many of the leaders of New England literary life and thought. Of remarkably retentive memory, she was a veritable storehouse of knowledge, and was a most potent factor in laying the foundation of the achievements of her sons in later life. She was the author of a book of poems which shows a literary gift which might have been developed to great proportions had not her life been so filled with

work for others, and with the constant service which made her beloved of all with whom she came into contact. She died at the advanced age of eighty years, her mind unimpaired to the last. Still another gift of Colonel Colt to the town of Bristol is the beautiful Museum of Fine Arts which adjoins the Colt Memorial School, which contains the Colt collection of art objects, including three marbles by Rodin, numerous canvases by Borglum and Barrias, and more than a hundred canvases by Rosa Bonheur and other artists equally renowned.

On January 12, 1881, Colonel Colt married Elizabeth Metchelson Bullock, daughter of the late Hon. J. Russell and Susan Amelia (De Wolf) Bullock, of Bristol, R. I. Children: 1. Samuel P., born Oct. 16, 1881; died Nov. 4, 1890. 2. Russell G., born Oct. 1, 1882. 3. Russell C., born Oct. 10, 1889. Since the death of his mother, Colonel Colt has made his home on the old General George De Wolf homestead, "Linden Place," in Bristol, the girlhood home of his mother, which dates from the close of the eighteenth century.

To conclude the biography of a man of this type is not possible, for there is no conclusion. The future, if based on the past achievements of the career of Colonel Colt, must bring forth things equally notable.

(The De Wolf Line).

Among prominent old New England families no name carries more prestige than that of De Wolf. In Rhode Island the family has been actively identified with the upbuilding of the State for generations. It has been said that the "History of the town of Bristol is the history of the De Wolfs." In the rugged pioneer days, when Bristol was a port of consequence in the West Indies trade, the hardy members of this family for many years braved the perils of the deep, and combining their courage, and a splendid capacity for business enterprise, they developed a mercantile and shipping industry of large proportions. When the savage Indian from within their borders, or the hostile foes from without menaced the safety of the colony, the De Wolfs were ever found patriotic and true, offering themselves without reservation to the causes of liberty and justice. They were true blue in the widest sense of the term, and their public spirit, sturdy, upright characters, and sound business judgment, won for them the confidence and esteem of their fellow citizens and left for posterity the priceless heritage of an honored name.

The name of "Wolf," with or without the prefix, or its equivalent, is to be found in many nations. In the Teutonic languages the name is traced back to its Teutonic original, while in the Romance languages the forms of the name are traced to their Latin derivations. Among the Romans, *Lupus* stood not only for the beast which suckled the mystic founders of the State, but also designated members of the human family. The name suggests the close association of primitive man with the animals of the forest, and was, no doubt, adopted because of the fancied resemblance between some qualities in the man and animal. If space permitted it would be interesting to mention and trace some of the forms this name has taken in the various Continental countries and in Great Britain. The house of Guelph, of which the late Queen Victoria

was perhaps the most distinguished and conspicuous member, is traced to a German family of Wolf or Wolf.

Much has been written concerning the origin of the De Wolf family. Genealogists have devoted years of research to the subject, and have unearthed data of great interest and undoubted authenticity. Opinions differ greatly, however, as to the source of the early De Wolfs; it is universally agreed that the family is among the most ancient and aristocratic of Europe. Many incline to the following theory as to the source of the name. In 1370, Louis de Saint-Etienne, a French nobleman, attended King Charles the Fifth on a hunting expedition. During the chase, King Charles mortally wounded a wolf-cub. His lance breaking against a tree, the King had only his hunting knife with which to defend himself against the mother of the cub which came bounding from the forest. Thereupon, Louis de Saint-Etienne rushed between the beast and the King, killing the wolf with his own sword. In recognition of this service the King knighted Louis, who became Louis de Loup, and was the founder of the French family of that name. In 1423 his grandson, Emile de Loup, accompanied Princess Mathilda to Germany, where she married Frederick, Elector and Duke of Saxony. Emile de Loup became a great favorite of the Saxon Court and was made a Baron in 1427. He then changed his name from the French to the German, and was thenceforward known as De Wolf. His direct descendant, Maximilian De Wolf, founded the Belgian family of the name. The title of Baron is borne by members of the family at the present time in Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Livonia, and in England, and these branches have borne arms for centuries.

The prominence of the De Wolf family in early times is clearly attested by the fact of its many well defined and notable branches. Among the most famous of these were the de Goults, or De Wolfs, of Provence (in the language of South France, Wolf is rendered by "Goult or Agont"). The following is translated from "L'Etat de la Provence," by l'abbé Robert de Briancon; published by P. Aubouen, Paris, 1693: "The French family, de Goult—de Wolf—of Provence is, according to tradition, descended from a prince of Saxony. There is no more famous family in the Provencal nobility than the de Goults. The first recorded ancestor of the de Goults in Provence was Rostain de Goult. His son, Remond de Goult, received the barony de Saut from Emperor Henry V. in 1108. Bertrand de Goult, his son, distinguished himself in the war waged in 1150 by the County of Provence against Princess Etienne de Baux. His descendant, Isnard de Goult, was appointed grand seneschal de Provence for the years 1284 and 1286. Another well known member of the family was Remond de Goult, who was sent on a mission by the city of Aix to Queen Jeanne of Naples in 1365. Anaud de Goult, knight of the Order of the King, was the founder of the branch of the de Goults known as the lords of Mouriez."

"The house of de Goult bears of ancestry gold with azure ravenous wolf, langued armed and vained of gules. Crest, a nascent wolf from the helmet." The castle of the French de Goults, overlooks the little town of "Goult," about forty kilometres east of Avignon in the department of Vauclase. Exact similarity exists

between the coat-of-arms of the de Goults as described above, and that borne by Captain Charles de Wolf, who was of the sixth generation of the family in New England. This would seem to indicate a close connection between the de Goults of Provence and the founder of the family in America. However, it is thought by many eminent genealogists that the immigrant ancestor, Balthasar De Wolf, came from the Livonian branch of the family, which is an offshoot of the earlier Silesian house of De Wolf—of this branch traces are found as early as the thirteenth century, when the Scotch family of McDecor the Wolf left Scotland and settled in Germany, to escape political persecution, and where the name was changed to Wolfesford and Wolfurt. The family seat became the village of Wolfurt, near Bregentz in the Tyrol, where to-day stands a partly ruined castle, and the family itself became one of the most powerful and honored of the time. The first authentic record of them is found in 1241, when Kuno von Wolfurt witnessed a deed by which Konrad von Pfaffers ceded a fief to Ulrich von Vare. ("From the Review for the History of the Upper Rhine," year 1852). This branch figured largely in the history of the time. In 1348 Ulrich von Wolfurt, at the head of his Teutonic knights, fought in the service of King Louis of Hungary, against Queen Joanna of Naples, in the conflict precipitated by the murder of Andreas, brother of King Louis, and consort of Queen Joanna, of which she was suspected. Ulrich von Wolfurt was appointed governor of Lower Italy, and rendered gallant service at the siege of Naples, holding out against all the bribes of Queen Joanna, until compelled to surrender through lack of food. In 1352 Ulrich von Wolfurt was sent by Louis as a peace envoy to the Vatican, and on his return to the Hungarian court was rewarded by the King with the country of Castro Ferro. (Archives of the Vatican).

Konrad Wolf von Wolfurt, brother of Ulrich von Wolfurt, was appointed by King Louis, lieutenant-governor of Lucera in 1348, and in 1350 was put in command of the Hungarian knights at Naples. In the following year he was sent by Clement VI. on a diplomatic mission to Archbishop John, of Brindisi, and in 1352, he received from King Louis the barony of Guillonisii. (Archives of the Vatican).

On March 18, 1383, according to the archives of the town of Bregentz, Emperor Charles IV. presented the castle of Wolfurt to the three brothers, Hugo, Kuno and Engloff von Wolfurt. The next mention of the family occurs in 1392, when Rudolf von Wolfurt was present at the meeting of the Swabian knights concerning the leadership of St. George's banner. His son, Wolf von Wolfurt, was present in 1408, 1409, and 1413, at the conference regarding the Appenzell War. The long period elapsing between the records of the family in the archives would seem to indicate that much of their time was spent away from their home. In 1446 Rudolf von Wolfurt returned a sum of money given him in trust by Duke Sigismund of Austria, to Count Heinrich von Furstenberg. Finally, in 1530, the lords of Wolfurt let their castle to the banished Abbot Kilian of St. Gall, and left this part of Germany, probably owing to the rapid advance of the Swiss confederation.

The first record of the De Wolfs of Sagan, in Silesia,

occurs in the archives of that State in the year 1452, when George De Wolff was plenipotentiary of the Dukes Balthasar and Rudolf of Sagan to the town of Goerlitz. In 1465, at the sale of a share in the town hall of Sagan, by Duke Hans, among the witnesses mentioned is "our dear faithful Hans de Wolff." (State archives of Dresden, No. 4371). In 1474, a grant was made by the Dukes Ernest and Albrecht of Saxony to Jorge De Wolff over Hansdorf, Wolfsdorf and Klein Selten in the principality of Sagan. In 1539 there is a record of the inheritance homage of the brothers Balthasar and Casper De Wolff to Duke Heinrich of Saxony. In 1543 the letters-patent given by Duke Moritz of Saxony to the brothers Balthasar and Casper De Wolff over the estates of Hansdorf, Wolfsdorf and Klein Selten are confirmed. Hans De Wolff was chosen burgomaster of Sagan for the years 1543, 1546 and 1549. (Dresden State archives).

The Livonian branch of the family is an offshoot of the above mentioned Silesian house, and is descended from Sigismund Adam von De Wolff, who was born in Sagan in 1646, and settled in Nariva, Livonia, where he held various posts of honor, until his death in 1720. His son, Sigismund Adam von De Wolff, was born in 1675. When Nariva was captured by the Russians, he was among the prisoners taken as hostages to Moscow, where he came under the notice of Peter the Great, who made him his private secretary. He founded the college of justice and was its vice-president. Sigismund Adam von De Wolff and his descendants were enrolled in the Livonian and Esthonian nobility. In 1747, on giving proofs of his ancient nobility, he was granted in Vienna, for himself, his given sons and their descendants, the title of baron of the empire. He preferred this to the Russian title of count, the choice between the two having been given him. The Empress Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, presented him with several estates in Livonia. From him are descended the several Barons von De Wolff now living in Livonia. His brother, Carl Gottfried, was also created Baron De Wolff; he had a son, Sir Jacob De Wolff, who settled in England, and was created a baronet in 1766. He married Anne, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Edward Weston, Secretary of State for Ireland. He died in 1808 and left one son, Sir James De Wolff, born in 1778, who died without male issue; their country seats were Cams Hall and Lyndhurst, in County Hants.

The genealogist of the De Wolf family in America has satisfied himself that the immigrant ancestor of the family here under consideration came from the Livonian branch of the ancient De Wolfes of Europe. The crest of the Livonian De Wolfis is the same as that of the American family, and there is a widely held tradition in the family of Baron Ariste De Wolff, that early in the seventeenth century a younger son of the Baron of that day left Livonia, presumably for America, and was never heard from. Another tradition, accepted by some of the family, is that their ancestors emigrated from the Baltic Province of Livonia to Germany, thence to Normandy, and from there to England with William the Conqueror. This would seem to be borne out by the names of the children in this country, which are those of the English Bible, and in common use in England. In view of the prejudices of the time, the

fact that Balthasar De Wolf's children married into the best families of Lyme, Conn., would add further support to the tradition.

(I) Balthasar De Wolf, or as the name is spelled, Baltazer De Woolfe, is first recorded in America on March 5, 1656, when he was one of those presented before "A Perticular Court in Hartford," Connecticut, "for smoking in the street contra to law." At that time he was evidently a resident of what is now Branford for we find his name on a list of persons who settled in that town between 1645 and 1660. In 1664 he was a resident of Wethersfield, Conn. Four years later he was a member of the train band at Lyme, Conn., with his three sons. It has been supposed that Balthasar De Wolf was about forty-five years of age at that time. He was made a freeman by the court at Hartford, in May, 1671. In 1677 he was chosen a member of the committee of the town, and was yet alive in 1695. Little is known of his wife, Alice. She was living on March 5, 1687, when she is mentioned in a deed of land given by Balthasar to his son Simon.

(II) Edward De Wolf, son of Balthasar and Alice De Wolf, was born in 1646, and died March 24, 1712. He is referred to in the records of Lyme, Conn., as a carpenter; he was a member of a committee to arbitrate the differences between the people of New London, and the builders of a church. About 1688, Edward De Wolf was one of four to whom permission was granted to build a saw mill at Eight-Mile river. In 1701 he was granted liberty to set up a corn mill near the sawmill by his house. This is supposed to be the site owned by the late Oliver Lay, in Laysville, about two miles and a half from the center of the village of Lyme. It will thus be seen that he was also a millwright and miller. He was one of the volunteers in King Philip's War, who in December, 1675, surrounded the Indians in the Swampy Fort, and to whom the State of Connecticut granted the township of Narragansett, now Voluntown, Conn., as a reward for their services. Edward De Wolf probably continued to reside in Lyme, however. He was survived by his wife, Rebecca, to whom he had been married not later than 1670.

(III) Charles De Wolf, son of Edward and Rebecca De Wolf, was born September 18, 1673, and died December 5, 1731. He married Prudence (according to some authorities Patience) White, and resided in Glas-tonbury, and Middletown, Conn. He engaged in business as a dealer in general merchandise, and by his industry and thrift acquired a considerable property for those times.

(IV) Charles (2) De Wolf, son of Charles (1) and Prudence (White) De Wolf, was born in 1695, at Lyme, Conn., the eldest of a family of ten children. Apparently he learned the same trade as his grandfather, for it is said he "went from Lyme, Conn., to the Island of Guadeloupe, as a millwright." It is thought that he remained in the French Indies for the rest of his life. There he married, on March 31, 1717, an Englishwoman, Margaret Potter, who never came to the United States.

(V) Captain Mark Anthony De Wolf, son of Charles (2) and Margaret (Potter) De Wolf, was born November 8, 1726, on the Island of Guadeloupe in the French Indies. He was educated in a French school on the

island. When he was about seventeen years old, he was brought to Bristol, R. I., by Captain Simeon Potter, whose sister, Abigail, he later married. Young De Wolf spoke several languages, and because of his proficiency in them became Captain Potter's secretary and clerk, and accompanied him on many of his famous buccaneering expeditions, and later commanded ships belonging to him. In December, 1744, a few months after his marriage, he sailed from Bristol, as first officer of the privateer "Prince Charles of Lorraine," which was under the command of Captain Potter, and on December 22, of that year, surprised and captured the French settlement of Oyapoc, French Guiana, making heavy reprisals on the inhabitants of the town. At the outbreak of the Revolution, De Wolf found himself in comfortable circumstances. He settled in Bristol, R. I., where his house was one of the nineteen burned by the British in 1778. It was located at the south corner of Burton and Hope streets: After the burning of his home, he removed to Swansea, Mass., for the safety of his family, where he settled on a farm, and undismayed by his misfortunes, set out energetically to recoup his losses. In 1783 he returned to Bristol, reinstated in his fortunes.

On August 26, 1744, Mark Anthony De Wolf married Abigail Potter, born February 2, 1726, in Bristol, daughter of Hopedill and Lydia Potter, and sister of Captain Potter. Their sons later figured prominently in the shipping and commercial life of Bristol. Abigail De Wolf survived her husband fifteen years and died on February 7, 1809. Among their children was Charles, of further mention.

(VI) Captain Charles (3) De Wolf, son of Captain Mark Anthony and Abigail (Potter) De Wolf, was born in Bristol, R. I., February 25, 1745. He entered early on a seafaring life, and was a master mariner and merchant, engaged in the West India trade, in which he amassed a large fortune. He was one of the most prominent and influential men of Bristol, highly esteemed as a public benefactor. He was a member of the Jeffersonian party, then known as the Republicans, his sympathies in political and national issues inclining to the French rather than the English. He was averse to the mingling of politics with religion, and was one of the signers of the protest addressed to the pastor of the Congregational church in Bristol against political sermons delivered in church. Because of this he and many others later joined St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church of Bristol. Captain De Wolf subscribed one hundred and twenty-one dollars to the erection of the first public library of Bristol, and also gave one hundred dollars toward the erection of a building, completed in 1809, the first floor of which was to be the property of the town as a free school forever. One-half the expense of this building was borne by the Masonic fraternity, which used the upper floor as a meeting place.

Captain Charles (3) De Wolf, and his son, General George De Wolf, were the principal owners of the full-rigged ship "Juno," of 250 tons, which sailed from Bristol with a crew of twenty-six men, August 13, 1804, to trade along the northwestern coast of the United States. His home in Bristol, on Thames street, at the foot of Constitution street, was one of the finest of the

day. Captain Charles (3) De Wolf was one of the most distinguished figures in the life of Bristol for many decades. He took an active and important part in the American Revolution and in the War of 1812, and was an intimate friend of Governor Bradford and General Knox, the latter of whom visited him in Bristol, and presented him with several pieces of silverware, which are still in the family. It is highly probable that he became acquainted with Washington on his visit to Bristol to consult with Governor Bradford.

Captain Charles (3) De Wolf married (first) April 28, 1771, in Bristol, Mary Tyler, daughter of Rev. Barnabas and Martha Tyler, of Bristol. He married (second) June 3, 1789, Elizabeth Rogerson, and (third) Abigail Greene. The descendants of Charles in both the direct and collateral lines have been a race noted for intellectuality, and for their fine capacity for worthy achievement in professional and in business life.

(VII) General George De Wolf, son of Captain Charles (3) and Mary (Tyler) De Wolf, was born in Bristol, R. I., June 15, 1778. Like his father, he was a ship owner and merchant, and was highly successful. He also owned a plantation in Cuba, and in the working of this employed many slaves. At one time his wealth seemed destined to rival that of his uncle, James De Wolf, if not to surpass it, but reverses came and the failure of his business almost paralyzed the town. He retained, however, his position in the life of Bristol, and was always eminently esteemed. He was very prominent in military affairs, and is said to have been one of the handsomest men in the military forces, making a splendid figure on horseback. He was brigadier-general in command of the First Brigade of Rhode Island troops, composed of Newport and Bristol county men, in the years 1818-19-20-21, and in 1822 was commissioned major-general in command of the State troops, holding this post in 1823-24-25. In 1810 he erected "Linden Place," in Bristol, his homestead, which is a fine specimen of the best architecture of the period. The homestead is in the central part of the city, and is distinguished by a fine portico, lofty Corinthian columns, and an old fashioned balustrade of intricate pattern surrounding the roof. Here, in 1817, General De Wolf entertained President Monroe. "Linden Place" is now the home of Colonel Samuel Pomeroy Colt, son of Christopher and Theodora Goujand (De Wolf) Colt, the latter a daughter of General George De Wolf, born 1820, died in 1901. General De Wolf married Charlotte Patten Goodwin, daughter of Attorney-General Henry Goodwin, of Newport, R. I., and his wife, Mary, daughter of Governor William and Mary (LeBaron) Bradford, of Bristol. Charlotte Patten De Wolf died June 5, 1857. General George De Wolf died June 7, 1844.

(VIII) Theodora Goujand De Wolf, daughter of General George and Charlotte Patten (Goodwin) De Wolf, was born in Bristol, R. I., October 12, 1820. She was a woman of exemplary Christian life. She was talented, and highly educated, a student and scholar, a lover and patron of the arts, dispensing goodness and charity throughout her long life. She was the author of a volume of poems on a variety of subjects, which reveals intellectuality of a high order.

On November 14, 1837, in Hartford, Conn., Theodora

Goujand De Wolf, became the wife of Christopher Colt, of that city. She died in Bristol, R. I., in 1901, in her eighty-first year. Her children were: 1. George. 2. Isabella, who married Francis Eugene De Wolf, of Bristol. 3. Le Baron Bradford, United States Senator from Rhode Island. 4. Samuel Pomeroy. (See Colt XI).

LeBARON BRADFORD COLT, United States Senator from Rhode Island, and one of the foremost figures of the day in legislative circles, was born in Dedham, Mass., June 25, 1846, son of Christopher and Theodora Goujand (De Wolf) Colt. He is descended both paternally and maternally from notable founder families of New England; his ancestry in the direct line is treated at length in the article devoted to Colonel Samuel Pomeroy Colt, which precedes this. He was prepared for college at Williston Seminary, and matriculated at Yale in 1864. Graduating with the class of 1868, he entered the Law School of Columbia University in New York City, where he received the degree of LL. B., in 1870. Later he received the degrees of LL. D. from Columbia College, Yale College and Brown University. After a year of European travel, he returned to America and established in practice in Chicago, where he remained until 1875. In the latter year he returned to Rhode Island, took up his residence at Bristol, and began the active practice of his profession in Providence. From 1876 to 1881 he was associated in partnership with Hon. Francis Colwell, later city solicitor of Providence. From 1879 to 1881, Mr. Colt represented the town of Bristol in the Rhode Island Legislature. In March, 1881, by this time a recognized leader in the legal profession in Rhode Island, Mr. Colt was appointed United States district judge for the District of Rhode Island by President Arthur. On July 6, 1884, he was made United States circuit judge, for the First Judicial Circuit, comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and filled this office until 1913, in which year he became the candidate of the Republican party for United States Senator from Rhode Island, and was elected to office. On the expiration of his term in 1919, Senator Colt was returned to the Senate by popular vote, and is now serving his second term. Senator Colt has been a prominent and influential figure in legislative and official circles in Washington since the beginning of his first term.

On December 17, 1873, he married Mary Louise Ledyard, daughter of Guy Carlton and Elizabeth (Morris) Ledyard, of Chicago. Their children are: 1. Theodora L., married Edwin A. Barrows, of Providence. 2. Le-Baron C., born Feb. 26, 1877, died May 26, 1916. 3. Guy Pomeroy, born Dec. 4, 1878, died Nov. 17, 1885. 4. Mary Louise, born July 25, 1880; married Harold J. Gross, of Providence. 5. Elizabeth L., born Oct. 29, 1887; married Andrew Weeks Anthony, of Boston. 6. Beatrice, born June 1, 1891, died Nov. 18, 1914.

G. EDWARD BUXTON, M. D.—Among the members of the medical profession of Rhode Island is no more representative physician than Dr. G. Edward Buxton. Trained in his calling in the leading institu-

tions of this country and Europe, he has practiced in the West and in Rhode Island, the city of Providence his home since 1895. In the quarter of a century of his participation in professional activity in the city and State he has gained honored and responsible place as a learned and able doctor. After long years of constant professional labor as a practitioner and educator, he is still active in his work, finding in it, toward the evening of life, the satisfaction and inspiration that are a large part of the reward of him whose ideal is one of service and accomplishment.

Dr. Buxton is a member of an old English family, and it has been his pleasure to inform himself extensively on the history of his branch in New England. The arms borne by the Buxton family are:

Arms—A shield, supported by double bucks, lion rampant, and above it thirteen stars on a blue field surmounted by the crest, a pelican.
Motto—Do it with thy might.

(I) Anthony Buxton, of England, born in 1601, came to Salem, Mass., in 1637, and took one of the original town lots of five acres. He died in 1684, when eighty-three years of age, and his will is still to be seen among the old records of Salem. He left a large farm which joined that of Governor Endicott, and the will mentions the hay, grain, cattle, working teams, wagons, ploughs and farming tools, besides sums of money the neighbors owed him—one of pounds, shillings and pence that Governor Endicott was owing him he gave to his youngest child and daughter, Hannah. With considerable property to dispose of, the first item therein deserves attention, not that it should have been given to the oldest son, but that it should be of such apparently trivial import: "I will and bequeath unto my son John the great Bell-metal mortar I brought out of England with me." But on investigation this, it seems, would be in those early times the family grist mill, in which was ground or pounded fine the parched corn for their bread. His wife was named Elizabeth, and they had the following children: John, Elizabeth, Mary, Lydia, Sarah, Hannah, and Joseph, mentioned below.

(II) Joseph Buxton, son of Anthony and Elizabeth Buxton, was born in Salem, in 1663, and died in 1745. He and his wife Esther had children: Elizabeth, born in 1689; Samuel, mentioned below; James, in 1693; and John, in 1696.

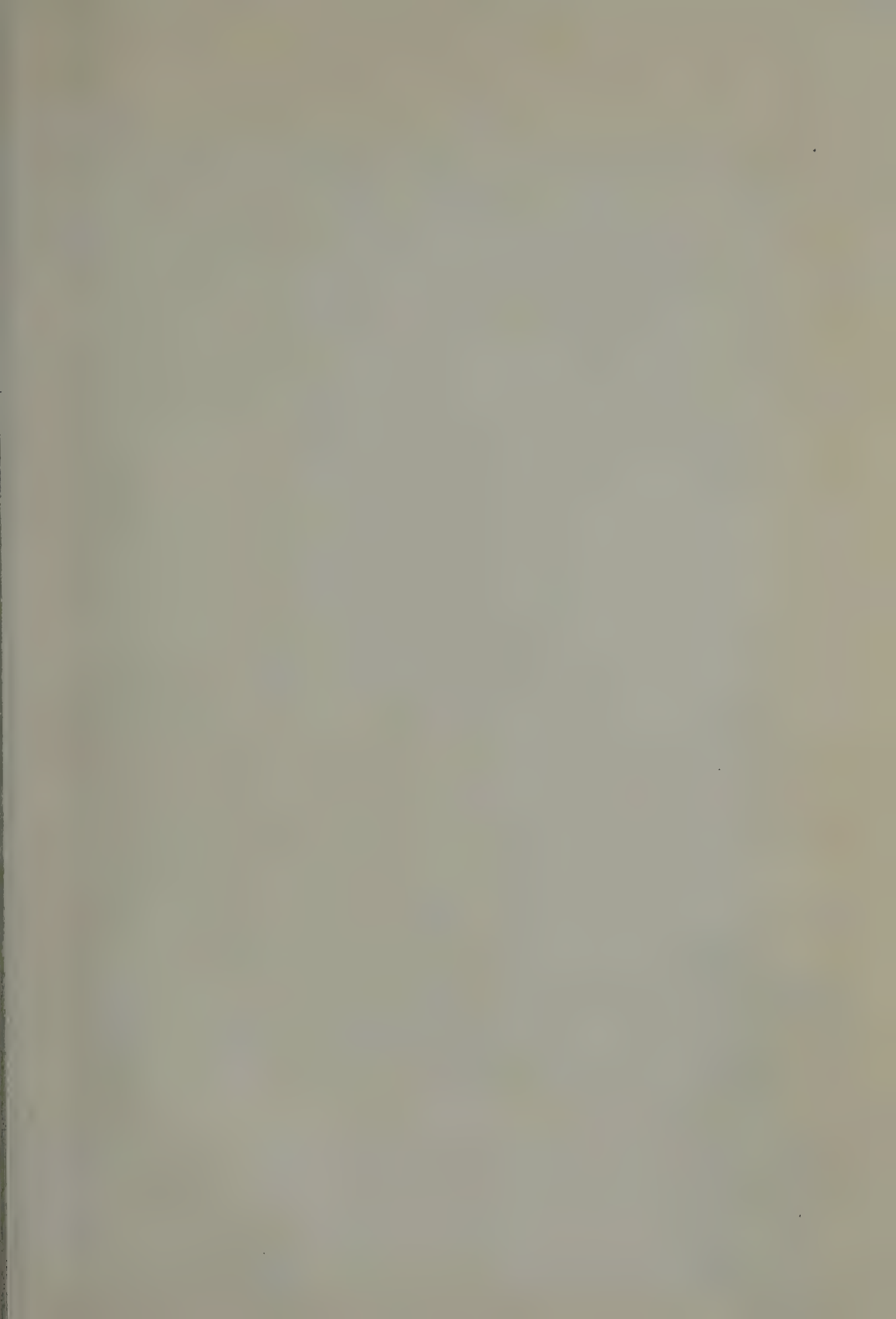
(III) Samuel Buxton, son of Joseph and Esther Buxton, was born in Salem, in 1691, and on November 25, 1741, then aged fifty years, bought of Samuel Verry a tract of land of two hundred acres, in Smithfield, R. I., in the northwest corner of the town, "the homestead where Verry had lately dwelt." He brought at least two grown sons with him, all being enumerated in the Road District No. 1 list in 1748, as Samuel, Benjamin, and Samuel, Jr. Samuel Buxton died in Smithfield in 1753. His wife Elizabeth survived him and married a Mr. Lapham. Samuel Buxton's children were: Benjamin, mentioned below; Samuel, Caleb, Ann, Joseph, and Lydia.

(IV) Benjamin Buxton, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Buxton, was born in Salem, in 1715, and came with his father to Smithfield, being made freeman in 1744. He belonged to troops raised for the French and Indian wars in 1746. When he died, in 1781, he willed lands



Le Baron B. Colth







L. Edward Buxton Jr

in Smithfield, Gloucester and Uxbridge. His children were: James, mentioned below; John, Esther, and Betty.

(V) James Buxton, son of Benjamin Buxton, was born in 1745, in Smithfield. He enlisted as ensign on the Worcester Rolls (Vol. 48, File 349), was made lieutenant in March, 1779, Third Company, Massachusetts Regiment, Fifteenth Regulars, Captain, Noah Littlefield, Major, Andrew Peters, Lieutenant-Colonel, Benjamin Tupper, Colonel, John Bailey; served on the Hudson under General Lee, and on January 1, 1781, received a captain's commission. He died in Smithfield in 1817. He married, in 1773, Esther Southwick, of Uxbridge, and their children were: Jonathan, Rufus, Otis, Ruth, David, mentioned below; Elizabeth, Hannah, and Charity.

(VI) David Buxton, son of James and Esther (Southwick) Buxton, was born in 1777, and died in 1861. He was engaged in farming in North Smithfield, but later moved to Slatersville. He married Philadelphia Darling. His children were: Plina, Eliza, Clarissa, James, Sally Ann, Esther, William, Emily, George, Edward, mentioned below; Lewis, and Albert.

(VII) Edward Buxton, son of David and Philadelphia (Darling) Buxton, was born in Slatersville, R. I., February 19, 1826. He went to Worcester Academy, there remaining long enough to be qualified as a teacher, and won a document that read: "To whom it may concern! This certifies that Mr. Edward Buxton possesses suitable qualifications both moral and intellectual for an instructor in our common schools. Eli Thayer, Worcester Academy, Aug. 12, 1847." After a period spent in teaching, he tried a number of business ventures with varying success. One of these was a small cotton mill in Holden, Mass., which for a time was quite profitable. Failure was caused by hard times and limited capital. When forty years old he became established in a new line, contracting with the Washburn, Moen Company to supply them with one particular kind of scrap iron for their rolling mill at Worcester, Mass. As the agent of these interests, he traveled widely to secure materials for their mills. He acquired numerous business interests and real estate holdings, and became a man of independent fortune. He married, May 1, 1848, Julia C. Coburn, who died in 1900. They had four children: 1. G. Edward, mentioned below. 2. Azro L. D., married — Smyth, and has four children, Walter, Philip, Edward and William. 3. Augustine A., a graduate of Amherst (A. B.) and Columbia (LL. B.) universities, is an attorney of Kansas City, where he married Nora Lewis, and has one son, Lewis. 4. Clara J., married Professor Robert Fulton, of Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.

(VIII) G. Edward Buxton, son of Edward and Julia C. (Coburn) Buxton, was born February 18, 1849, at Worcester, Mass. He received his preparatory education in the public schools of Worcester, and took a special course at the Kentucky University. In January, 1872, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Walter Burnham, at Lowell, Mass., and entered Harvard University Medical School in September of that year, in the three years' course. At the end of his second year, in June, 1874, he had passed his ex-

aminations and some of the third year, and the following September entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University), New York City, being graduated M. D. in the class of March, 1875. He then took a course at Long Island College Hospital, but in the latter part of May was appointed resident physician and surgeon for one year at St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa. In June, 1876, he returned to Harvard, completed his examinations, and took the degree of M. D. He then went abroad and took a four months' course at Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, Dublin, as a resident; spent six months in the London hospitals, taking special courses, and was in Paris two months, returning to the United States and commencing practice in Kansas City, Mo., in the winter of 1877. In 1883 he again went abroad, completed his course in Dublin and took the degree of Licentiate in Midwifery, and spent the remainder of the year on the Continent. Upon his return to this country he settled in Pawtucket to practice, in 1884. Four years later he removed to National City, Cal., but in 1895 returned to Providence, which city is now his home. He is widely known in professional circles, active in all organizations of medical men, and has won a distinctive position in his calling.

He is a member of the American Medical Association, the San Diego County (California) Medical Society, of which he was vice-president and president, the Rhode Island Medical Society, and the Providence Medical Association. He was formerly a member of the Missouri Medical Association, the Kansas City District Medical Society, the Kansas City Medical Society, and the Jackson County (Missouri) Medical Society. While in Kansas City he was adjunct professor of obstetrics in the Medical Department of the University of Kansas City, and was also a member of the Dispensary Staff of the University Hospital. At one time he was a member of the National City (California) Board of Health. Dr. Buxton has contributed on numerous occasions to the medical journals, and has also written articles for the public press on matters of public health. His field of usefulness has been a wide one, and it has been his privilege to come into contact with the leaders in his calling in many parts of the world. In Masonry Dr. Buxton is a member of Harmony Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Pawtucket Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and San Diego Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he is past commander. He is also a member of Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Rhode Island. He is past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias, and holds membership in the Ancient Order of Foresters, Improved Order of Red Men, and the Sons of St. George.

Dr. Buxton married, January 10, 1878, Sarah A. Harrington, daughter of Benjamin Harrington, of Worcester, Mass., and are the parents of two sons, G. Edward (q. v.), and Bertram H., born June 11, 1883, in Worcester.

G. EDWARD BUXTON, JR.—Despite his western birth, Mr. Buxton is a New Englander through family connections and personal associations, for he was educated in Massachusetts and Rhode Island institutions,

has pursued his business career mainly in Providence, and after a military career in the Rhode Island National Guard was commissioned from this State in the Federal service.

G. Edward Buxton, Jr., was born in Kansas City, Mo., May 13, 1880, son of Dr. G. Edward and Sarah A. (Harrington) Buxton (q. v.). He completed his preparatory education at the Highland Military Academy, of Worcester, which he attended from 1895 to 1898, being graduated in the latter year as valedictorian of his class and as senior officer of the school battalion. Entering Brown University, he received the degree of Ph. B. from that institution in the class of 1902, having been active in various college activities, being a member of Pi Kappa, Phi Delta Theta, and the Sock and Buskin Club, of which he was the first president. For fourteen months after his graduation from Brown University he was on the staff of "The Providence Journal" as reporter and assistant telegraph editor, and then completed a three years' course in the Harvard Law School, with the degree of LL. B. Upon the completion of his general and professional training he became manager of the Title Guarantee Company, an office he held from December, 1906, to December, 1911. From the latter date to April, 1912, he served as executive secretary of the Brown Endowment Campaign, and at the same time, and until September, 1912, was identified with the John Carter Brown Estate. Since September, 1912, he has been treasurer of the Providence Journal Company, and although military duties have absorbed him for a large portion of that time, he has borne an important share of the labor of direction of that well known newspaper's activity.

From August, 1914, to January, 1915, he was correspondent for "The Providence Journal" in the war zone, sending articles from England, Germany, France, and Belgium, which pictured the extraordinary conditions imposed by the war upon both antagonists. His experiences while within the German lines were of unusual interest. He was arrested numerous times and was continually suspected of being an English spy. Early in 1915, convinced of the impossibility of the United States remaining neutral in the conflict, he returned home and devoted himself diligently to the cause of preparedness. From this time, when he helped inaugurate the Plattsburg camps movement, the outstanding feature of his activity has been the vigorous, clear-sighted, devoted patriotism that has possessed him and that has actuated his willing service, and which has been the means of influencing many others to national support. Colonel Buxton was instrumental in organizing and was the chief marshal of the great preparedness parade held Saturday, June 3, 1916, in which 42,542 men and 10,000 women participated, the parade requiring seven hours to pass the reviewing stand. This parade, the greatest demonstration ever held in Rhode Island, and the third largest of its kind in the United States, was indicative of Rhode Island's attitude toward the war and the stalwart patriotism of her citizens. Prior to entering active military service, Mr. Buxton was chairman of the Organization Committee on Public Safety of Rhode Island, under appointment of Governor Beekman.

Colonel Buxton's military record began in 1900, when he became second lieutenant of Company A, Brigade Rhode Island Militia. In 1901 he held the rank of first lieutenant in the same organization, resigning in 1903. From 1906 to 1911 he was captain of the Third Company, Coast Artillery Corps, Rhode Island National Guard, and from 1912 to 1916 he was major and judge advocate of the Rhode Island National Guard. Resigning from the National Guard in October, 1916, he was commissioned major of infantry in the Reserve Corps of the United States army, October 26, 1916, and was ordered to active duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., May 8, 1917, where he was in command of the Second Battalion of the First Officers' Training Camp. On August 26, 1917, he was assigned to the command of the Second Battalion, Three Hundred and Twenty-eighth Infantry, of the Eighty-second Division, and in November, 1917, was appointed acting lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. He resumed command of his battalion when the regiment left for overseas duty on May 1, 1918. The regiment continued training with the British in the Somme Sector, near Abbeyville, in the latter part of May and the first two weeks of June. During this period Colonel Buxton spent a week in the front line trenches before Albert, with the British Tenth Essex Battalion. From June 25 to August 9 the regiment was engaged in the Lagny Sector, north of Toul, and from August 15 to September 12 occupied a portion of the Marbache Sector. It participated in the great St. Mihiel offensive, September 12-16, which straightened out the salient made by the Germans in 1914. Colonel Buxton's battalion led the attack of the Three Hundred and Twenty-eighth Infantry along the west bank of the Moselle river, capturing the town of Norroy and the commanding ridge north of that town. On September 18, 1918, two days after the close of this action, Colonel Buxton was appointed inspector general of the Eighty-second Division, and was in action in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26-November 2, the crowning American contribution to the successive blows upon the German line that brought about the armistice of November 11, 1918. On February 28, 1919, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Three Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, returned to the United States May 5, 1919, and was discharged from the service at Camp Upton, Long Island, May 12, 1919. Colonel Buxton was three times cited for gallantry and distinguished service during his tour of duty on the western front, his personal distinctions forming a part of the splendid record of the regiment and division with which he had been identified since August, 1917. There can be no greater reward of service than to see the forces one has helped shape from an awkward, uncertain crowd, into well disciplined and trained troops, justify under fire the hopes and faith of its officers; and no "outfit" in France, regular army or national guard, performed its appointed task more successfully than the Three Hundred and Twenty-eighth Infantry. Colonel Buxton is the author and editor of the "Official History of 82nd Division, American Expeditionary Forces" (Bobbs-Merrill Company, publishers).

Colonel Buxton has worked diligently in the American Legion since his return to civilian life, having been



The American Historical Society

5 of 50 G. H. Williams, G. 2172, N. Y.

L.A. Lockwood.

one of the incorporators, national committeeman for Rhode Island, and the first chairman of Providence Post of the American Legion. He believes firmly in its principles and its aims and has contributed largely to its success and permanence.

Colonel Buxton belongs to the Masonic order, and is a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons, and Providence Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons. His clubs are the Hope, Agawam Hunt, Art, Turk's Head, and Pen and Pencil. He is a director of the District Nursing Association, and has been prominent in Boy Scout work, aiding Colonel Charles S. Mulhearn in the organization of the Boy Scouts of Rhode Island. His civic activity is along progressive lines, and although he is in no way a radical, he finds it easy to leave the beaten track to meet new needs and emergencies. He has a wide acquaintance in his State among its people in all walks of life, his democratic friendliness also contributing to his large following. In the field of business he is known as an energetic and keen executive.

On January 19, 1910, Mr. Buxton married Aline H. Armstrong, of Louisville, Kentucky. They have one son, Coburn Allen, born in Providence, June 6, 1912.

LAWRENCE ABRAHAM LOCKWOOD—Mainly in association with New England enterprises, Mr. Lockwood has been prominent in the industrial world for a long period of years. His present activities are centered in the New Bedford Cotton Waste Company, of whose large interests he is general manager. He has been the organizer of numerous successful textile manufacturing companies, and although he has since sold his interests and severed his connections they are without exception strong and prosperous industries.

Arms—Argent, a fesse between three martlets sable.

Crest—On the stump of an oak tree erased proper a martlet sable.

Motto—Tutis in undis.

(I) Mr. Lockwood is a descendant of Robert Lockwood, who came from England about 1630 and settled in Watertown, Mass. Robert and Susanna Lockwood were the parents of six children before their removal to Fairfield, Conn., in 1646. He was made a freeman in Fairfield in 1652 and there died in 1656. Their children, born in Watertown: Jonathan, Deborah, Joseph, Daniel, Ephraim, and Gershom; in Fairfield, John, Abigail, Sarah, and Mary. The line of descent is through the founder's fifth son and sixth child, Gershom, the last of his children born in Watertown.

(II) Gershom Lockwood, son of Robert and Susanna Lockwood, was born September 6, 1643, and died March 12, 1718-19, in Greenwich, Conn. His parents moved to Greenwich while he was yet a boy and there his after life was spent. He learned the carpenter's trade and in time became the leading builder of the town. He was one of the twenty-one proprietors of Greenwich, and filled many of the town offices. He married (first) Lady Ann Millington, daughter of Lord Millington, an English peer, who had come to America to find her lover, an English army officer, but, failing in her search, became a teacher and in that capacity met Gershom Lockwood,

better known in the town as "Lieutenant Gershom." In 1660 Lady Millington's parents sent her a large oak chest, beautifully carved and strongly built. Tradition has it that the box contained a half-bushel of golden guineas, fine silk dresses and costly clothing. All of Lieutenant Gershom Lockwood's children, seven in all, were born of his first marriage. He married (second) Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Montgomery) Townsend, and widow of Gideon Wright. Descent is traced through the youngest son, Abraham, twin with Sarah, they the last born of the family of seven.

(III) Abraham Lockwood, son of Lieutenant Gershom and Lady Ann (Millington) Lockwood, was born in Greenwich, Conn., in 1670, and as early as December 27, 1706, is of record in Warwick, R. I. He died in June, 1747. He married (first) Sarah Westcott, born in 1673, daughter of Amos and Deborah (Stafford) Westcott. They were the parents of three sons: Abraham, of Providence and Scituate; Amos, born about 1695; Adam, of whom further; and two daughters, Deborah and Sarah. Abraham Lockwood married (second) Priscilla, widow of Jeremiah Crandall, and daughter of John and Ann (Gorton) Warner. His wife, Priscilla, died February 24, 1750.

(IV) Adam Lockwood, second son of Abraham and Sarah (Westcott) Lockwood, was born about 1700. He married, December 24, 1734, Sarah Straight, daughter of Henry and Hannah Straight, of East Greenwich, R. I., and they were the parents of eleven sons and daughters: Ann, Sarah, Abraham, Hannah, Adam, died young; Deborah, Almy, Patience; Adam, Abraham, and Benajah.

(V) Benajah Lockwood, son of Adam and Sarah (Straight) Lockwood, was born November 20, 1757. He was a soldier of the Revolution and in 1776 was serving as a private in Colonel Elliott's regiment. He married Abby Webb, and among their children was a son, Thomas Lockwood.

(VI) Thomas Lockwood, son of Benajah and Abby (Webb) Lockwood, was born in Warwick, R. I., in 1801, died at his farm in Old Warwick, in 1851, and was buried in the family plot on the farm. He was a stone mason by trade, and in his younger days worked in the South, principally Savannah, Ga. He did considerable mason work around Warwick, in Providence, and other sections, the Spragues securing his services for much of the work at their mills. He owned a farm of one hundred and fifty acres in Old Warwick, there making his home until his death, in the prime of life. He was a member of the Baptist church and supported the candidates of the Whig Party. He married Lucy Ann Lockwood, and they were the parents of fourteen children: Mary MacKenzie, married Albert Phillips; Thomas H.; Benoni, died in Warwick; Abby, married (first) John H. Weaver, (second) John Searle; Abraham, of further mention; George Lewis, Russell, Lucy Ann, married Captain George T. Searle, of Aponeaug; Nancy Maria, married Willard Briggs; Elisha P.; Lydia Chase, married George Eukers, who died in New Jersey; and three others, who died in infancy. Lucy Ann Lockwood died at the Old Warwick farm in 1879, aged seventy-six years, and was buried with

her husband, whom she had survived twenty-eight years. Like her husband, she was a faithful member of the Baptist church.

(VII) Abraham Lockwood, son of Thomas and Lucy Ann (Lockwood) Lockwood, spent his boyhood at the home farm in Warwick and obtained his education in the public school. Upon attaining legal age he bought a farm of twenty acres near the home farm, making only a small payment on the purchase price. There he began market gardening, disposing of his products in Providence. So well did he succeed in his farming for a nearby market that he cleared his first twenty acres of debt and bought other land which was cultivated in like manner, his estate finally aggregating seventy-five acres, all under profitable cultivation. In addition to the management of his farm he was for thirty-five years engaged in boring wells along Warwick Neck and in Old Warwick, the summer residents in those sections his patrons. In 1889 he retired from farming and sold his property to Richard Harrison, as a site for his summer home. Abraham Lockwood then built a suitable residence at Lockwood Corners and also built several other houses in that vicinity, his real estate holdings including twenty acres in the Lockwood Corners section. For many years he was interested in New England shipping and owned large shares in vessels sailing from her ports, a most lucrative part of his business activity. He was a Republican in politics and supported that party until his death, April 25, 1919.

Abraham Lockwood married (first) August 21, 1850, Sarah Ann Carr, born November 29, 1839, died December 20, 1889, and was buried in Lockwood Cemetery. He married (second) March 29, 1892, Mary Andrews, born in Duttonfield, England, daughter of John Andrews. Abraham and Sarah Ann (Carr) Lockwood had the following children: Sarah Ann, born June 12, 1851, the widow of Charles H. Waterman, of Providence; Abraham L., born Jan. 16, 1853, died June 16, 1853; Emma E., born Feb. 14, 1854, married Walter G. Hartford, of Montville, Conn.; Lawrence A., of whom further; Frank William, a sketch of whom follows; Orlando H., born July 19, 1859, died Sept. 30, 1859; Maria Eugenia, born Dec. 8, 1860, died April 21, 1861; Herbert Burnett, born Sept. 12, 1862, a cotton broker of Charlotte, N. C., deceased.

(VIII) Lawrence Abraham Lockwood, son of Abraham and Sarah Ann (Carr) Lockwood, was born in Warwick, R. I., April 18, 1856. After attendance at the public schools, he entered Mount Pleasant Academy, whence he was graduated in 1873, and then for five years was employed as a clerk in a mercantile establishment. At the end of this time he became a partner in the Hazard-Lockwood Company, which for two years conducted a store on Canal street, Providence, failing health necessitating Mr. Lockwood's temporary retirement from business. For a year he taught school at home, and was then successively in the employ of the Harrison Yarn & Dyeing Company, of Pawtucket, Minchin & Company, of Central Falls, and the Pawtucket Hair Cloth Company, as bookkeeper. During the following ten years he was office manager of the firm of W. F. and F. C. Sayles, of Saylesville, resigning this position to become general

manager of the Crefeld Mills, of Saylesville. Four years afterward these mills changed owners, and in 1896 Mr. Lockwood formed the L. A. Lockwood Company, which became the largest converters of cotton materials, remnants and irregular goods, in the country, also organizing the Crefeld Electrical Works, both incorporated. The Crefeld Electrical Works were soon sold to the American Electrical Works, and after a period of successful operation of the company bearing his name, Mr. Lockwood sold his entire holdings therein. He established the Crefeld Waste & Bating Company, which operated until 1918 with profitable result. In 1906 Mr. Lockwood went south and founded the South Atlantic Waste Company, at Charlotte, N. C., a concern established as a branch of the Crefeld Waste & Bating Company. In 1918 he organized the New Bedford Cotton Waste Company, a syndicate of seven cotton mills of New Bedford, including the famous Wamsutta Mills, one of the largest of its kind in the United States. He is general manager of the New Bedford Cotton Waste Company and is widely known in the textile industry in New England through his influential and important connections.

Mr. Lockwood is a supporter of the Republican party, and maintains his voting privileges in the town of Lincoln, R. I. He was instrumental in the division of the old town of Lincoln and the formation of the city of Central Falls, and served on the Town Council of old Lincoln for two years, and for six years on the Town Council after the division. He has taken no small share of time from his private interests for the service of his fellows in matters of local interest, and is a dependable backer of movements of progress and civic improvement. He fraternizes with the Masonic order, belonging to lodge, chapter, council, commandery, and shrine, and belongs to the To-Kalon Club, of Pawtucket, the Pomham Club, of Providence, the Wamsutta Club, of New Bedford, the Quequehon Club, of Fall River, the Manufacturers' Club, of Philadelphia, and the Arkwright Club, of New York City. He belongs to the Providence Chamber of Commerce, the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, of Boston.

Mr. Lockwood married, September 8, 1881, Viola B. Harrison, and they are the parents of: 1. Edna Harrison, married Ernest Ellison, of Charlotte, N. C., and they are the parents of Harriet Angeline, and Robert Emmett. 2. Lawrence A., Jr., associated with his father, also president and general manager of L. A. Lockwood, Jr., Company, Inc., and treasurer and general manager of the Bowditch Dye Works.

FRANK WILLIAM LOCKWOOD—For thirty years associated with insurance interests in Rhode Island, Frank William Lockwood is the present representative of his district in the Rhode Island Legislature. His interest and activity in political affairs covers a period of many years, but with the exception of his present office and the service of his community he has never been a candidate for public place.

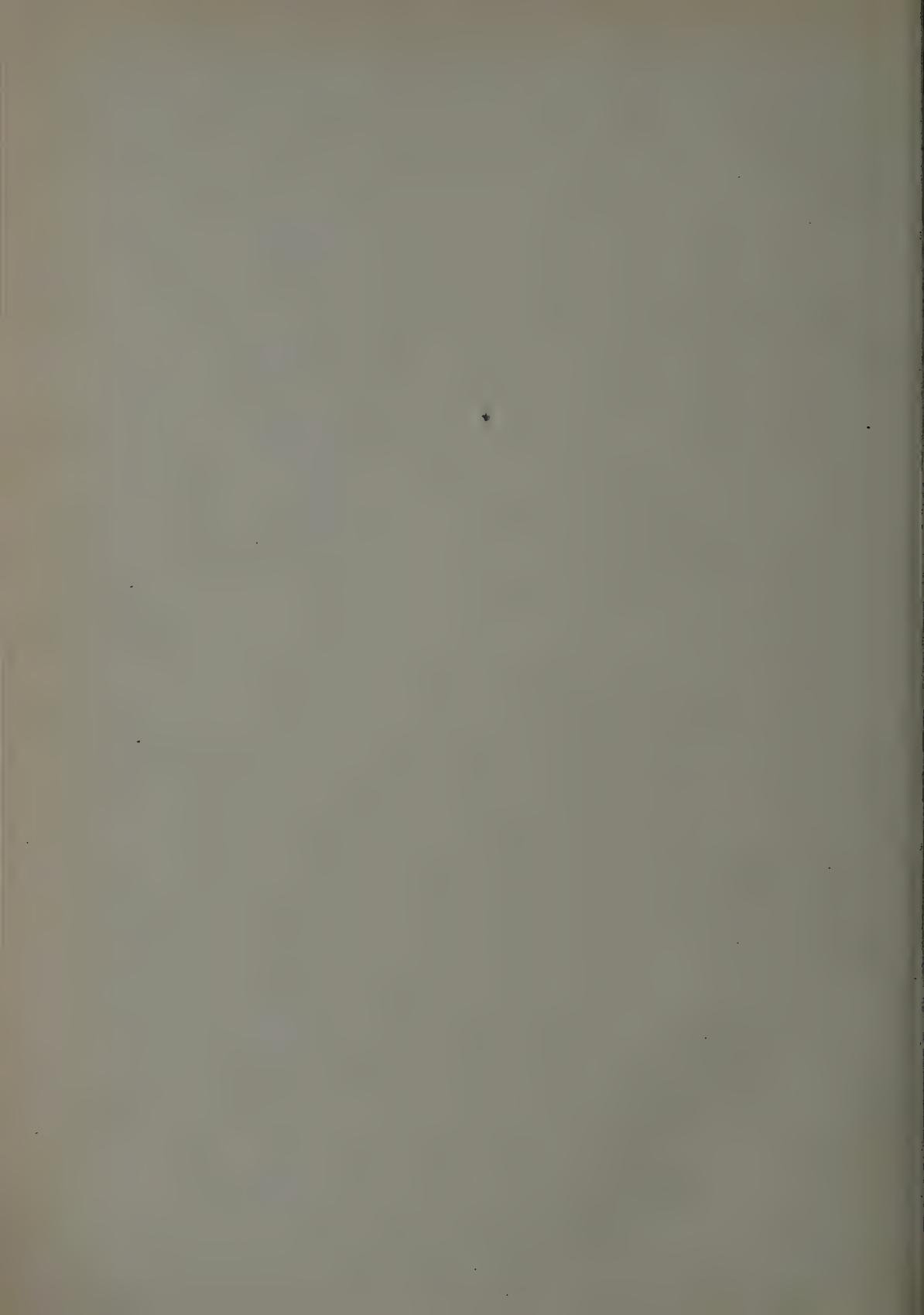
(VIII) Frank William Lockwood, son of Abraham and Sarah Ann (Carr) Lockwood (q. v.), was born in Old Warwick, R. I., June 11, 1858. He attended the



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Eng. by F. W. Lockwood

F. W. Lockwood



public schools of Warwick and Mount Pleasant Academy, graduating from the latter institution in 1876, during this time working on his father's farm, and when he had completed his studies he bought a milk route, his first business venture. For two years he conducted this business, and for the three years following he taught school in Old Warwick. During the summers of this period he was general superintendent of the Oakland Beach Amusement Company, successfully directing the operation of this popular park, and in this capacity he formed a friendship with Marshall Wilder, the celebrated humorist and monologist, who was an attraction at Oakland Beach early in his career, a friendship that was unbroken until Mr. Wilder's death. In 1881 he accepted a position as bookkeeper in Providence, remaining there for two years, then entering the employ of the New York, Providence & Boston Railway as a clerk in the freight department. He began in the lowest clerkship in the department at a weekly wage of six dollars and advanced through every grade to the chief clerkship, which he left to go upon the road as brakeman, working as such for about six months, when he was promoted to the position of conductor. During his connection with this road he had several times been offered a place with the Providence Washington Insurance Company, and in 1890 he began his present relation with that company, his position that of fire insurance adjuster. Mr. Lockwood's services are highly valued by his associates, and he administers the important duties of his department with an ability and discretion that proves his fitness for his place.

Mr. Lockwood is a Republican in political belief, and has long been a leader in the party organization in the State. No member of his party has a greater following among his political opponents than he, and early in his career he effected the first fusion of Republicans and Democrats in Warwick in support of a strong Republican ticket. For eighteen years he served as a member of the local school committee, for two years of that time as chairman, and although he has always been a potent factor in local affairs he steadfastly refused personal preference until his election in November, 1918, to his present office in the State Legislature. Mr. Lockwood went to the Legislature with a definite mission, the safeguarding of the public interests in important proposed street railway legislation, and to this he has given his entire time, serving on no committees unrelated to this subject.

Mr. Lockwood holds high position in the Masonic order, belonging to Harmony Lodge, No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pawtuxet, of which he is past master; Harmony Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Pawtuxet, of which he is king; Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he is past eminent commander; and Rhode Island Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret, and he is also a member of Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is past noble grand of Eagle Lodge, No. 2, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his clubs are the Masonic, of Auburn, the Providence Central, and the Republican. He has fostered a spirit of progressiveness in Lakewood, his home, and has

been the source of many movements for its benefit, advocating and supporting the erection of business establishments, schools, churches, and similar institutions indicative of a prosperous, developing community. His citizenship is of a type whose value has been proved by many tests, and he is held in high and friendly esteem in his community.

Frank William Lockwood married, September 13, 1882, Lillian May Perkins, of Providence, and they are the parents of: Frank Earle, whose sketch follows; and Dr. Ralph Fred, whose sketch follows.

FRANK EARLE LOCKWOOD—The younger business men of Block Island number among their foremost representatives the well known citizen whose name stands at the head of this article. Mr. Lockwood is identified with the most essential interests of his home town, and is active in social and fraternal circles.

(IX) Frank Earle Lockwood, son of Frank William and Lillian May (Perkins) Lockwood, was born May 13, 1884, in Providence, R. I. He received his education in the grammar schools of Warwick and the Providence Classical High School. He then entered the Rhode Island College of Pharmacy, class of 1906, graduating with the degree of Ph. G. For two years thereafter he was in the service of Claffin & Company, and for two years more was employed by Howard A. Pierce. For one year he was with D. E. Smith, and then spent six months with Blanding & Blanding. At the end of that time he went to Silver Lake to take charge of the Silver Lake Pharmacy, but resigned the position after six months in order to accept a similar one with the drug department of the Shepard Company, retaining this for another six months. Returning then to Blanding & Blanding, he took charge of their laboratory for two years, and then went to Auburn, R. I., where he established the Lockwood Pharmacy, conducting it from 1911 to 1914. In the latter year he sold out and came to Block Island, forming a partnership with D. B. Dodge & Company. This connection he still maintains, and during the five years which have since elapsed has done much to promote the growth and prosperity of the business. Mr. Lockwood is the local correspondent of the Providence "Journal," Newport "Mercury," and Hartford "Courant." In politics Mr. Lockwood is an independent Republican, but takes no part in public affairs beyond exercising his right as a voter. He affiliates with Harmony Lodge, No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pawtuxet; worthy patron of Manisses Chapter, No. 11, Order of Eastern Star, of Block Island; and belongs to the Kappa Psi fraternity of the Rhode Island College of Pharmacy, and the Chess and Checker Club of Block Island.

Mr. Lockwood married, December 31, 1908, at Lakewood, R. I., Ella May, daughter of William F. and Emily Waterman (Hopkins) Corkom, of North Adams, Mass., Mr. Corkom having been for many years engaged in the foundry and machine shop business in that place.

Frank Earle Lockwood is shaping his career in accordance with the honorable traditions of the stock from which he sprang. In business activities and in his life as a citizen he has made himself one of the

men who count in his community, and everything indicates that the years to come will bring him larger opportunities of service resulting in successes more noteworthy and more fruitful than those of the past.

RALPH FRED LOCKWOOD, M. D., son of Frank William and Lillian May (Perkins) Lockwood (q. v.), was born at Buttonwoods, Warwick, R. I., October 16, 1889. He attended the public schools of his birthplace, and after the completion of his general education entered the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, Pa., whence he was graduated M. D. in the class of 1912. Immediately after receiving his degree he began practice in Lakewood, in Warwick, where he has since continued, although much of his time has been devoted to work along the lines of sanitation and public health. His activities under this head have been so engrossing and his time spent in lecturing and research so long that he has been compelled to limit his private practice to his office and X-ray work, which has assumed large dimensions.

Dr. Lockwood was health officer of old Warwick prior to the establishment of West Warwick, in 1916, and he is now health officer of Warwick, also filling the position of milk inspector. He is the founder of the Warwick Health League, one of the best known organizations of its kind in New England, an efficient means of health insurance in the community that has been of inestimable value. In March, 1919, Dr. Lockwood entered upon the discharge of his duties as Pure Food and Drug Inspector for the State of Rhode Island, his previous experience and fruitful labor in the safeguarding of public health having won favorable notice. He has lectured on his subject throughout Rhode Island and adjoining States, and is known and quoted as an authority on community health. He is director of the Rhode Island Anti-Tuberculosis League, and has approached all of his work in disease prevention and public instruction with the broad sympathy of the devoted humanitarian supported by the exact scientific knowledge of the specialist, a combination that has rendered his work effective to an unusual degree. Dr. Lockwood holds membership in numerous professional associations, including the Kent County and Rhode Island State Medical societies, the American Medical Association, the Philadelphia-Spitzka Anatomical Association, the Forbes Anatomical Association, the International Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors, and the Philadelphia Chapter of Pi Mu fraternity, with which he became identified during his college years.

During the influenza epidemic, Dr. Lockwood gave himself completely to the public service with an admirable spirit of sacrifice. At his own expense he secured a hotel, converted it into an emergency hospital with a capacity of ninety patients, and during the prevalence of the disease abandoned everything in desperate efforts to halt its ravages. His community will long remember his generous contribution to the public welfare, a contribution made with no thought for personal risk that forms a noteworthy chapter in the record of his profession in their response to the great need of that time.

In politics Dr. Lockwood is a loyal Republican, and

is close to the party leaders in council. He is a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons, the Loyal Order of Moose, and James Wood Lodge of Odd Fellows. His work has brought him into contact with a wide circle of acquaintances throughout the State, and his personal popularity has aided strongly in the advancement of the causes he represented, which depend so largely for their success upon the intelligent and thorough coöperation of entire communities. His professional standing is high and his record as a public servant no less worthy.

Dr. Lockwood married, May 29, 1911, Louvan Amelia LaValley, of Apponaug, R. I., and they are the parents of Louvan Elise and Ruth Ethane.

REV. ANTHONY BOVE—In charge of the Parish of St. Ann's since 1901, Father Bove has given wide scope to his pastoral work, and it is well within the facts of the case to state that no man, of clergy or laity, wields a greater influence among the Italian population than he. His work, materially and spiritually, has been of incalculable value to his community, and his labors have been to lead his people in paths of righteousness, usefulness, and honor, of loyalty to and love for the country of their adoption.

Anthony Bove was born May 17, 1877, at Albano di Lucania, Italy, and is a son of Vincenzo and Mariannina (Malfese) Bove, his mother of an ancient and noble Italian family. After receiving a thorough classical and theological education in the institutions of his native land he was, by reason of high scholastic standing, ordained at the early age of twenty-two years. Immediately thereafter he came to the United States, being first assigned to Thornton, where he organized the Italians of the district. In 1901 he was given charge of the difficult mission of St. Ann's, Providence, the congregation using an old town jail as a chapel. This building was remodelled for church purposes, and was dedicated in 1902 by Bishop Harkins. The completion of the church was immediately followed by the development of religious activities and the organization of church societies. Father Bove published a Holy Name Manual in Italian, and organized a council of the Knights of Columbus, the second Italian council formed in the United States.

Early in April, 1909, the old church edifice on Hawkins street was removed, and July 18, 1910, the cornerstone was laid for a new building, Rt. Rev. Matthew Harkins, D. D., Bishop of Providence, officiating, with Rev. Nicola Armento, pastor of Our Lady of Grace Church, of Johnston, R. I., as preacher. Work was prosecuted with remarkable vigor, and the dedication took place on October 16 of the same year, Bishop Harkins officiating, assisted by Rt. Rev. Louis A. Walsh, D. D., Bishop of Portland, Me. State and city officials were present, including Governor Pothier, with members of his staff, and Mayor Fletcher and members of the City Council. A pontifical mass was celebrated by Bishop Walsh, with Rev. Michael O'Hare, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, as deacon; Rev. Owen F. Clark, pastor of the Church of the Holy Name, as sub-deacon; Rev. Dennis M. Lowney, rector of St. Joseph's Church,



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Pawtucket, assistant priest, and Rev. E. E. Seagrave as master of ceremonies, assisted by Rev. Matthias Hebert. Bishop Harkins occupied the Episcopal throne, attended by Rev. Peter E. Blessing, pastor of St. Edward's Church, and Rev. Domenico Bellietti, pastor of the Church of the Holy Ghost. Among the priests seated in the sanctuary were Rev. J. F. Sullivan, pastor of St. Agnes' Church; Rev. James C. Walsh, pastor of St. Michael's Church; Rev. Nicola Armento, of Silver Lake; Rev. Stefano Verciani, of Newport; Rev. Joseph R. Bourgeots, pastor of St. Jean Baptiste Church, Arctic; Rev. Eugene Lessard, pastor of St. James Church, Manville; Rev. J. D. Lebel, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Olneyville; Rev. Napoleon Leclerc, pastor of St. Ann's Church, Woonsocket; Rev. J. M. L. Geroux, pastor of the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, Woonsocket; Rev. James T. Ward, pastor of St. John's Church; Rev. Fr. Kelley; Rev. George W. Brown, pastor of St. Anthony's Church; Rev. Francesco Albanese; Rev. J. H. Beland, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Central Falls; Rev. John O'Connor, O. C. R., of the Lonsdale Monastery; Rev. J. F. Haney, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. The sermon was by Rev. Roberto Biasotti, of New York City; he spoke eloquently of the growth of the parish and the beauty and usefulness of its properties, and commended the efficient work of Father Bove. After the Communion, Bishop Harkins congratulated the people on the completion of so magnificent a building, and expressed his gratitude for the presence of Bishop Walsh and the many clergy, as well as the chief executive of the State and the city officials. After the mass, the clergy and guests were entertained at dinner in Wanskuck Hall, Guiseppe Zambarano acting as toastmaster, the speakers being Bishop Harkins, Bishop Walsh, Governor Pothier, Mayor Fletcher, and various of the clergy. Governor Pothier spoke in terms of high admiration of the erection of so beautiful a temple, and congratulated the pastor, Rev. Father Bove, upon so highly successful a completion of his arduous labors.

The new building is of Italian Romanesque style of architecture, with a campanile on one side. It is a style which has prevailed throughout Italy and is especially noteworthy in Venice and Florence, where color was used extensively in the material of construction, as has been done in the new St. Ann's Church. In fact, the new St. Ann's Church is an exact copy of the artistic Church of Sts. John and Paul of Venice.

The building is 123 feet long by 65 feet wide, and 57 feet high. It is constructed of redfaced brick laid in white mortar joint, and trimmed with buff and red pressed stone and terra cotta. The campanile is eight feet square at the base and 116 feet high. The interior is finished in stucco, white wood and oak; a high altar of white marble, with yellow and blue panels, designed in Italy, has been installed, besides side altars and two shrine altars of marble composition to harmonize with the main altar. A fine organ has been installed in the church, and a fine peal of bells in the campanile. The new church is ideally located, facing Hopkins

Park, thus giving a fine perspective view across the park as one approaches the junction of Branch avenue and Charles street. The cost of the building alone was over \$100,000. The architects were Murphy, Hindle & Wright, of Providence, while the contractor was the Granite Construction and Realty Company of Montpelier, Vt. The building has attracted a great deal of favorable comment both from the general public and those of a professional standing, requests having been made for permission to publish by several of the leading architectural journals. Seating capacity, 1,000. Sacristy and vestry at either side of a large and square sanctuary. The basement, which is used for a lower church, is very high and has almost the same accommodations and seating capacity as the main or upper church.

A kindergarten was opened and placed in charge of the Maestre Pie Venerini Sisterhood, and in due time was completed the splendid parochial school, which was dedicated on October 29, 1916, by the Most Rev. John Bonzano, Archbishop of Miltena, the Apostolic Delegate to the United States. The building has accommodations for seven hundred pupils, who are under the supervision of the Sisters of Mercy, for whom, in 1916, Father Bove opened a convent. In addition to the regular English courses, instruction in Italian is given in the many well lighted and well ventilated class rooms, and on the Monticello street side are the day nursery and industrial school, which have a capacity, respectively, of two hundred children and one hundred and seventy-five industrial pupils. This portion of the structure is entirely separate from the main building, and in the evening, embroidery, sewing, domestic science, and the Italian language are taught. In the basement, entered from Branch avenue, is an auditorium seating seven hundred, and among its attractions is a motion picture booth. The entire cost of this splendid structure, finely equipped as it is for the great and vitally important work for which it is designed, was \$110,000.00. While planning its erection Father Bove, on the first Sunday of May, 1915, preached at all the masses in the Cathedral of Providence, explaining the design and appealing for coöperation in the work. During his campaign, to interest the general public in his plan for the education of Italian children, he delivered two hundred and eight lectures in English, French, and Italian. From Pope Benedict XV., Father Bove received a large autographed picture of His Holiness, bearing a message of encouragement and blessing.

In 1915, Father Bove was commissioned through His Eminence, Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, and represented by his Vicar-General, Monsignor Giuseppe Quadri, P. A., to erect an orphan asylum in the town of Fiumicino, Rome. Upon the death of Cardinal Vannutelli, Cardinal Antonio Vico succeeded, and recommissioned Father Bove for this work. A subscription was opened in the Providence "Visitor," the official organ of the Providence Diocese, and under his guidance and patronage the necessary funds were realized, the publicity given the enterprise in the "Visitor" through the coöperation of Right Rev. Bishop Harkins,

a valuable aid in its success. Also worthy of mention in this connection is John J. Ferreck, Jr., deceased, of Philadelphia, Pa., who was one of the generous donors. The institution was dedicated August 11, 1919, and Father Bove, who was then in Italy, in company with His Eminence, Cardinal Antonio Vico, and other prelates, attended the ceremony. The Episcopal delegate of the diocese praised the charity of the Providence diocese, and Father Bove, as the commissioned priest in this diocese, and the patron of the asylum, was presented with a beautiful parchment and made a patron for life. In his response Father Bove extolled the generosity of the people of the diocese of Providence, and disclaimed the hearty praise of his own efforts. On the same day he was honored by an audience with the Pope, which was unusually long.

At this time (1919) Father Bove has organized five Italian congregations, directed the building of four churches, established a day nursery in Providence, founded one parochial school, and put in operation one industrial school, in addition to his pastoral duties and the work mentioned above. For four years he has lectured in the public schools of Providence on American history, under the auspices of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The breadth of his service is shown by his supervision of children brought into the Juvenile Court, his interest in the affairs of the court having been so effectively manifested as to elicit from Judge Rueckert the statement that, "since Father Bove extended his care to the children, the number of arrests had appreciably diminished and parole cases had improved to such an extent that children were rarely obliged to appear in court." He was the first Catholic priest in the Rhode Island Diocese to volunteer for this work.

In 1910, Father Bove was a party to a lengthy discussion, extending over four months, with the United Baptist clergy, regarding proselyting among the Italians. This controversy was conducted in a dignified manner, and in all fairness and frankness, free from bitter denominational feeling, and the following year he published a book covering all phases of the question, which was favorably mentioned everywhere. In 1918 he also published a work, bearing the title "*L'Ordine Figli d'Italia di fronte alla Coscienza Cattolica*."

On May 18, 1918, Father Bove received, through Bishop Harkins, a large silver medal, the gift of Pope Benedict XV., in recognition of services to the church in the Diocese of Providence. Accompanying this was a letter from the Pope expressing "the highest satisfaction with the work of the pastor of St. Ann's for the spiritual and moral betterment of the community, for entire and cordial obedience to the Bishop of Providence, and for services rendered the Church in this diocese."

During these nineteen years of his work in the Diocese of Providence, he was identified with almost every religious and any other enterprise among the Italians, and particularly he was first instrumental and gave valuable aid in the organizing of Italian colonies in Fall River, Mass., and Natick, R. I. For seven years he has been conducting missions in this diocese and through other parts of the United States.

In 1912-13, he organized the Italians of Barrington, R. I., and Warren, R. I. For the first, he built a fair-sized church, and for the second, he provided a chapel. He had these two missions in connection with St. Ann's Church in Providence, for almost four years. He is unidentified with any public activity.

FRED E. HORTON—The town of Cranston and the city of Providence derived a large share of material benefit and profit from the active life of Horace Francis Horton in the development of city and suburban property, a business he began almost half a century ago in Providence, where he now (1919) lives retired. The firm that he founded is continued under the direction of his son, Fred E. Horton, who in real estate and allied lines occupies prominent position in the business world of Providence, his operations extending throughout the State and New England. The family of Horton to which they belong was founded by John Horton, who came from England and settled in Rehoboth, Mass., as early as 1640. There, five generations of Hortons in this branch were born and lived, principally engaged in agriculture as a business. Horace F. Horton, of the sixth generation, left the family home in Rehoboth and founded his branch of the family in Providence, where he has resided for more than half a century.

(II) The line of descent from John Horton, the founder, is through his son, Jotham, who had four brothers, John, Nathaniel, Jonathan, and David. Jotham Horton married (first) Hannah Martin, (second) Penelope Rounds, having issue by both. From Jotham Horton the line traces through his son, Lieutenant James Horton, the first born of his second wife, Penelope Rounds.

(III) Lieutenant James Horton was born July 10, 1741, died in Rehoboth, Mass., August 10, 1833. In March, 1776, he was commissioned a first lieutenant in Captain Stephen Bullock's Sixth company, Colonel Thomas Carpenter's first Bristol regiment of Massachusetts militia. He was later first lieutenant in Captain Simeon Cray's regiment, General John Fellow's brigade, and was in the list of men stationed in New York for five months, taking part in the evacuation of New York and the battle of White Plains. After that battle he was transferred to Captain Hix's company, Colonel John Daggett's regiment. Lieutenant Horton was in command of a company in Colonel Thomas Carpenter's regiment for eight days, August 1, 1780, to August 8, 1780, when the company marched to Tiverton, R. I., on an alarm. He was a very vigorous, active man, and lived to the age of ninety-two years. He was first buried in a neglected cemetery in Rehoboth, but later, through the efforts and at the expense of his great-grandsons, Everett S. Horton, of Attleboro, and Horace F. Horton, of this record, his remains and those of his son, Cromwell, were taken up and moved to the cemetery at Rehoboth Center. Lieutenant James Horton married Freelove Pierce, born November 8, 1742, died February 13, 1809. They were the parents of eight children, this branch descending from Cromwell Horton, the fifth child.

(IV) Cromwell Horton was born February 26, 1777, followed the occupation of farmer in Rehoboth, and



St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, Providence, R. I.
Founded by Rev. Antonio Bove. Dedicated in 1902.



St. Ann's Parochial School, Nursery, Industrial School, School of Domestic Science
Founded by Rev. Antonio Bove. Dedicated October 16, 1916.



there died in February, 1861. He married (first) in 1801, Percy Martin, born October 28, 1781, daughter of Hezekiah and Mary Pearce (or Pierce) Martin, granddaughter of Hezekiah Martin, and great-granddaughter of John and Mercy (Billington) Martin. They were the parents of seven children, descent in this line traced through Ellis Horton, the eldest son. Cromwell Horton married (second) February 18, 1836, Lydia West.

(V) Ellis Horton was born in Rehoboth, died at Attleboro, Mass., February 16, 1849. He was engaged in farming at Rehoboth during his earlier years, but prior to his marriage he went to Savoy, where he married Mary Eliza Craw, and resided for several years. Later he located in Attleboro, where, until his death, he was employed in the grocery store of his brother, Gideon M. Horton. He was a man of upright, honorable, Christian life, a faithful member of the Baptist church, and for many years superintendent of the Dodgeville Sunday school. His wife survived him several years, dying in Norton, Mass., November 6, 1857, aged fifty-seven years. Ellis Horton was buried in the cemetery at Rehoboth, Mass. Children: 1. George E., a cigar manufacturer of Taunton, Mass., where he died, Feb. 28, 1905. 2. James G., a farmer, who also resided and died in Taunton. 3. John S., of Providence, died in 1915. 4. Charles H., died in Taunton. 5. Horace Francis, of whom further. 6. Mary E., married Comfort Horton, and died in Providence. 7. Albert E., deceased, a farmer of Taunton. 8. William F., died in Rehoboth, June 17, 1861, in early manhood.

(VI) Horace Francis Horton, of the sixth American generation, son of Ellis and Mary Eliza (Craw) Horton, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., January 2, 1836, now (1919) a resident of Cranston, retired from business cares. He was educated in the Rehoboth public schools and Scholfield's Business College, in Providence, and in 1856, soon after leaving school, he began learning the jeweler's trade in Attleboro, being so employed for several years. From 1859 until 1861 he was a partner with his cousin, Mayor Everett S. Horton, in grocery dealings, and upon his retirement from the firm did not again engage in business until 1864, when he formed a partnership with Henry J. Anthony. They opened a store on Smith street, between Canal and North Main streets, Providence, their connection continuing for eight years, the firm dissolving in 1872.

While his business ventures had been successful in a degree sufficient to satisfy a large proportion of men, they had been but a prelude to the important work of his life, and it was not until 1873 that he found his real sphere of effort. In this year he opened an office in the Butler Exchange building, beginning dealings in real estate, insurance, and a general loan and mortgage business. Subsequently his offices were in the Wilcox building, then at No. 103 Westminster street, and finally at No. 87 Weybossett street, where his headquarters were located until his retirement. His operations increased to a large scale, one of his most important undertakings the development of the tract of forty-three acres of pasture land, a part of the Arnold farm at Edgewood, in the town of Cranston, bordering Providence. In 1891 he began the promotion of that tract, planting it attractively, and presented it to the

public in a masterly, convincing manner. Large lots were sold, fine residences erected under careful restriction, and the property reached the high valuation of more than half a million dollars. The tract overlooks Narragansett bay and Roger Williams park, and through his wise guidance became one of the most beautiful and popular suburbs of Providence. Another of Mr. Horton's interests was Oakland park, in Pawtucket, where for a time he maintained a branch office in charge of his son, Fred E. Horton, and he also participated in the development of Pawtuxet-by-the-Sea, in Warwick, a part of the Country Club grounds, and the Fairmont tract in North Providence. His business activity was combined with a public spirit that took strict account of civic responsibility and the duties of citizenship, and Cranston and Providence, as well as any district in whose expansion he had a part, profited by his high standards of service. Mr. Horton admitted his sons, Henry F. and Fred E., to partnership in 1898, the firm name becoming Horace F. Horton & Sons. Henry F. Horton died December 21, 1899, and since the retirement of the founder the direction of the firm's affairs has devolved upon Fred E. Horton.

In 1900 Mr. Horton made his entrance into public life, when he was elected for a two-year term to represent the town of Cranston in the lower house of the State Legislature, although political conditions and public affairs had always interested him, without his having the time to devote to their pursuit. At the expiration of his term in the House of Representatives he was elected to the State Senate, serving continuously from 1902 to 1906, in 1904 a member of the finance, State properties, charities and corrections committees, and in 1905 a member of the finance and charities and corrections committees. He was chairman of the committee appointed to represent Rhode Island at the reinterment of General Nathanael Greene, at Savannah, Ga., in November, 1902. Throughout the six years of his work in the Legislature he was known among his colleagues as a man upright and conscientious in the performance of his legislative duties, a Representative and Senator of firm views and convictions which he ably defended, and a public servant who tirelessly advanced the interests of his constituents. In January, 1907, Mr. Horton was appointed a member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, and at the end of his term in 1913 was reappointed to the same position, serving until this commission was dissolved by an act of Legislature in 1917. His previous service on House and Senate committees gave him leading qualifications for work on the State Board, and during the years of his membership he performed much valuable service in connection with the State institutions, his counsel an often sought guide to his associates of the board. His political faith has always been Republican.

The Jefferson Street Baptist Church was long his church home. For twenty-three years he filled the office of superintendent of the Sunday school of that church; in 1878 and 1879 was president of the Rhode Island Baptist Sunday School Convention; and in 1893 was president of the Rhode Island Baptist Social Union. He was also for many years a member of the

executive board of the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention, and has long placed at the disposal of his denomination his trained business services, backed by a consecration loyal and sincere. Since the passing of the Jefferson Street Baptist Church, Mr. Horton has been a member and most active worker in the Calvary Baptist Church. He affiliates with the Masonic order, holding the degrees of Harmony Lodge, No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pawtucket; Providence Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, of Providence; and Providence Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters.

Horace F. Horton married, January 15, 1862, Susan M. Anthony, of Foxboro, Mass., daughter of James B. and Ann Mercy (Johnson) Anthony, and they are the parents of three sons and three daughters: 1. Henry F., born March 17, 1865, died unmarried, Dec. 21, 1899; a graduate of the Providence High School; for seven years associated with the firm of Horace F. Horton & Sons. 2. Annie M., born Dec. 1, 1866; married Arthur J. Llewellyn, and resided in LaGrange, Ill., where she died in 1901, leaving children: Kathryn, Donald, and Gwendolyn. 3. Clarence H., born June 12, 1869, now associated with the firm of Horace F. Horton & Sons; married Lillias Piper. 4. Fred E., of further mention. 5. Marion L., born April 22, 1877; married Charles M. Miller, of Barrington, R. I. 6. Laura E., born Dec. 7, 1879, a resident of Cranston.

(VII) Fred E. Horton, youngest son of Horace F. and Susan M. (Anthony) Horton, was born in Providence, January 4, 1873. He prepared for Brown University in the schools of Providence, and was graduated Bachelor of Philosophy from that institution in the class of 1895. His business life began in association with his father, the firm of Horace F. Horton & Sons being formed in 1898. For a time he was in charge of the branch office of the firm at Pawtucket, but after the death of Henry E. Horton he became closely identified with the Providence office and its various operations. In 1905 the firm was incorporated with Horace F. Horton as president and Fred E. Horton as secretary and treasurer, and since that time the company's activities have been confined mainly to the mortgage and investment field, a large clientele testifying the confidence of the public in this old-established firm. Mr. Horton, in April, 1918, with Ezekiel E. Gardner, formed the Horton-Gardner Corporation for real estate and insurance operations. Mr. Horton is president and Mr. Gardner secretary and treasurer of this company, whose activities are widely extended, with branch offices and agencies in Newport, Narragansett Pier, and Westerly, R. I., New London and Willimantic, Conn., and New Bedford and Attleboro, Mass. In the short period of its existence the Horton-Gardner Corporation has figured in numerous important real estate transactions and has also written a large total of insurance in all branches of the business—fire, casualty, automobile, etc. Mr. Horton is also president of the Union Real Estate Company, whose field of business is Pawtucket, and his principal interest outside the business in which he has spent his life is as treasurer of the Lynd-Sampson Needle Company, of Philadelphia. He is a member of the National Real Estate Board, and is a member of the board of

directors of the Providence Real Estate Exchange, which he has served as president.

Mr. Horton is an active Mason, holding the thirty-second degree in the order, his membership in Harmony Lodge, No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was worshipful master in 1907; Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters, of which he was thrice illustrious master in 1907; St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he is sword bearer; and Rhode Island Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret, in which he is master of entrances. He is also a member of Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is a member of the band of that organization. He belongs to Brown University Chapter, Phi Delta Theta fraternity. As a younger man, Mr. Horton was interested in military affairs and has an honorable discharge from the Rhode Island Naval Militia, certifying three years' service in the Third Division.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Horton has confined his participation in public affairs to local offices. From 1903 to 1907 he was a member of the Cranston School Board, and in 1910 he was elected as a member of the first City Council of the city of Cranston, serving two years, and in November, 1918, he was elected to the Town Council of Warwick. His clubs are the Turk's Head, Central, and Edgewood Yacht. His church is the Calvary Baptist. For six years he was superintendent of the Sunday school of the Jefferson Street Baptist Church prior to organization, and he has given to all departments of the church work diligent and devoted service. In his active career he has come into contact with many phases of the city's life, and each has known his hearty coöperation, and has felt the force of his energy and initiative.

Mr. Horton married, in March, 1897, Carrie E. Sampson, daughter of John W. and Susan E. (Quint) Sampson. Children: Ellis, Marjorie, Horace Francis (2), Faith, Fred E., Jr., Eleanor; and Helen, who died at the age of seven years.

BARTON ALLAN BALLOU—In Providence, which is known as the jewelry center of this country, there is no one whose name is more widely known perhaps than the man with whom this story deals. Barton Allan Ballou is one who can look back, with keen recollection, three score and ten years, when this industry was in its infancy. It is a well known fact, however, that at that early date Providence and vicinity were well along on making jewelry, but from that time on the real growth took place, and Mr. Ballou to-day stands as a conspicuous figure and dean in the trade. His identity is not only known in this field, for he has been active in other ways, and Rhode Island knows him as one of its prominent citizens. He has done much for the welfare of his home city and his State by helping to advance all good movements for the well-being of his fellow citizens.

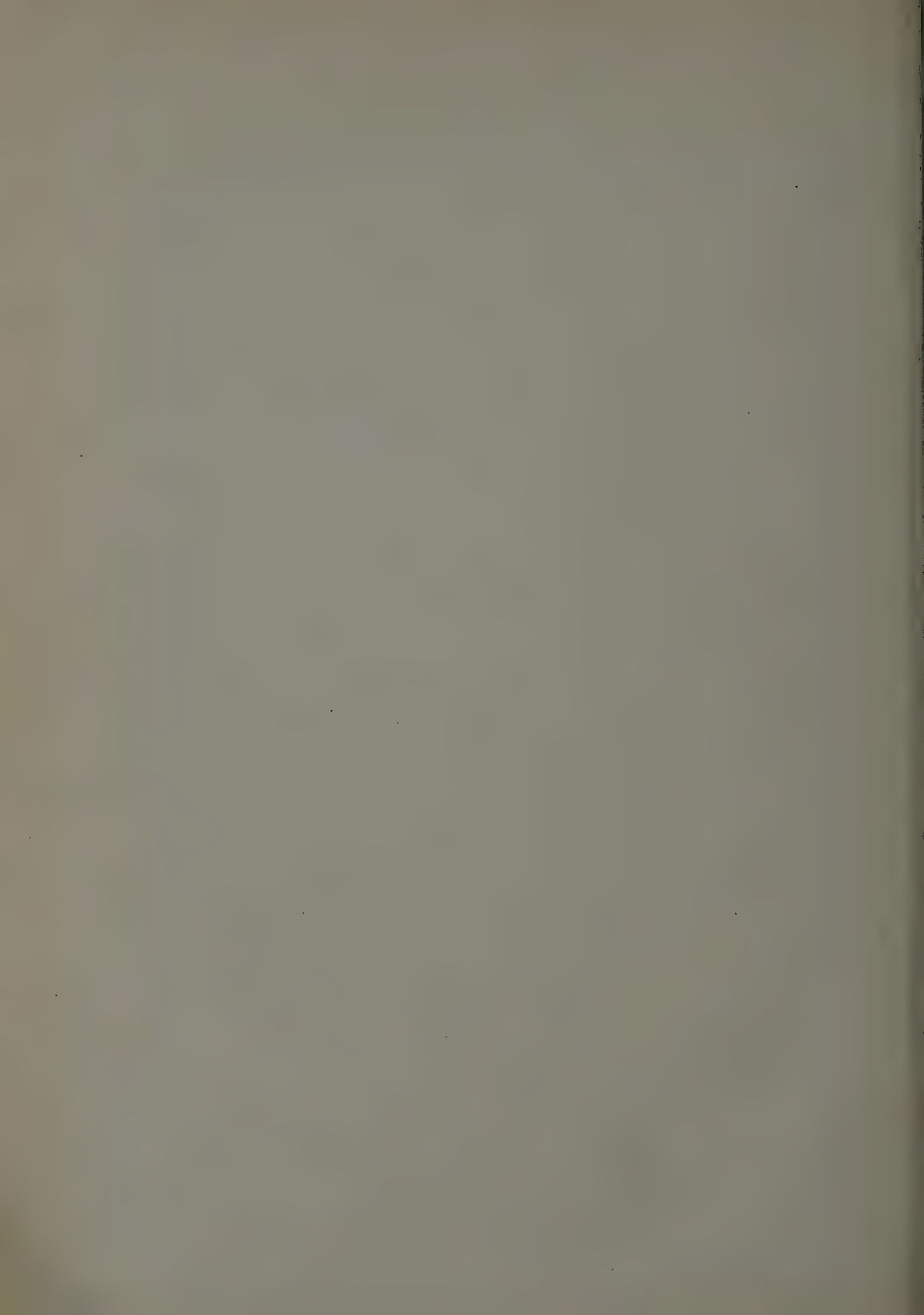
The American Ballou families are of Norman-French descent. Guinebond Ballou, their ancestor, was, it is supposed, a marshal in the army of William the Conqueror, and fought in the battle of Hastings in



Engraved by E. C. Williams & Bros. N.Y.

Barton A. Ballou

The American Historical Society



1066. His descendants lived in County Sussex, England, until late in the fourteenth century, where they were extensive landholders and held important governmental offices both in State and church. Later many of them settled in other counties of England and Ireland, and held large baronial estates there. In England and Ireland they have preserved an unbroken line of descent of domains and titles for at least six hundred years, and in Devonshire they have long been distinguished. The name has been variously spelled Belou, Ballowe, Belloue, Belleau, Bellew, etc., but at present it is usually written Ballou.

(I) Maturin Ballou, the immigrant ancestor, was born in Devonshire, England, between 1610 and 1620, and came to America previous to 1645, the exact place and date unknown. He is first mentioned as a copartner in the Providence Plantations, January 19, 1646-47, admitted a freeman here, May 18, 1658, together with Robert Pike, who became his father-in-law, and with whom he was intimately associated all his life. Their home lots stood adjacent in the north part of Providence, as originally settled. Various parcels of land are recorded to have been assigned to him, but nothing more definite is known. He died February 24, 1661. His wife was Hannah, daughter of Robert and Catherine Pike, whom he married between 1646 and 1649, probably in Providence. She died at the age of eighty-two years. Children born in Providence: John, 1650; James, mentioned below; Peter, 1654; Hannah, 1656; Nathaniel, died in early manhood; Samuel, born 1660, drowned June 10, 1669.

(II) James Ballou, son of Maturin Ballou, was born in 1652, and lived in Providence and Smithfield, R. I. He married Susanna Whitman, born February 28, 1658. Children: James, born Nov. 1, 1684; Nathaniel; Obadiah, mentioned below; Samuel, born Jan. 23, 1692; Susanna, Jan. 3, 1695; Bathsheba, Feb. 15, 1698; Nehemiah, Jan. 20, 1702.

(III) Obadiah Ballou, son of James Ballou, was born September 6, 1689, in Providence, R. I. He married (first) January 5, 1717-18, Damaris, daughter of John and Sarah (Aldrich) Bartlett. He married (second) December 26, 1740, Mrs. Sarah (Whipple) Salisbury, born December 26, 1701, in Cumberland, widow of Jonathan Salisbury, and daughter of Israel Whipple. Children, born in what became Cumberland, R. I., then Wrentham, Mass.: Ezekiel, mentioned below; Susanna, born Dec. 7, 1720; Daniel, Dec. 27, 1722; Abner, Oct. 28, 1725; Anna, Dec. 20, 1727; Obadiah, Sept. 29, 1730; Esther, Aug. 24, 1733; Aaron, March 2, 1738. Children by second wife: Zerviah, born Jan. 4, 1742; Joseph, May 15, 1746; Benjamin, Feb. 7, 1749.

(IV) Ezekiel Ballou, son of Obadiah Ballou, was born January 5, 1718-19, in Wrentham, Mass., and died June 5, 1789. His homestead was three-quarters of a mile northeast of the Ballou meeting house. He was a farmer. He married, July 3, 1740, Joanna, daughter of Elder Josiah Cook, and she died January 16, 1797. Children, born in Cumberland: Jesse, March 30, 1741; Levi, mentioned below; Amey, Nov. 24, 1745; Reuben, Nov. 26, 1747; Asa, March 2, 1750; Mary, Aug. 12, 1752; Anna, March 1, 1756; Joanna, Sept. 27, 1759.

(V) Levi Ballou, son of Ezekiel Ballou, was born in Cumberland, R. I., September 23, 1744, and died July

13, 1805. He was conspicuous as a Revolutionary Patriot, shared largely in town offices of honor and responsibility, was long a popular justice of the peace, frequently represented his fellow citizens in the General Assembly of the State, and was a much trusted counsellor in the affairs of the neighborhood. He married, at Cumberland, March 21, 1764, Comfort Thompson, who died October 28, 1826, aged eighty years. Children, born in Cumberland: Rachel, Sept. 11, 1765; Philena, Oct. 6, 1766; Rhoda, Dec. 15, 1768; Vienna, Jan. 29, 1771; Welcome, March 1, 1773; Joanna, Feb. 25, 1775; Flavius J., Oct. 13, 1776; Rachel and Emelia, twins, May 8, 1780; Levi, Aug. 29, 1782; Olney, Sept. 28, 1784; Barton, mentioned below.

(VI) Rev. Barton Ballou, son of Levi and Comfort (Thompson) Ballou, was born in July, 1791, in Cumberland, R. I. He graduated from Brown University, and studied for the ministry with Rev. Hosea Ballou, of Boston, Mass., the famous Universalist preacher. He then went South and while there contracted yellow fever, from which he never entirely recovered, thus affecting his career as a minister. After this he came North and preached for a short time, spending the remainder of his life teaching in the Bushee Academy, at the old bank near Woonsocket, R. I. He married (first) Sarah Rathbone, and to this union five children were born. He married (second) Deborah Rathbone, and the following children were born: Barton Allan, mentioned below; and Sarah Alice, who married John Fry, of East Greenwich, R. I.

(VII) Barton Allan Ballou, son of the Rev. Barton and Deborah (Rathbone) Ballou, was born October 25, 1835, in Cumberland, R. I. He received his education in the common schools of his native town. When he was but nine years of age his father died. Being thrown on his own resources, he secured employment in a cotton mill at the age of twelve, where he remained one year. He then learned to manufacture boots, at which employment he remained until fifteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to a manufacturing jeweler in Providence. Here he learned the trade and worked for a time. Owing to the great depression experienced by the jewelry trade during the time of the Civil War, he went to New Hampshire for a short period and there enlisted in the service of his country. He recruited part of a company, filling the quota of the town of Ware; and was chosen lieutenant of Company G, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, which served in Southern Louisiana under General Banks in several important engagements. At the expiration of his term of service he returned to New Hampshire so broken in health that he was unable to take command of the colored company which was offered him. After a year's time he recovered his health and returned to Providence, where he resumed his trade in the manufacture of jewelry. In 1868 he bought out a part of the business of the company in which he learned his trade; the firm name at that time was Rathbone & Richards, and subsequently it became B. A. Ballou. Inside of a year he took as a partner his brother-in-law, John J. Fry, the firm name becoming B. A. Ballou & Company, which so continued until the death of Mr. Fry in 1895. Soon after Mr. Fry's death Mr. Ballou's son, Frederick A., joined

his father, under the same firm name. The business was successfully conducted, and on May 1, 1906, was incorporated as B. A. Ballou & Company, Inc. The officers were B. A. Ballou, president; W. W. Middlebrook, of New York, vice-president; E. C. Lakey, secretary; F. A. Ballou, treasurer, later general manager, and these men continue in the organization to the present. The business built up by Mr. Ballou and associates grew rapidly and soon came to be one of the leading jewelry industries of the State, its success resting largely upon his remarkable executive ability, business foresight and mastery of the details of the actual manufacturing process. He has done much to revolutionize the manufacture of jewelry, and has taken out many patents on inventions. He became a conspicuous figure in the jewelry world, and was one of the directors of the Manufacturing Jewelers' Board of Trade, and a member of the Manufacturing Jewelers' Association. Mr. Ballou still continues an active interest in his company, but has given up to his son the practical management of affairs.

Mr. Ballou is president of the Dyer Street Land Company; member of the board of directors of the Home for Aged Men and Aged Couples; trustee and president of the board of trustees of Bell Street Chapel Fund, created by James Eddy; member of Providence Chamber of Commerce, Rhode Island Country Club, Rhode Island Historical Society, Pilgrims' Society, Loyal Legion, School of Design, and various other organizations. In politics Mr. Ballou is a Republican, independent in his support of men and measures. He and his wife are of liberal religious belief and attend the Bell Street Chapel services.

Barton Allan Ballou married (first) May 7, 1858, at Providence, Delia A. Wesley, who died shortly after without issue. He married (second) November 28, 1867, at Blackstone, Mass., Mary Rathbone, daughter of Eli and Lydia (Rathbone) Kelly. They are the parents of three children: Frederick Allan, whose sketch follows; Charles Rathbone, and Alice May.

FREDERICK ALLAN BALLOU, who succeeded in the management of B. A. Ballou & Company, Inc., is one of the leading manufacturers of jewelry in Rhode Island. Besides his interests in the jewelry trade, Mr. Ballou is active in various other movements which are essential in Rhode Island's industrial, financial and social welfare.

(VIII) Frederick Allan Ballou, son of Barton Allan and Mary Rathbone (Kelly) Ballou, was born in Providence, February 16, 1869. He was educated in the public and high schools of his native city, and prepared for business in a commercial college. Upon completing his education, he became connected with his father's firm, B. A. Ballou & Company, in the capacity of bookkeeper. Being of a mechanical turn of mind he later went into the factory and learned the manufacturing part of the business from its beginning. Here he remained for a number of years, later going into the sales department. The ensuing period he spent partially in New York and partially in traveling throughout the country, making himself personally acquainted with the customers of the firm. Soon after the death of John J. Fry, member of the firm of B. A. Ballou

Company, in 1895, Mr. F. A. Ballou was taken into partnership, and has since been identified with the business. Its rapid growth in recent years has been in large measure due to his ability as an executive and general manager. On May 1, 1906, at the incorporation of B. A. Ballou & Company, he became treasurer and general manager of the firm, which position he now occupies. As shown in the foregoing lines of this narrative, Mr. Ballou began by learning the business and its various details, thus thoroughly familiarizing himself with its different phases. He has been practical and progressive and has advanced many movements which have resulted beneficially to both employer and employee. B. A. Ballou & Company now stands among the foremost in the jewelry trade for its modern methods and ideas.

Mr. Ballou is also active in various commercial and financial circles. He is a director of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, and has held directorships in other banking institutions. He is a director of the Rhode Island Insurance Company, vice-president of the Manufacturing Jewelers' Export Company of New York, secretary of the Manufacturers' Refining Company, treasurer of Yale Jewelry Manufacturing Company, both of Providence. Mr. Ballou is president of the Manufacturing Jewelry Board of Trade, member of the Providence Chamber of Commerce, member of the Republican party, for three years served on the Barrington Town Council, and was its president during his last term; represented Barrington in the Rhode Island Legislature, and was a member of the finance committee of the House. His clubs are the Squantum, Turk's Head, Hope, and Rhode Island Country. He is a member of the Rhode Island School of Design, and vice-president of the Providence Boys' Club. Like his father he is of liberal religious belief.

Mr. Ballou's son, Frederick Allan Ballou, Jr., is a graduate of Brown University, and during the great World War was a lieutenant in the One Hundred Third Field Artillery, of the famous Yankee Division; is now active in the business of his father, and will no doubt some day stand out in the jewelry trade like his grandfather and father, who have been most prominent here.

RICHARD SETH MOORE, prominent in financial circles, and the founder of R. S. Moore & Company, which was merged on October 1, 1919, with the H. M. Byllesby Company, of which he became vice-president, is one of the most able and successful figures in the financial life of Rhode Island in the last decade.

Mr. Moore was born in Nashua, N. H., March 26, 1881, son of Seth P. and Elizabeth A. (Wilson) Moore. His early education was received in the public schools, after which he took a course in business college. In addition he pursued special courses in brokerage, banking, and salesmanship, in several of the foremost schools, and followed various other courses of study privately in some of the universities, on banking, political economy, and commercial law, and this last work was accomplished after he had entered the banking business. Previously, several years were spent in an accounting position and as a salesman in various lines. In 1908 Mr. Moore entered the



The American Historical Society

2nd St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

R. S. Moore

security business in Providence, and a few years later established the business of R. S. Moore & Company. The venture proved successful and within a short period it developed into one of the foremost of its kind in New England. The business embraced the New England States, with offices in Providence and Boston, and was continued successfully until October 1, 1919, when it was merged with the H. M. Bylesby Company. Mr. Moore was chosen vice-president of this company, which is well known in banking circles throughout the United States. It might further be said that the H. M. Bylesby Company is one of the foremost public utilities houses in America and stands preëminent in this field of banking. Mr. Moore is active in several business and financial enterprises, and holds directorships in the San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Company, the Western States Gas & Electric Company, the Standard Gas & Electric Company, the Oriental Navigation Company, and the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company.

Mr. Moore is active and well known in club life in Providence. He is a member of the Bond Club, of New York, the Rhode Island Country Club, Turk's Head Club, Edgewood Yacht Club, Metacomet Golf Club, Pomham Club, Rhode Island Fish and Game Club, all of Providence, and others. He is a member of the Republican party but independent in political belief. Mr. Moore has his family home at Edgewood, R. I. At Edgewood he maintains a stable of finely bred horses and takes great pleasure in exhibiting his thoroughbreds at the most important horse shows about the country. His other hobbies are golf, tennis and motoring. He has also been quite athletic and has indulged in various out-door sports.

GENERAL GEORGE RATHBONE DYER—In the person of George Rathbone Dyer, the ancient Dyer line of New England and Rhode Island is represented in New York City, where Mr. Dyer, in addition to his extensive brokerage operations, as a member of the firm of C. I. Hudson & Company, is identified with many branches of civic and social activity.

Son of Governor Elisha and Nancy Anthony (Viall) Dyer, Gen. Dyer was born in Providence, R. I., June 24, 1869. After attending private schools in his native city and St. Paul's School, of Concord, N. H., he completed his education in Berlin, Germany. He at once entered the field of business, and from January 2, 1888, to March 12, 1900, was associated with the firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company. Since March, 1901, he has been a member of the brokerage firm of C. I. Hudson & Company, at No. 66 Broadway, one of the leading concerns in New York's financial field, being the senior active partner of the firm.

General Dyer's services have been sought in numerous connections in the city of his adoption, which he now serves as chairman of the New York and New Jersey Bridge and Tunnel Commission, which is about to start building the vehicular tunnel between New York and New Jersey. His clubs are the Knickerbocker, Union, Piping Rock, Manhattan, Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht, Fort Orange, Governors Island, New York Press, Beaver Dam Winter Sports, and the Bankers' Club of America. With his family

he is a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Glen Cove, Long Island. General Dyer's fraternal affiliations are with Kane Lodge, No. 454, Free and Accepted Masons, and Lodge No. 1, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati; the Sons of the Revolution; Society of Colonial Wars; Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States; Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War; Manhattan Camp, No. 1, United Spanish War Veterans; Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard Association of the United States.

General Dyer has had a long and honorable career in the military service of the State and Nation. His service as an officer and enlisted man has been continuous since June 10, 1889, and covers a period of more than thirty years. General Dyer entered the army of the United States at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War as a captain, but was soon promoted to the grade of major, in which grade he served until the muster out of his regiment. He also served in the army of the United States on the Mexican border in 1916 as a brigadier general. While at Matanzas, Cuba, with his regiment, in 1899, his brigade commander, Brigadier General J. P. Sanger, U. S. A., in recommending him for promotion, stated that "he has been a zealous and devoted officer, is beloved by his regiment and is in all respects worthy of the full confidence of his superiors." Later General Corbin, then adjutant general of the army, offered him a lieutenant-colonelcy in one of the regiments being formed for duty in the Philippines, but the offer was declined as General Dyer did not wish to make the army his career. In 1911, in speaking of General Dyer's ability as a commanding officer, Major General Daniel E. Sickles, United States Army, retired, stated that "if we had another war and I was in command of another army corps, I would ask to have his regiment assigned to it." On March 17, 1915, Major General John F. O'Ryan, in recommending that a brevet commission of major general be conferred upon General Dyer for meritorious service, stated that General Dyer's service "has been distinguished by more than a faithful performance of duty," and that the high order of military zeal and service displayed by General Dyer "has distinguished this officer above others."

Upon his return from United States service on the Mexican border, General Dyer was placed in command of the New York National Guard by orders of the governor, dated October 6, 1916, which position he held until the return of Major General O'Ryan from Federal service, December 22, 1916. On July 31, 1917, the New York National Guard at that time having been called into the service of the United States for duty in the war against Germany, this leaving the State without military protection, General Dyer was designated, by the governor, as chairman of a board of three officers to assist the governor in organizing an adequate military force to protect the lives and property of the inhabitants of the State and to advise the governor as to the measures to be adopted to safeguard State and municipal property and public utilities. The governor, by executive order dated August 27, 1917, placed General Dyer in command of

all State troops located in Greater New York, and in the counties of Rockland, Westchester, Suffolk and Nassau, thus making him responsible to the governor for the safety of the lives and property of over seven millions of people at the most critical period of the World War. This position he held until placed in command of the entire military force of the State (about thirty-five thousand officers and men) on September 20, 1918. General Dyer remained in command of the military forces of the State from September 20, 1918, until April 3, 1919, on which latter date he was succeeded by Major General O'Ryan, formerly commanding general of the New York National Guard. General Dyer, however, retained command of the First Brigade which, at that time, included all State troops located in New York City. A resumé of his military career is as follows:

State Service—Enlisted as private Company K, Seventh Infantry, New York National Guard, June 10, 1889; commissioned second lieutenant and assigned to Company G, Twelfth Infantry, New York National Guard, May 16, 1892; first lieutenant, March 7, 1893; captain, May 2, 1893; major, June 28, 1899; colonel, September 7, 1899; brigadier-general and assigned to command the First Brigade, New York National Guard, February 28, 1912; brevet general, April 8, 1915. Transferred to the Reserve List and detailed to active duty April 9, 1917; commissioned brigadier-general, New York Guard, and assigned to command the First Brigade, New York Guard, September 4, 1917. Still in the service.

United States Service—Spanish-American War. Commissioned captain, Twelfth Infantry, New York Volunteers, May 13, 1898; major, May 13, 1898; mustered out with regiment, April 20, 1899.

Mexican Border Service—Mustered into United States Service as brigadier-general commanding the First Brigade, New York National Guard, June 28, 1916; mustered out September 27, 1916.

General Dyer married, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, November 7, 1901, Grace Gurnee Scott, daughter of Edward Padelford and Evelyn (Gurnee) Scott. They are the parents of: Walter Gurnee, born in New York City, Feb. 14, 1903; Elisha, born in Wickford, R. I., Sept. 15, 1904; and George Rathbone, Jr., born in New York City, March 27, 1907. General Dyer and his family now live on their estate "Brookville Farm," Roslyn, Long Island, although they have a city home at No. 15, West 55th street, New York City.

CHARLES DEAN KIMBALL—Mr. Kimball, an official of a leading eastern packing house, the Kimball & Colwell Company, occupies prominent place in the business circles of Providence, his native city. His identification with the life of his city is complete through associations in many and diverse fields, commercial, fraternal, and social, and, as ex-governor of the State, he has rendered public service of merit and value.

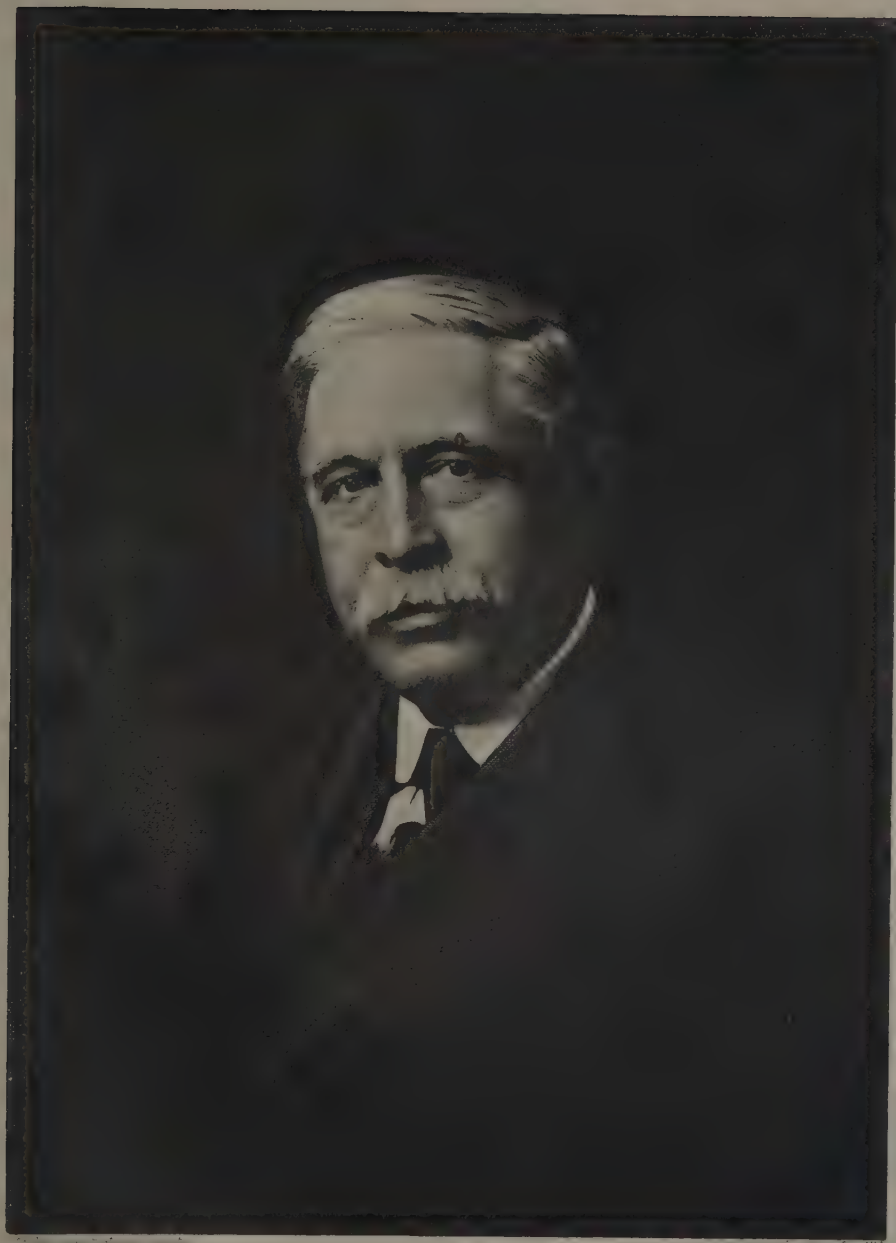
Mr. Kimball is a descendant of Richard Kimball, of the Parish of Rattlesden, County of Suffolk, England, who in 1634 came to America in the "Elizabeth," landing at Boston. The following year he became a freeman in Watertown, Mass., and was a proprietor in 1636-37. From him Mr. Kimball traces his line and is a representative in the ninth American generation, alliance having been made in the fifth generation with the line of Roger Williams. Charles Dean Kimball is a son of Emery Sheldon and Mary Charlotte

(Briggs) Kimball, his father a founder, in 1873, of the firm of Kimball & Colwell, pork packers and wholesale provision merchants.

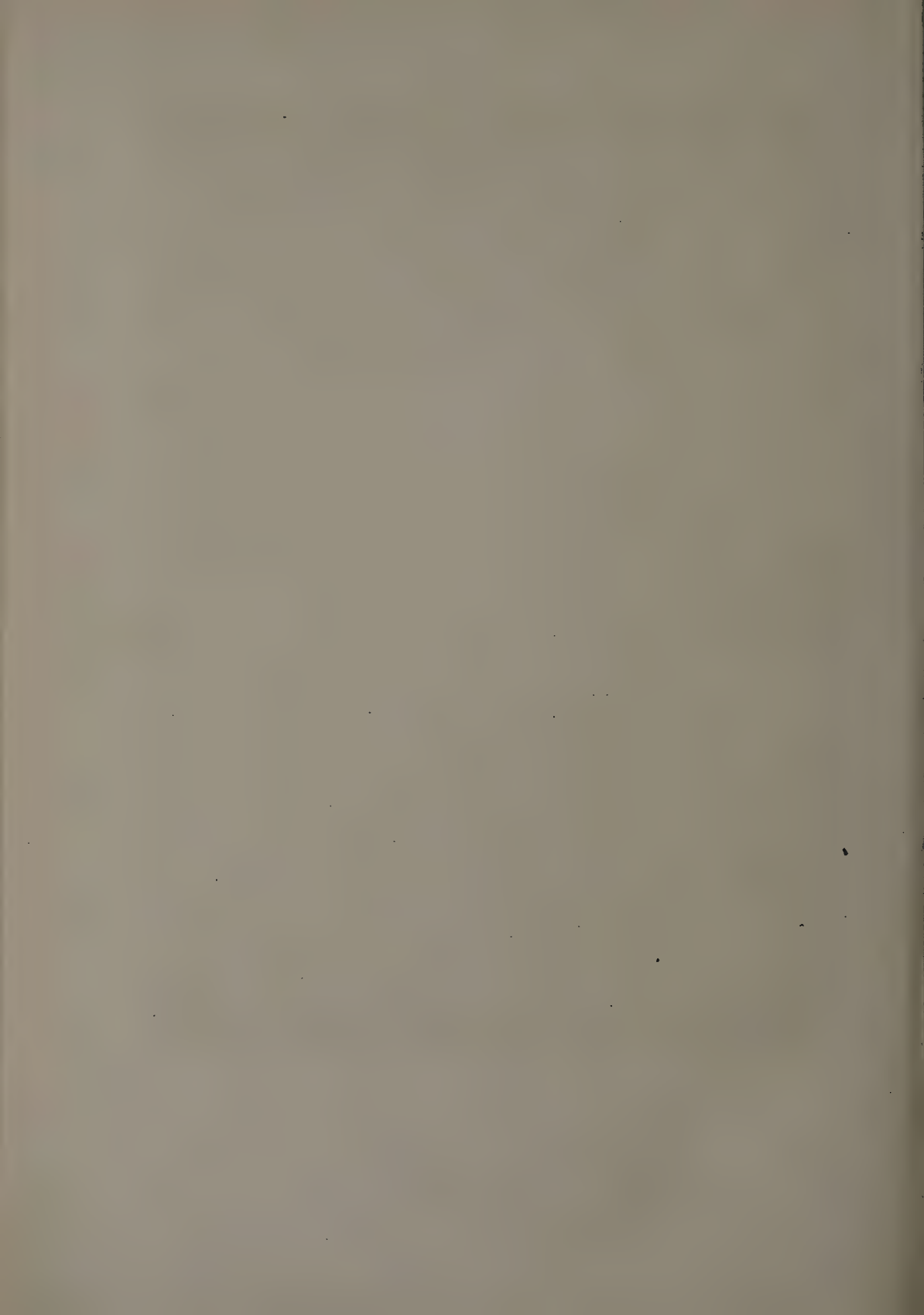
Charles Dean Kimball was born in Providence, September 13, 1859. He attended the public schools of his native city and immediately upon the completion of his studies entered business, being employed by Rice, Draper & Company, wholesale dealers in paints and oils, for six months. He then became employed by his father's firm, Kimball & Colwell, and until 1892 filled various positions in this organization. The elder Mr. Kimball retired in 1891, and Charles D. Kimball purchased the interest of his father, although since 1888 he had been a member of the firm. Mr. Colwell, the other original partner, died in 1899, and his son, Lewis N. Colwell, who had previously been admitted to the firm, became an equal owner with Mr. Kimball. Incorporation was made under the laws of Rhode Island in 1900, the name of the concern becoming the Kimball & Colwell Company, with Mr. Kimball as secretary and treasurer. The operations of the company, whose growth has been steady and vigorous, extend all along the Atlantic coast, and while natural circumstances have made the middle West the center of the meat packing industry, the Kimball & Colwell Company fills a large demand in the eastern market. Mr. Kimball is also treasurer of the What Cheer Beef Company, of Providence, and of the Fall River Provision Company, of Fall River, Mass.

Mr. Kimball's public career began in 1894, with his election to the lower house of the State Legislature, and he was reelected from Providence each succeeding year until 1900, when he was elected lieutenant-governor. In the election of November, 1901, he was reelected, as was Governor Gregory. The death of Governor Gregory, December 16, 1901, brought Mr. Kimball into the acting governorship, and on January 7, 1902, he was inaugurated governor, the first chief executive of the State to take the oath of office in the new capitol. As governor he advocated numerous important measures, among them that the tax laws be revised so that personal property be taxed in the place where it is located; that the governor be given the veto power; and that the State elections be biennial. Acting with the Senate as lieutenant-governor, he served on the committee appointed to investigate the giving of transfers on street railways. In the House he was chairman of the committee on special legislation; chairman of the special committee to investigate the cotton industry; and a member of the special committees to investigate the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Kingston, the special committee on the revision of the constitution of the State, and the committee which revised the rules and order of the House of Representatives. His public record is one of constructive service untouched by political ambition or motives, and his time and efforts have been given in the interest of good government and good citizenship.

Mr. Kimball is a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and a distinguished and loyal ancestry gives him membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars. He was president of the board of managers of the Rhode



Charles Dean Kimball





Mr. A. Hickey

Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and devotes himself closely to its welfare and support. He is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, a member of the First Light Infantry Veterans' Association. His church is the Unitarian, and he is a member of the Unitarian Club. His social memberships are in the Elmwood, Pomham, and Commercial clubs. He was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1916. He is president of the Town Council of South Kingston, and for several years Federal Jury Commissioner.

Mr. Kimball married, November 24, 1885, Gertrude Greenalgh, born in Fall River, Mass., daughter of John B. and Lavinia (Reynolds) Greenalgh. There is one child of this marriage, Marian Dean.

RT. REV. PETER E. BLESSING, D. D., LL. D., V. G.—As pastor of St. Joseph's, one of the oldest established and most prominent Roman Catholic parishes in the city of Providence, and vicar-general of the Providence Diocese, Monsignor Blessing is well known as a zealous, learned and eloquent divine and public-spirited, patriotic citizen. He is the son of James E. and Mary (McNiff) Blessing who, coming from Ireland in their early youth, were married in Providence, where they spent the remainder of their lives.

Peter E. Blessing was born in Providence, R. I., February 13, 1873. He received his early education in the parochial schools of that city. After finishing at LaSalle Academy he attended Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., and the North American College, at Rome, Italy, where, after taking the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology at the Propaganda University, he was ordained priest, May 27, 1899, in the Cathedral of St. John Lateran. The first assignment he received after his return to this country was assistant pastor at St. Theresa's Parish, Providence, but after a few months service there was transferred to the Providence Apostolate, a body of priests then being organized in the diocese of Providence, whose work was to be preaching and giving missions. In 1905 Dr. Blessing became director of this work and remained at its head until 1912.

In 1905 he was appointed rector of St. Edward's, Providence, where he built a modern school building for the accommodation of the children of the parish and a commodious convent for the sisters who taught in the school. In 1906 Dr. Blessing became editor and manager of the Providence "Visitor," a publication devoted to Catholic interests in Rhode Island. During the five years he spent in this work the Providence "Visitor" took a leading place among the Catholic publications of the country. In 1912 he was appointed rector of the Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul, Providence, where he remained until 1916, when he became the irremovable rector of St. Joseph's, Providence.

Monsignor Blessing has always been a close student of questions of current interest and has lectured extensively on social, historical and religious topics. He has been closely identified with the educational and charitable institutions under the direction of the Catholic church in Rhode Island, and is a member of

many organizations for the civic and social betterment of the community. During the recent period of war with Germany he was most active in his support of the cause of the allies and intimately connected with the different movements having for their object the welfare of the men in the service.

He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Notre Dame, Ind., in 1917, and in the same year, because of distinguished service, was elevated by Pope Benedict XV. to the dignity of Prothonotary Apostolic, with the title of Monsignor.

RT. REV. WILLIAM A. HICKEY, D. D., was born in Worcester, Mass., May 13, 1869. He is the son of William and Margaret (Troy) Hickey. His father, who died two years ago, was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in both the army and navy throughout the entire duration of the war. A military funeral was accorded his remains on January 2, 1917, at Worcester.

Bishop Hickey's early education was obtained in the public schools of his native city, and in the fall of 1883 he entered the Worcester Classical High School. Upon graduation from here he completed his college course at Holy Cross College, graduating with honors. He then went abroad and after a three years' course at the Grand Seminary at St. Sulpice, Paris, went on to Rome and was favored with an audience with Pope Leo XIII. Returning to his native land, after a few weeks of immediate preparation at Brighton Seminary, he was ordained to the priesthood by the Most Rev. John J. Williams, D. D., Archbishop of Boston, at Holy Cross Cathedral, Boston, for the diocese of Springfield, Mass. His first curacy was Whitinsville, following which Bishop Hickey served as assistant pastor at Brookfield, Blackstone, Holyoke, and Clinton.

In 1903 he was assigned by Rt. Rev. Thomas D. Beaven, D. D., Bishop of Springfield, to the pastorate at Gilbertville, where he labored thirteen years. Here his work won recognition from his superiors, and appreciation and love from his parishioners. The success of his pastorate may be realized by the fact that the sermons of his church were preached every Sunday in English, French, Polish, and Lithuanian. His transfer as pastor to St. John's parish, Clinton, Massachusetts, came on January 24, 1917, a few months before the war, and the energy and zeal for God's glory manifested at Gilbertville found here a larger field. Here he built the new parochial school, a splendid modern twelve room building with a large parish hall, erected in a fine location in the very center of the town at an estimated cost of \$150,000. He was supported in this work by his parishioners with hearty coöperation, and the school has been praised as one of the best examples of the most improved school architecture and construction in the State. Bishop Hickey's parish work did not lessen his value as a citizen. A remarkable orator, his services were sought in every patriotic movement. As a "four minute man," when orator on Liberty Day, Bishop Hickey showed a patriotism for his country surpassed only by his zeal for the advancement of God's kingdom. Of his work

and life during his two years at Clinton, Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, said: "Father Hickey has worn the black cassock of Christ. He has been a soldier camping in the homes of the sick and the poor under the white banner of the church, fighting for salvation; has battled for Christ in the trenches of humanity. Not a day has passed over his head since our boys first left Clinton that he has not prayed for his people."

A telling incident is related showing Bishop Hickey's facility in languages and his quick comprehension. During a reception tendered by the Knights of Columbus to the noted Father Cabanel, chaplain of the French Battalion of "Blue Devils," Colonel Azan, the officer in charge of the French Military Mission stationed at Harvard University and engaged in officers' training at that place, made a twenty minute speech entirely in French. At the conclusion of this speech, at the request of Father Cabanel, Father Hickey gave a translation, and it is said by those who understand both languages that the pastor's translation was a marvel in accuracy and embraced the whole talk. This facility is especially noted in his translation of Bishop Le Camus' "Life of Christ." The book has been recommended by the Biblical Institute at Rome as one of the best lives of our Lord. It is one of the most popular works of its kind in America to-day.

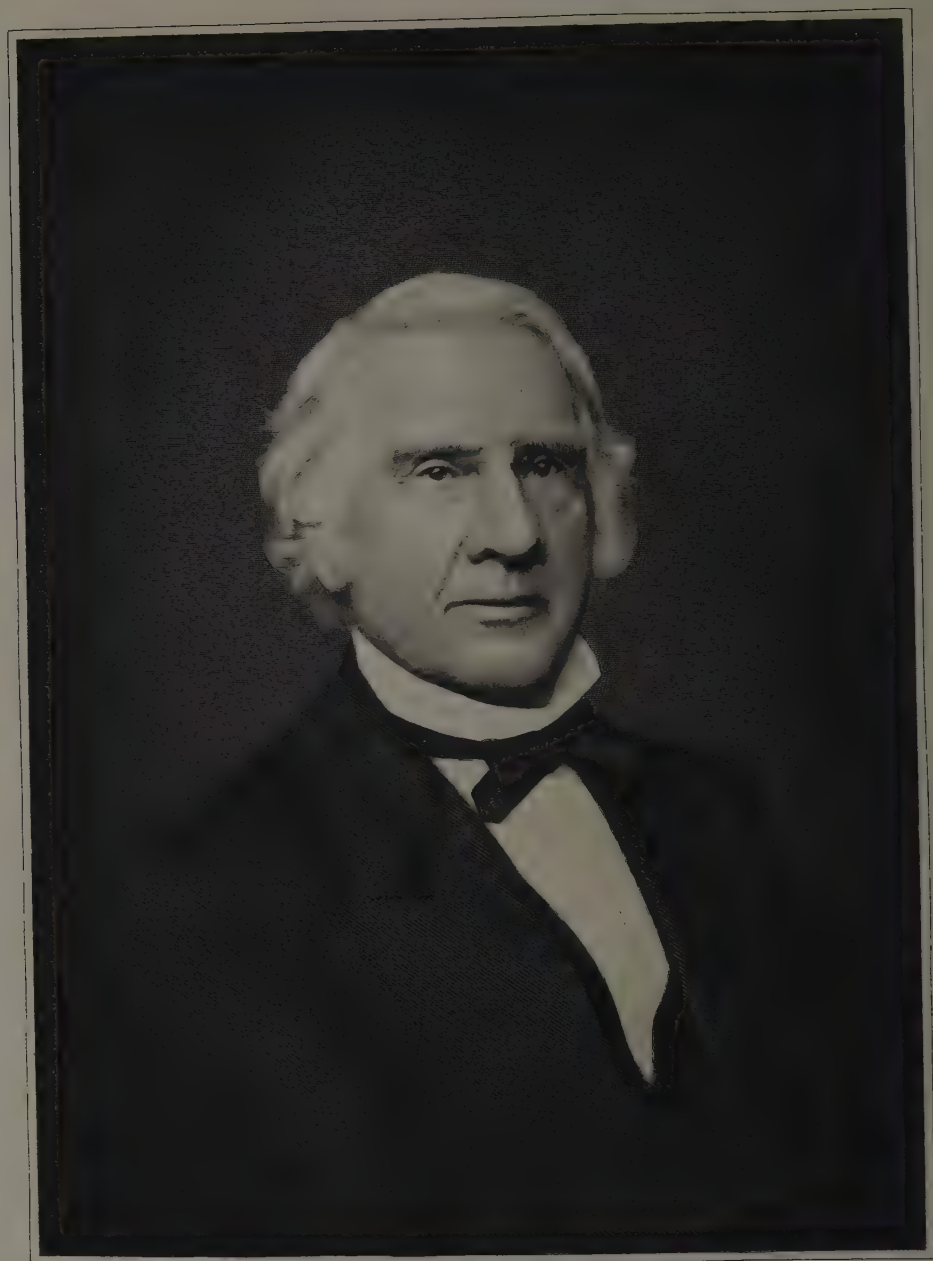
On January 16, 1919, Bishop William A. Hickey received notification from Rome that Pope Benedict had appointed him coadjutor-bishop with right of succession to Bishop Harkins, of the Diocese of Providence. His consecration as bishop took place on Thursday, April 10, 1919, in Sts. Peter and Paul's Cathedral, Providence, with Rt. Rev. Thomas D. Beaven, D. D., Bishop of Springfield, Mass., officiating, assisted by Rt. Rev. Louis S. Walsh, D. D., Bishop of Portland, Me., and Rt. Rev. Daniel F. Feehan, D. D., Bishop of Fall River, Mass., assisting. On the day of his consecration, by an act of Rt. Rev. Matthew Harkins, D. D., which was later ratified by the Sacred Consistory at Rome, Bishop Hickey was made Apostolic Administrator of the Diocese of Providence. Bishop Hickey was one of the examiners of the clergy in the Springfield diocese, Worcester county chaplain of the A. O. H., and a fourth degree Knight of Columbus in the Bishop O'Reilly Assembly, of Worcester, Mass.

Life holds no more beautiful relationship than that which a Catholic priest bears to his people and his people bear to him. From the cradle to the grave he is one who never falters, whose helping hand is never withdrawn, whose patience is without end, and whose heart is ever true. For through sunshine and rain, through happiness and disaster, through peace and war, through virtue and misery, come what will within the range of human experience, in its midst you will find the priest toiling, not for himself, but that those he loves and for whom he stands ready to die may have happiness both here and hereafter. This is the type of priest, this is the manner of friend, this is the kind of pastor Bishop Hickey is to all with whom he comes in contact; a noble man full of courage, zeal, and devotion, with deep and abiding religious faith.

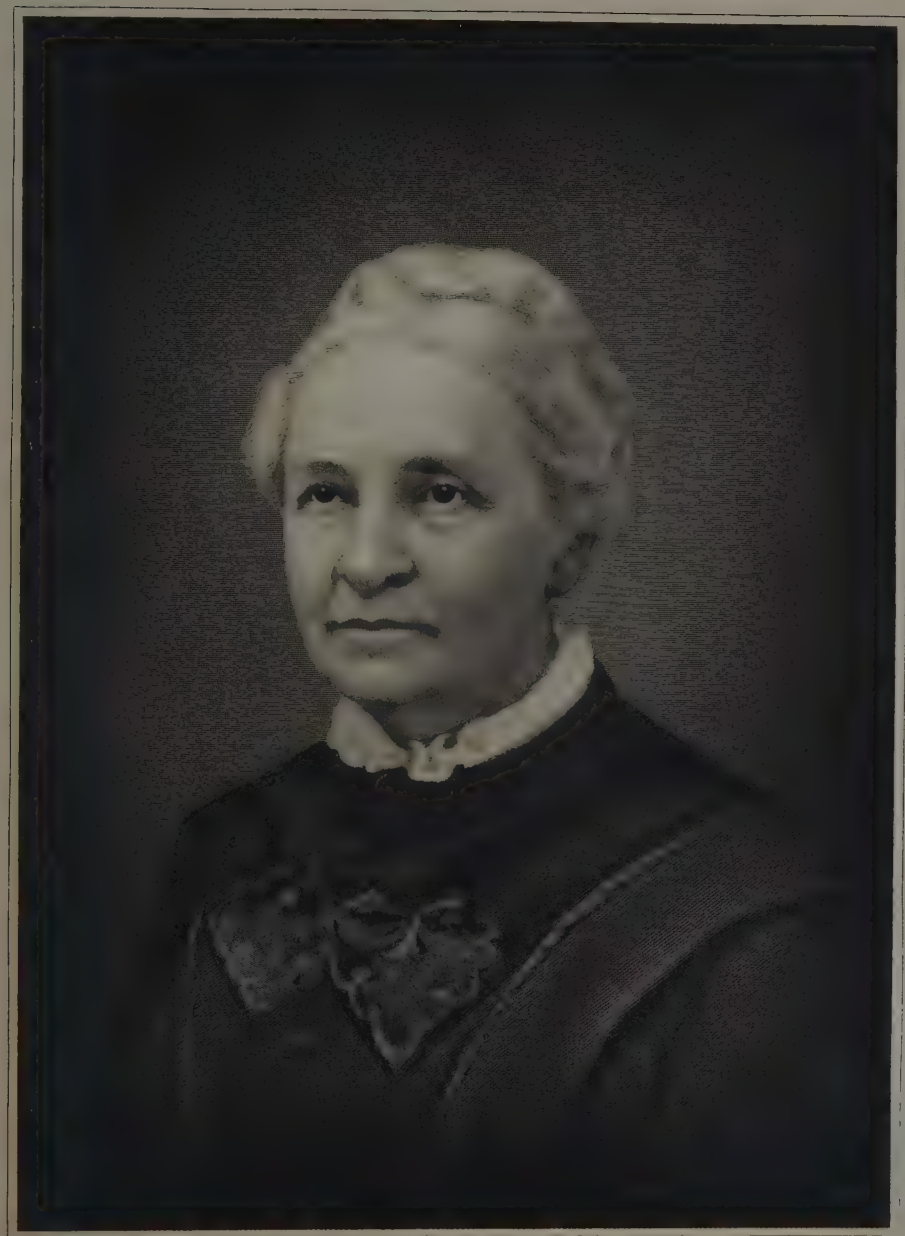
CLARENCE M. DUNBAR—Among all the industrial enterprises of the city of Providence, R. I., the operations of which produce so large a proportion of the wealth of this region, there is none more representative of the high standards of commercial ethics and business management, which are the proverbial characteristics of New England industry, than the Seamless Wire Company, of No. 85 Sprague street. This large and successful concern was founded and developed by three business men of this city, namely: Charles D. Cook, Clarence M. Dunbar and Robert O. Smith, who were associated under the firm name of Cook, Dunbar, Smith Company, Inc. It was incorporated under the laws of Rhode Island with a capital of fifty thousand dollars and has carried on its business since 1906, when the charter was given it. Charles D. Cook is president and director, Clarence M. Dunbar, treasurer, general manager and director, and Robert O. Smith, secretary and director. The concern which was started in a small way has developed under their capable management to its present great proportion, the plant having been added to until there is now some thirty thousand square feet of floor space, in which are employed on an average seventy hands. It is equipped with every modern appliance and device and operated by electrical power, the product of the mill being of the finest grade of workmanship and material of their kind. The concern is engaged in the manufacture of seamless rolled gold wire, rolled gold plate, and rolled gold tubing, and the output is sold by travelling representatives not only throughout New England but also in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and other States, as well as a large portion of it being exported to foreign countries. It is the owner of many valuable patents and is one of the largest and most prosperous concerns of its kind in the country.

WILLIAM DAVID GOFF—The name Goff has figured prominently in the early identity and development of New England. Thomas Goff, wealthy merchant, of London, England, Matthew Craddock, John Endicott, Sir Richard Sakonstall, and others were among the leading men in laying the foundation of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The vital records of Rehoboth, Mass., the mother town of many in its vicinity, in both Massachusetts and Rhode Island, begin with the families of Richard, Samuel and Robert Goff, and from these men descend many of the name here. Many served in the military service of the colony during the Revolution.

William David Goff, son of Colonel Isaac L. and Ada Jeanette (Richards) Goff, and grandson of David F. and Clarissa D. (Stacy) Goff, was born in Providence, R. I., September 27, 1876. His preliminary education was acquired in public and private schools of Providence, and supplemented by a course in Mowry & Goff's Preparatory School, thus qualifying himself for an active business career. After completing his studies, he became associated with his father in his various extensive enterprises and continued with him for many years, the firm being known as the Isaac L. Goff Company. In the meantime, having determined to extend his field of knowledge and usefulness, he



John Oldfield



Martha Ring (Sampson) Oldfield

became an expert in real estate values, also became familiar with the insurance business in its different phases, thus laying the foundation for his future successful career. In 1907, he severed his connection with his father and entered into the real estate and insurance business under the name of the William D. Goff Company, conducting his operations in Providence, and during the intervening twelve years his business has increased to a large extent, he being now recognized as one of the leading men in that line in the State of Rhode Island. He takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and development of his native city, is public-spirited and enterprising, unassuming in manner, congenial in his tastes, and although his career has been quiet and uneventful, he has manifested those sterling qualities that ever command respect and are at all times worthy of emulation. He is a Republican in politics, but has never cared for political preferment, and devotes his leisure time to out-of-door life. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Sons of the American Revolution, gaining admission through the services of four of his ancestors in the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Goff married, December 14, 1899, Alice Pauline Strahan, daughter of Thomas and Esther (Lawrence) Strahan, natives of Scotland, and now well known residents of Chelsea, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Goff are the parents of one son, William David, Jr., born Dec. 15, 1902, now a student of Phillips Exeter Academy, of Exeter, N. H.

JOHN OLDFIELD—When man emerged from that stage of civilization where his intellect approximated that of a beast, and became a thinking being, the first pursuit to which he turned, beyond that necessary for self-preservation, was the cultivation of the soil. On this stage of development depended the later evolution of the race. Rome drew by far the greater proportion of her famous statesmen, soldiers, generals, poets and other writers from that sturdy class which formed the very sinews of the Nation, the *agricolæ* or farmers. Pompey, Cicero, Marius, Cato, Cincinnatus, men whose names are synonymous with the prestige of the Roman Empire, came from the farming class. We Americans are essentially a nation of farmers on a grand scale, and our greatest men have been sons of the soil. From the land we have drawn the source of our greatness, and it has provided us with a virility which placed us easily at the head of the nations in this respect. Despite the fact that the city yearly draws its toll from the rural districts, we find an amazingly large number of men who instinctively turn to the soil for their amusement and recreation, if only for a short time, and find in it rest, inspiration, vigor. Many men find in it their life work, still others find in it an avocation.

Love of the soil was perhaps the chief characteristic of the life of the late John Oldfield, business man of the city of Providence, where he died on January 8, 1880. Although in later life he entered the world of business, he still retained the desire for nearness to the soil and to nature which were vital factors in his youth.

John Oldfield was a native of England, the son of parents of good standing and a descendant of one of the oldest established families in the United Kingdom, and which bore arms:

Arms—Argent, on a bend gules three crosses pattée fitchée, of the field.
Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-wyvern wings displayed argent.
Motto—In cruce vincam.

John Oldfield received his early education in the rural schools of England, and upon completing it apprenticed himself to learn the profession of landscape gardening. The term of his apprenticeship was of seven years' duration, and upon the completion of it he was a skilled workman, of recognized ability, and commanding excellent wages. He was possessed of the spirit of the adventurer, and desired to travel and more particularly to see America. He came to America solely for the purpose of visiting the country, on a pleasure trip, bringing with him a considerable supply of money. Mr. Oldfield visited different parts of the country, and during his stay in Philadelphia, Pa., received news of his mother's death in England. Although he had originally determined to return to England, he decided then to stay in America, and for a considerable period made the city of Philadelphia his home. He entered the employ of a gentleman of that city, and remained there for several years. Mr. Oldfield then went to Charleston, S. C., where he passed one year in the capacity of gardener, at the end of which time he returned North, not liking the climate of the South. He next entered the employ of a New York gentleman, and was given the care of an extensive estate along the Hudson river in that State. Upon coming to America, Mr. Oldfield had brought with him a letter of introduction to Mr. Grant Thorburn; this he presented to Mr. Thorburn, who was instrumental in securing for him the position of head gardener on the estate of Thomas P. Ives, of Providence, R. I., whither Mr. Oldfield went immediately. Mr. Oldfield was given full charge of the Ives estate, and given the power to act on his own initiative in the development of the gardens and grounds. He was especially interested in the latter, and skilled in landscape work, but his work in vegetable and flower gardening was more notable. He introduced to the table of Mr. Ives vegetables which had never before come to that gentleman's notice, notably the cauliflower, tomato, and egg plant. He also introduced to Providence the famous "Rose of Sharon," hitherto unknown there.

Mr. Oldfield, however, decided to enter the business world independently, and found an advantageous opening in the field of lumbering. He became a lumber merchant, and from the very beginning met with a high degree of success in this venture. The business grew rapidly, and at the time of his retirement from active business cares he was operating two lumber yards—one on Canal street, in the city of Providence; and the other at Fox Point, R. I. The enterprise was a financial success, and at the time of his death Mr. Oldfield was substantially wealthy. After his retirement he traveled extensively in the United States and abroad, making several trips to his old home in England and to the Continent. He was a lover of art and literature, and a man of much culture and refined tastes. Much of his fortune he invested in real estate in Providence.

John Oldfield, who was the son of William and Mary (Harrison) Oldfield, was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, April 9, 1796. He married, June 22, 1834, Martha King Sampson, daughter of Earl and Martha

(King) Sampson, of Assonet, Mass. She was born in Middleboro, Mass., and was a granddaughter of Dr. John Sampson, one of the foremost physicians of Middleboro, Mass. The lineage of the Sampson family is traced to the "Mayflower." The children of Mr. and Mrs. Oldfield were six in number, four of whom attained the years of their majority, namely: 1. Mary H., who resides at the Oldfield home, at No. 99 George street, Providence, R. I. 2. Henry H., died aged about fifty-five, a graduate of Brown University. 3. Charles T., a resident of Norton, Mass.; married Sarah S. Drake; children: i. Martha S., deceased, was the wife

of Joseph Bowden, and the mother of two sons, Joseph, Jr., and Horace Winton Bowden; ii. John Oldfield; iii. Mary, wife of Dana Chapman, and the mother of three children: Dorothy, Charles and Howard Chapman; resides in Norwood, Mass.; iv. William Charles Oldfield, born in Norton, Mass., lives there, married Lettie Gertrude MacKenzie, born in Tryon, Prince Edward Isle; children: Victor, Harold, Frederick, Gertrude H.; v. Marjorie Louise, wife of Ralph Buck, and the mother of three children: two sons, Ralph and Charles O., and a daughter, Muriel, resides in Norton, Mass. 4. Martha K., died aged 27 years.



ADDENDA – ERRATA – INDEX

ADDENDA—ERRATA.

- Arnold, p. 64, 2nd col. Alfred B. Arnold died May 15, 1919.
- Jennings, p. 227, 1st col. Richard W. Jennings was appointed State Treasurer by Gov. R. Livingston Beekman to fill the unexpired time of Walter A. Read, who died in December, 1918.
- Orrell, p. 96, 2nd col. William Orrell married (third) in Boston, Massachusetts, April 28, 1909, Mrs. Emily P. McConville. She had three children: Lucile, Brenda B., and Elsie B.
- Peck, p. 389, 1st col. Mrs. Louise (Ginand) Peck was born March 15, 1867, died April 8, 1891.
- Peterson, p. 302, 2nd col. Since sketch was printed George P. Peterson was made a member of the Mayflower Descendants, and his son, Earl C. Peterson, was made a lieutenant in the navy.

INDEX.

NOTE—An asterisk (*) set against a name refers to additional or correctional matter in Addenda and Errata.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Aborn, Daniel, 204 | Evelyn E., 86 | Joseph F., 404 |
| Jonathan, 204 | Frank C., 46, 48 | Mary A., 131 |
| Joseph, 204 | Harley P., 67 | Mary E., 131 |
| Rebecca W., 204 | Israel, Col., 85 | Mittie, 80 |
| Samuel, 203 | James, 47 | Mowry A., 250 |
| Aldrich, Abby P. T., 81 | James H., 47 | Nathaniel, 79, 217 |
| Adeline M., 83 | Jeremiah O., 85 | Newton D., 344 |
| Anan F., 80, 81 | John, 67 | Peleg, 197 |
| Clarence A., 81 | Nehemiah, 67 | Philip, 64, 65 |
| Edward B., 81 | Pardon, 67 | Ray G., 65 |
| Lucy T., 81 | Sarah A., 48 | Samuel, 197 |
| Nelson W., 80 | Stephen, 47 | Stephen, 64, 79, 250, 403 |
| Richard S., 81 | Thomas, 46, 67 | Susan I., 65 |
| Stewart M., 81 | Waity C., 67 | Thomas, 197, 217 |
| William T., 81 | Angeloni, Antonio, 343 | William, 64, 130, 197, 403, 404 |
| Winthrop, 81 | Teresa, 343 | William B., 344 |
| Alger, Edith, 119 | Tito, Dr., 343 | Austin, Arthur E., 263 |
| John L., Prof., 119 | Armington, Ardelia, 16 | Clarence E., 264 |
| Nathan W., 119 | Asa, 16 | Jessie A., 264 |
| Allen, Alice W., 43 | Bethia, 16 | John, 263 |
| Arthur M., 393 | Chloe, 376 | Louisa D., 264 |
| Charles H., 43 | Emma F., 16 | Robert, 263 |
| Daniel G., 42 | Esther, 15 | |
| Howard V., 42, 43 | Hannah, 15 | Babcock, Charlotte, 270 |
| John, 42 | Hervey, Dr., 15, 16 | Daniel, 269 |
| Margaret P., 393 | Jerauld T., 16 | Ichabod, 269 |
| Marvin E., 393 | John, 376 | James, 269 |
| Thomas G., 42 | Joseph, 15, 375 | John, 269 |
| William, 42 | Ruth, 376 | Joseph, 269 |
| Allin, Hannah, 17 | Arnold, A. Herbert, 216, 218 | Oliver, 269 |
| James, 17 | Abbie A., 131 | Tristram D., 269 |
| John, 17 | *Alfred B., 64, 65, 165 | Bailey, Abner H., 368 |
| Pearce S., Capt., 17 | Annie C., 218 | Clifford H., 368 |
| Ames, Annie J., 211 | Arthur H., 404 | Ellen W., 219 |
| Fisher, 247 | Benedict, 197 | George M., 210 |
| Frank R., 211 | Benjamin F., 197, 198 | George M., Dr., 210 |
| Frank R., Jr., 211 | Caleb, 197, 404 | Henry, 218 |
| Harriette F., 249 | Caroline F., 405 | Henry C., 219 |
| John O., 249 | Caroline L., 345 | Henry D., 219 |
| Madeleine L., 249 | Clarence N., 345 | John H., 367 |
| Robert N., 211 | Cora E., 405 | John H., Jr., 367 |
| Samuel, 247 | Dutée, 130 | Julia, 220 |
| William, Gen., 246, 248 | Edward E., 79 | Louise, 210 |
| Anchor Webbing Co., 399 | Ellen M., 250 | Mark H., 368 |
| Andrews, Bertha P., 128 | Elmina C., 198 | Martha J., 368 |
| Franklin J., 127 | Franklin H., 198 | Baker, Abraham, 100 |
| Harold B., 127 | George, 197, 198 | Charles, 100 |
| Angell, Charles E., 85 | Israel, 403 | Charles H., 100, 101 |
| Charles F., 66, 67 | James P., 218 | Gorham H., 100 |
| Emor, 67 | Joseph, 197, 217, 404 | J. Willard, 100, 101 |

- Joseph, 88
 Joseph, Jr., 88
 Lillie C., 101
 Walter J., 89
 Ballou, Barton, Rev., 455
 Barton A., 454, 455
 Carrie L., 59
 Charles C., 456
 Charles E., 58, 59
 Clarence E., 59
 Delia A., 456
 Eliab M., 58
 Emma G., 59
 Ezekiel, 455
 Frederick A., 456
 Frederick A., Jr., 456
 Harry M., 228
 Henry G., 227, 228
 Henry L., 10, 11, 275
 James, 228, 455
 Janet, 275
 Jennie M., 228
 Latimer W., 11, 275
 Levi, 58, 275, 455
 Mary R., 456
 Maturin, 227, 455
 Nathaniel, 228
 Noah, 228
 Obadiah, 455
 Roland H., 11, 275
 Sarah A., 11
 Sarah L., 228
 Sullivan, 228
 Susan A., 11
 Ziba, 228
 Bannon, Mary J., 87
 William H., 87
 Barber, Grace E., 64
 Harold E., 64
 Peleg W., 63, 64
 Barnes, Anna E., 52
 Enoch, Capt., 51
 Jonathan, 52
 Jonathan V., 51, 52
 Levi, Col., 51
 Peter, 51
 Thomas, 51
 Walter V., 52
 Barney, John, 113
 Josiah K., 113
 Sarah L., 114
 Walter H., 113
 Walter H., Jr., 114
 Barrows, Chester W., 84
 John, 84
 Mary E., 84
 William G., 84
 Barstow, Amos C., 56
 Benjamin, 56
 Caleb, 56
 Clara D., 58
 George E., 56, 57
 Nathaniel, 56
 William, 56
 Beeckman, Eleanor, 12
 Gilbert L., 11
 Margaret, 11
 Robert L., Hon., 11, 12
 Bicknell, Allin, 353, 355
 Amelia D., 356
 Elizabeth W., 354
 Harriet B., 353
 Joshua, 353
 Thomas W., 354, 355
 Zachariah, 354
 Zachary, 354
 Bigney, Charles I. (C. Ira), 357, 358
 John M., 358
 Olive E., 358
 Binney, Barnabas, 131
 Barnabas, Capt., 49, 131
 Barnabas, Dr., 49, 131
 Charlotte H., 132
 Harriet D'C., 50
 Horace, 49, 132, 133
 John, 131
 Josephine, 133
 William, 50, 131, 132
 William, Jr., 49, 50, 133
 Blessing, James E., 459
 Mary, 459
 Peter E., Rt. Rev., 459
 Bliss, Jonathan, 22
 Miriam, 22
 Thomas, 21, 22
 Bosworth, Albert L., 158
 Edward, 409
 Evelyn M., 158
 Ichabod, 409
 Jonathan, 409
 Leonard P., 157, 158
 Leonard S., 157
 Peleg, 409
 Sarah, 409
 Smith, 409
 Bourgeois, Joseph R., Rev., 317
 Philomena, 317
 Raphael, 317
 Bourn, Augustus O., 74, 75
 Augustus O., Jr., 76
 Elizabeth R., 76
 George O., 75
 Stephen W., 76
 Bove, Anthony, Rev., 450
 Mariannina, 450
 Vincenzo, 450
 Bowen, Amos M., 267
 Lucie, 268
 William M. P., 267
 Bradley, Charles, 7, 8
 Charles S., Hon., 7
 George L., 6, 9
 Helen McH., 10
 Helen N., 8
 Isaac, 6
 John, 6
 Jonathan, Lieut., 6
 Joseph, 6
 Brand, Emelyn B., 66
 William, 66
 William C. H., 66
 Brayton, Antoinette P., 195
 Benjamin, 190
 Borden, 190
 Charles, 193
 Charles R., Gen., 193, 194
 Daniel, 193
 David, 190
 Francis, 190, 191
 George H., 190, 191
 Maria L., 191
 William D., 193
 William S., 195
 Briggs, Abiezer, 184
 Ada M., 276
 Alfred, 276
 Alice C., 185
 Andrew G., 276
 Arthur, 144
 Ebenezer, 184
 Edwin A., 275, 276
 Everett A., 276
 Fannie C., 276
 Frank H., 144
 Giles, 142, 143
 Hannah W., 185
 Howard B., 185
 James, 143, 429
 Job, 429
 John, 143, 184, 429
 John W., 184
 Jonathan, 143
 Joseph, 429
 Lucy A., 429
 Mary A., 143
 Miller, 429
 Olney, 143
 Samuel, 184
 Samuel A., 429
 Sarah M., 276
 Susan M., 185
 Thomas A., 429, 430
 Wanton, 143
 Broadman, Atwood, 106
 Harry, Dr., 106
 Brown, Annie W., 336
 Arba H., 1, 336
 Daniel R., Hon., 1, 2
 Frank R., 231
 H. Martin, 336
 Isabel, 2
 James B., 150
 James L., 150, 151
 James P., 204
 Jennette, 231
 John, 1
 John G., 204
 Milton B., 1
 Minnie M., 151
 Browning, Isabel R., 174
 William A., 173, 174
 William G., 174
 Budlong, Francis, 27
 Frank R., 368
 John, 27
 John C., Dr., 27, 28
 John C., Jr., 30
 Martha A., 29
 Martin S., Dr., 27, 30
 Moses, 28
 Robert, 368
 Ruth A., 369
 Samuel, 28
 Walter W., 30
 Buffinton, Benjamin, 165
 Besse, 166
 J. Allen, 164, 165
 John A., 165
 John M., 165
 Thomas, 164
 Burlingame, Ruth M., 280
 Stephen, 280
 Burrington, Eliza M., 210
 Henry H., 210
 John, 210

- Roger, 209
 William, 209
 Buxton, Aline H., 447
 Anthony, 444
 Armstrong, 443
 Benjamin, 444
 David, 445
 Edward, 445
 G. Edward, Dr., 444, 445
 G. Edward, Jr., 445, 446
 James, 445
 Joseph, 444
 Samuel, 444
 Sarah A., 445
 Cahoon, Eugena, 363
 George H., 362
 George H., Jr., 362
 Callaghan, Angie M., 340
 Thomas J., 339
 Camfield, Agnes I., 212
 James E., 212
 William H., 212
 Campbell, Allan A., 304
 Allen, Dr., 304
 Bonaparte, 304
 Emma, 305
 James, 304
 James H., 304
 Capwell, Florence C., 144
 Searles, 144
 Carpenter, Alva, 363
 Caroline P., 138
 Clarence O., 63
 Fannie M., 364
 George B., 63
 Harriet A., 63
 Henry A., 363
 Hugh B., Rev., 138
 Isaac N., 138
 James, 19
 John, 19
 Jonathan, 363
 Miriam, 20
 Richard, 19
 William, 19, 20
 Carrington, Candace C., 351
 Edward, 350, 351
 Edward, Dr., 351
 Lemuel, Dr., 351
 Lorina, 351
 Mary F., 351
 Peter, Dr., 351
 Cassidy, Frederick L., Dr., 305
 Margaret, 305
 Patrick, 305
 Caswell, George F., 265, 266
 Job, 144, 265
 John, 144, 265
 John W., 144, 265
 Maud L., 266
 Sallie C., 144
 Sophia, 266
 Stephen T., 265
 W. Herbert, 144
 William G., 144
 Cawley, Joseph C., 176
 Julia, 176
 Patrick J., 176
 Chace, Arnold B., 381
 Christine, 382
 Edward G., 382
 Eliza C., 381
 Oliver, 381
 Samuel B., 381
 Chaffee, Experience, 22
 Hannah, 19
 Jonathan, 18
 Nathaniel, 18
 Thomas, 17
 Champlin, Frances B., 301
 Jeffrey, 300
 John, 300
 Robert H., 300
 Robert H., Jr., 301
 Russel, 300
 Chase, Edwin O., 300
 John A., 300
 Martha E., 300
 Chatterton, Charles O., 54
 George, 54
 Phoebe, 54
 Chesebrough, Albert G., 327
 Caroline L., 327
 E. Stanton, 327
 Chester, Francis D., 346
 Frank E., 346
 Fred E., 347
 Nancy J., 347
 Samuel, 346
 Child, Betsey M., 176
 James, 175
 John, 175
 John T., 175
 John T., Jr., 174, 175
 Mary A., 176
 Molly T., 176
 Church, Howard W., Dr., 133
 James C., 133
 Sarah B., 133
 Clafin, Albert W., 78
 George L., 77
 Lyman, 77
 Mary A., 78
 Clark, Catherine, 240
 Catherine P., 240
 Charles C., 297
 George H., 240
 John, 239, 296
 Joseph, 239, 296
 Joshua, 239
 Louise E., 297
 Nellie A., 240
 Perry, 239
 Rebecca C., 297
 Robert, 297
 Samuel, 297
 Samuel, Hon., 296, 297
 Simeon P., 238, 240
 Thomas, 239, 296
 William, 239
 Coats, Alfred M., 378
 Archibald, 379
 Elizabeth, 379
 James, Sir, 378
 Peter, Sir, 378
 Cobb, Franklin, 353
 Louise C., 353
 Luther F., 353
 Coggeshall, John, 25, 26
 John, Major, 26
 John W., 25, 26
 Joshua, 26
 Josiah, 26
 Madeline, 27
 Samuel B., Capt., 26
 Cole, Albert F., 184
 Andrew, 183
 Benjamin, 182
 Cyrus, 183
 Francis S., 261
 Frank, 182, 183
 Hugh, 182, 260
 Jackson L., 261
 James, 182, 260
 Martha, 261
 Mary B., 184
 Mary G., 183
 Samuel J., 183, 261
 Washington L., 260, 261
 Washington L., Jr., 261
 William M., 261
 Colt, Benjamin, 438
 Christopher, 438, 439
 Elizabeth M., 440
 John, 438
 LeBaron B., 444
 Mary L., 444
 Samuel P., 438, 439
 Theodora G., 439
 Colvin, Augusta L., 366
 Caleb, 114
 Charles T., 366
 Clara A., 115
 Clarence H., 367
 Edith, 367
 George, 114, 115
 Hannah, 366
 Henry, 366
 James, Rev., 114
 John, 114
 Louisa, 367
 Sara H., 115
 Sheldon, 115
 Stephen, 114, 115
 Stephen S., Dr., 115
 Theodore H., 365, 366
 Vincent L., 115
 Colwell, Lillie S., 129
 Ralph, 128, 129
 Uriah, 128
 Uriah R., 128, 129
 Comstock, Alice, 425
 Joseph J., 424
 Richard B., 424
 William, 424
 Cook, Ariel, 55, 235
 Ariel L., 55, 235
 George H., 303
 Gertrude N., 235
 Lucia G., 56, 235
 Mary E., 304
 Nathaniel, 55, 235
 Samuel P., 55, 234, 235
 Theodore P., 56, 235
 Walter, 55
 Walter S., 303
 Corliss, Emily A., 385
 George, 382
 George F., 385
 George H., 382
 Hiram, Dr., 382
 John, 382
 Maria L., 385
 Phebe F., 385
 Thomas, 382

- Cowell, Addie L., 164
 Edward, 163
 George, 163
 John A., 163
 Joseph, 163
 Samuel, 163
 Cross, George W., 238
 Joseph, 237
 Martha S., 238
 Samuel, 237
 William D., 237, 238
 Cunningham, James, 91
 Joseph J., 91
 Mary E., 91
 Cushman, Emily E., 42
 Henry I., Rev., 41, 42
 Lucy D., 42
 Darling, Catharine M., 60
 Charles P., 59
 Simeon, 59
 Darling Fertilzer Co. (L. B.), 210
 Davis, Daniel, 390
 Elisha, 390
 Emily P., 391
 James, 389
 John, 390
 *John W., 389, 390, 391
 Lydia W., 391
 Marietta P., 391
 Davol, Charles J., 393
 Jonathan, 392
 Joseph, 392
 Joseph B., 392
 Lillian A., 393
 Mary E., 392
 Pardon, 392
 Stephen, 392
 William, 392
 Dean, Benjamin, 364
 John, 364
 John M., 364
 Louise, 365
 Mabel F., 365
 Dempsey, Bridget, 284
 Christopher, 282
 James, 282
 John J., 284
 William P., 282, 284
 Dennis, Anne I., 275
 Arthur W., 274
 Hope A., 275
 John, 274
 John R., 275
 John R., Capt., 274
 De Wolf, Balthasar, 442
 Charles, 442
 Charles, Capt., 443
 Charlotte P., 443
 Edward, 442
 George, Gen., 443
 Mark A., 442
 Dexter, Annie J., 178
 Edgar M., 177
 Emma M., 178
 Harriet E., 192
 Henry C., 192
 John A., 191
 Roscoe M., 192, 193
 Theodore E., 192
 Theodore F., 191
 Waterman W., 177
 Diman, Byron, 385
 Emily, 387
 Emily G., 386
 Jeremiah, 385
 Jeremiah L., 385, 386
 John B., Rev., 387
 Louise, 387
 Nathaniel, 385
 Thomas, 385
 Dixon, Annie, 155
 Dwight J., 154
 Ezra, 154, 155
 John, 154
 Docherty, Edgar M., 369
 Finlay, 369
 Margaret, 369
 Dodge, Elizabeth, 348
 Solomon, 347
 Walter A., 347
 Dooley, Ellen M., 84
 Michael F., 83, 84
 Timothy, 84
 Doran, Catherine, 119
 James, 119
 John, 119
 Dracup, Annie B., 307
 Edmund, 307
 Lionel P. S., 307
 William, 307
 Draper, Ebenezer, 243
 Ethel S., 245
 Fred Z., 244
 G. Bradford, 244
 George B., 244
 James, 243
 James O., 243
 Lizzie A., 90
 Mary G., 244
 Noah, 90
 Sarah M., 244
 William H., 90
 Drummond, Emma, 189
 Horace H., 188
 Willis S., 188
 Dudley, Charles E., 370
 Harriet A., 370
 William A., 370
 Dunbar, Clarence M., 460
 Dunnell, David, 334
 Henry, 334, 335
 Jacob, 334, 335
 Michael, 334
 Sarah, 335
 Thomas, 334
 Dwyer, Alice B., 353
 James, 353
 Matthew S., 353
 Dyer, Charlotte O., 424
 Elisha, 423
 Elisha, Gov., 457
 George R., Gen., 457
 Grace G., 458
 H. Anthony, 423
 Easton, Charles F., 49
 Charles R., 49
 Elizabeth M., 49
 Nicholas, 49
 Eddy (Eddy), Charles F., 380
 Ferdinand S., 380
 Louise S., 380
 Samuel, 380
 William, 380
 Edwards, Allen R., 370
 Carrie, 216
 Harriet D. W., 370
 James R., 216
 John R., 369
 John R., Jr., 370
 Lafayette, 215, 216
 Lawrence, 370
 Nathan, 215
 Phineas, 215
 Richard, 369
 S. Mattie, 216
 Thomas J., Capt., 215
 Eldredge, Amie P., 110
 Charles, Dr., 109
 Charles C., 109
 Henry P., 109
 Henry P., Jr., 110
 James H., 109
 Emerson, Charles A., 432
 Marian, 433
 Robert S., 432
 Evans, Anna, 237
 Edwin B., 237
 Elisha, 236
 Florence L., 237
 Henry L., 237
 Henry R., 236, 237
 Jehu, 236
 Fales, Carrie B., 179
 David G., 53, 178
 Emma G., 54
 James, 53
 John R., 53, 178, 179
 LeRoy, 53, 54
 Minnie L., 179
 Warren R., 178, 179
 Farnham, Joseph E. C., 314
 Laura S., 315
 William E., 315
 William H., 314
 Farnum, Caleb, 395
 Charles W., 394, 395
 Cyrus, 395
 Howard W., 396
 John, 395
 Joseph, 395
 Mary S., 396
 Maud L., 396
 Ralph, 395
 Ferrier, John M., 296
 Obadiah P., 296
 Winifred E., 296
 Fillebrown, Herbert M., 398
 Lora M., 398
 Fiske, Albert D., 285
 George E., 285
 George R., 285
 Isaac, 285
 Mary A. E., 285
 Flynn, Elizabeth, 107
 Francis W., 97
 Harry S., Dr., 97, 98
 James A., 107
 Jessie M., 98
 William S., 107
 Foster, Anna F., 141
 Edward, 414
 Harriet E., 415

- James A., 414
 James L., 415
 John, 140
 Joseph, 414
 Robert, Capt., 140
 Samuel J., Capt., 140
 Timothy, 414
 William, 414
 Fowler, George D., 287
 George H., 287
 Lula A., 287
 Fritz, Carl E., 230
 Earl G., 230
 Isabel H., 230
 Joel R., Dr., 230
 William C., 230
 William H., 230
 Willis O., 231
 Fuller, George A., 293
 Martha, 294
 Rufus, 293
 Gainer, Christina, 349
 John, 348
 Joseph H., 348
 Gammell, Arthur E., 220
 Bessie G., 220
 John, 220
 R. H. Ives, 220
 William, 220
 William, Jr., 220
 Gardner, Abbie P., 322
 Ezekiel, 321
 George, 321
 George H., 320, 321
 Henry W., 295
 John, 295
 Karine M., 296
 Nancy G., 322
 Nicholas, 321
 Rachel F., 322
 Rathbone, 295
 Sophie L., 296
 Garvin, James, 84
 Lucius F. C., Dr., 84
 Lucy W., 85
 Sarah E., 85
 Geary, Johanna, 211
 John F., 211
 P. William, 211
 Gee, Angeline P., 160
 Grace H., 161
 Henry, 160
 James, 159, 160
 Nancy, 160
 Robert N., 160
 William S., Dr., 160
 General Machinery Co., 344
 George, Charles H., 166
 Clarissa, 167
 Daniel F., 110
 Edward A., 167
 James A., 110
 Mary J. B., 110
 Richard, 110, 166
 Thomas, 110, 166
 Thomas M., 110, 166
 Gilbert, Caroline, 404
 Joseph, 404
 Glendinning, Henry D., 96
 John E., 96
 Maud M., 96
 Goff, Alice P., 461
 David F., 460
 Isaac L., Col., 460
 William D., 460
 Gordon, Alexander F., 98
 Lucy, 99
 Walter C., Dr., 98
 Gorton, George T., 253, 254
 George W., 254
 Mahala C., 254
 Mahala E., 254
 Samuel, 253, 254
 Gosling, Bertha L., 159
 Elizabeth A., 159
 George, 158, 159
 LeRoy, 159
 Thomas, 159
 Grant, Frank B., 189
 Henry T., 189
 Jessie, 189
 Joseph, 189
 Mary M., 189
 W. A. H., 189
 Green, Arnold, 425, 426
 Cornelia, 426
 Theodore F., 426, 427
 Thomas, 425
 Timothy R., 426
 Greene, Caleb, 181
 Caroline, 181
 Jabez, 182
 James, 182
 John, 180, 181
 Mary G., 182
 Nathan, 181
 Sarah, 181
 Welcome A., 180, 181
 William C., 368
 Grosvenor, Robert, 24
 Rosa A., 24
 Rose D., 25
 William, 25
 William, Dr., 24
 William, Jr., 25
 Hall, Cleora N., 411
 Franklin S., 399
 J. Everett, 399
 James S., 410
 Katherine L., 399
 William H., 410
 Ham, Arthur, 129
 Hedley V., 129
 Laura B., 129
 Mary L., 129
 Mathias, Capt., 129
 Hammill, Frank H., 116
 Olivia M. C., 116
 Patrick, 116
 Hammond, Clara W., 298
 J. Ernest, 297
 John H., 297
 Handy, Edwin R., 79
 Eliza C., 79
 Russell, 78
 Stephen, 78
 Susan E., 79
 Thomas H., 78
 Thomas H., Jr., 79
 Harkins, Margaret, 58
 Matthew, Rt. Rev., 58
 Patrick, 58
 Harrington, Amelia V., 225
 Arthur H., Dr., 105
 Clifton W., Dr., 105
 Loamm, Dr., 105
 Mary L., 105
 Randall A., 224
 Randall A., Col., 224
 Harris, Amy, 365
 Bert K., 268
 Edward M., Dr., 365
 Herbert, 268
 Ira, 268
 Lena, 268
 Mary D., 268
 William, 365
 Hartshorn, Charles P., 72
 Helen A., 72
 Samuel W., 72
 Stella J., 72
 Hartwell, Frederick W., 318
 Joseph C., 319
 Mary L., 319
 Samuel E., 318
 Samuel E., Jr., 318
 Hazard, Anna, 15
 Elizabeth P., 15
 Jeffrey, 13
 Jeffrey, Capt., 14
 Jeremiah, 12
 John, 13, 14
 John G., Gen., 12, 13
 Lauriston H., 14, 15
 Margaret, 13, 14
 Robert, 12
 Thomas, 12
 Hebert, Edouard, 357
 Felix, 357
 Virginia M., 357
 Herreshoff, Carl F., 324
 Charles F., 324, 325, 327
 James B., 326
 John B., 327
 John B. F., 329
 Julia A., 326
 Julian L., 330
 Lewis, 324
 Nathaniel G., 328
 Heydon, Charlotte A., 104
 David, 104
 Henry D., 104
 Howard R., 104
 Wright D., 105
 Hickey, Margaret, 459
 William, 459
 William A., Rt. Rev., 459
 Hidden, Abby A., 135
 Andrew, 134
 Charles H., 135
 Ebenezer, 134
 Edward, 134
 Henry A., 134
 James, 134
 James C., 134
 Kate H. A., 135
 Walter, 133, 135
 Wilkins U., 135
 Hill, Albert F., 200
 Allen, 200
 Eva, 86
 Flora M., 201
 Jonathan, 86
 Jonathan, Capt., 200

- Lester S., Dr., 86
 Mary I., 201
 Prescott T., Dr., 86
 Ruth M., 201
 Walter A., 201
 Hinds, Corliss, 89
 Cornelius, 89
 Ellen M., Dr., 89, 90
 Hiram D., 89
 James, 89
 John, 89
 William H., 89
 Holbrook, Carrie M., 205
 Daisy M., 205
 Harry M., 204
 William H., 204
 Holmes, Abby H., 111
 George H., 111
 William H., 111
 Holyoke, Amanda L., 379
 Edward, Rev., 379
 Samuel G., 379
 William E., 379
 Hope, Charles H., 142
 Emma, 142
 John, 141, 142
 Julia A., 142
 Hopkins, Amos, 412
 David, 273
 Elizabeth, 413
 Joseph, 273
 Lillian G., 150
 Lyman R., 274
 Mary L., 274
 Rufus, 273
 Samuel, 273
 Stephen, 412
 Thomas, 150, 412
 Uriah, 412
 William, 412
 William L., 413
 William W., 150
 Horton, Calista W., 232
 Carrie E., 454
 Charles H., 67, 68
 Constant S., 231, 232
 Cromwell, 452
 Daniel, 232
 Ellis, 453
 Fred E., 452, 454
 Grace M., 49
 Henry S., 232
 Hezekiah F., 48
 Horace F., 453
 James, 452
 John, 452
 John W., 48, 49
 Mary, 68
 Otis H., 68
 Silvanus, 232
 Solomon, 232
 Stafford, 48
 Thomas, 231, 232
 William T., 68
 Hubbard, Benjamin M., 31
 Daniel, 31
 George, 31
 George W., 30, 32
 John, 31
 Jonathan, 31
 S. Augusta, 32
 Hunt, Arthur B., 93
 Eliza A., 93
 Ephraim, 91
 Frederick J., 93
 John, 91
 Peter, 91
 Simeon, 91
 Simeon, Dr., 92
 William D., 92
 William W., Dr., 91, 92
 Hurley, Ellen L., 214
 James E., 214
 John E., 213
 Hussey, Christopher, 117
 George R., 116, 117
 Julia A., 117
 William G., 117
 Hutcheson, Joseph, Rev., 408
 Sarah F., 408
 Hutchison, George W., 330
 James, 330
 Marie L., 331
 Newton P., 330, 331
 Ingalls, Edmund, 222
 Eliza H., 222
 Harriet E., 222
 James, 222
 James M., Col., 222
 Jenckes, Jeremiah, 44
 Joseph, 44
 Mary J., 45
 Thomas A., 44
 Thomas A., Jr., 45
 Thomas B., 44
 Jennings, Gertrude, 227
 Richard, 227
 *Richard W., 227
 Johnstone, Chester D., 421
 Edith P., 420
 Jones, Anna G., 263
 Fannie, 262
 John D., 262
 Jordan, Louise G., 51
 William, 51
 William H., Dr., 51
 Keefe, Alice, 338
 Denis, 338
 John W., Dr., 338
 Kelly (Kelly), Arthur L., 291, 292
 Arthur L., Jr., 293
 Daniel, 292
 John, 291, 292
 Joseph H., 292
 Lotta P., 293
 Micajah, 292
 Olive D., 293
 Kennedy, Alexander, 83
 Ambrose, 301, 302
 Anastacia G., 302
 Celinda, 83
 George, Capt., 83
 Hugh, 83
 Margaret I., 301
 Patrick, 301
 Thomas F. (Frank) Dr., 301
 Kent, Isaac B., 209
 Joseph, 208
 Josiah, 209
 Ruth A., 209
 Samuel, 208
 Kenyon, Elisha R. P., 288
 Gardner, 288
 Grafton I., 287, 289
 John, 287
 Jonathan, 287
 Mary L., 289
 Nathan, 287
 Nathan G., 288
 Orrin P., 289
 William G., 288, 289
 Kimball, Amherst, 420
 Asa, 419
 Charles D., 458
 Emery S., 458
 Gertrude, 459
 Horace, 420
 Horace A., 419, 420
 Horace E., 420
 John, 419
 Joseph, 419
 Philemon, 419
 Richard, 419, 458
 Sarah E., 420
 King, Charles G., 250, 252
 Charles G., Jr., 252
 Dan, Dr., 70
 Dan O., Dr., 69, 71
 Daniel, 251
 Elijah, 251
 Frances E., 252
 George F. J., 252
 Howard W., Dr., 71
 John, 70
 Mary E., 72
 Mary F. J., 252
 Thomas, 70, 251
 William J., 251
 Knauer, Daniel, 418
 Helen J., 419
 Philip S., 418
 Knowles, Ann M., 150
 Eliza M., 149
 Ella F., 149
 Ellmer F., 148, 149
 Henry, 148
 Horace B., 148, 149
 Horace E., 149
 William, 149
 Kobelsperger, Andrew, 306
 Kate B., 306
 Lansing, Charles W., 272
 Elizabeth, 272
 George D., 270
 Gerrit F., 270
 Hendrick, 270
 Hendrick G., 270
 Jacob H., 270
 Jacob W., 270
 John W., 270
 Willard I., 272
 William, 270
 Lawrence, Emma F., 212
 Henry, 212
 Herbert, Dr., 212
 Lawton, Frank B., 176
 Frank C., 176
 Molly T., 176
 Leach, Apollos, 76
 Daniel, Rev., 76
 Henry B., 77
 Mary H., 77

- Leahy, Edward L., 105
 Fern, 106
 John L., 105
 Lee, Anna, 350
 John W., 350
 Joseph H., 350
 Lenz, Gustav A., 181
 Sarah, 181
 Lewis, George, 330
 Hiram, 127
 Isaiah, Rev., 330
 James, 330
 John, 330
 Joseph, 127
 Joseph W., 330
 Mary, 127
 Winslow, 330
 Lillibridge, Amos, 231
 Amos A., 231
 Charles W., 231
 Edward, 231
 Edward H., 231
 Jennette, 231
 John H., 231
 Sarah A., 231
 Thomas, 231
 Wanton, 231
 William W., 231
 Linton, Andrew, 214
 Andrew, Jr., 214, 215
 Elizabeth, 107
 Hugh, 107
 Mary A., 215
 Mary J., 215
 Robert, 107
 Littlefield, Alfred H., 436
 Arletta V. R., 41
 Charles W., 228, 229
 Daniel, 37
 Eben N., 436, 437
 Edmund, 36, 37, 228
 Francis, 36, 37, 436
 Ida A., 438
 Mary A., 229
 Mary W., 41
 Nathan W., 36, 39
 Rufus A., 38
 Seth, 37, 38
 Lockwood, Abraham, 447, 448
 Adam, 447
 Benajah, 447
 Ella M., 449
 Frank E., 449
 Frank W., 448
 Gershom, 447
 Lawrence A., 447, 448
 Lawrence A., Jr., 448
 Lillian M., 449
 Louvan A., 450
 Ralph F., Dr., 450
 Robert, 447
 Thomas, 447
 Viola B., 448
 Longley, Charles E., 151
 Henrietta A., 152
 Lowney, Bridget, 35
 Denis, 35
 Denis M., Rt. Rev., 34, 35
 Luther, Edward, 99
 Edward A., 99
 Frederick B., 99, 100
 Martin, 99
 Nettie B., 100
 William H., 99
 McBee, Alexander, 331
 Emily E., 331
 William B., 331
 McCann, James A., Dr., 103
 John, 103
 Rebecca F., 103
 McCarthy, Anne M., 87
 Patrick, 87
 Patrick J., 86, 87
 McCusker, Florence M., 80
 John F., Dr., 80
 Thomas, 80
 McDonnell, Mary S., 423
 Patrick, 422
 Thomas F. I., 422
 McFee, Carrie V., 265
 Charles H., 264, 265
 Hamden, 265
 Raymond F., 265
 McGuinness, Bernard, 185
 Edwin D., 185
 Ellen T., 186
 Felix, 185
 Mary F., 186
 McGuirk, Mary A., 214
 Michael J., 214
 William R., Dr., 214
 McKiernan, Ellen, 74
 John, 74
 Peter W., 74
 McVickar, Charlotte, 332
 Eweretta, 332
 James, 332
 John, 332
 John A., Dr., 332
 William N., Rt. Rev., 331, 332
 Macomber, Edward S., 190
 Emily B., 190
 William P., 190
 Mahler, Daniel J., 205
 Jacob, 205
 Teodelinda, 205
 Manchester, Caroline, 148
 Emma L., 148
 Isaac, 147
 Jacob, 146, 147
 John, 147
 Mary S., 148
 Thankful, 148
 Thomas, 147
 Walter H., 148
 Willard, 148
 William, 147
 Martin, Andrew P., 349
 Darius, 60
 E. Cornell, 60
 Edgar W., 60
 Laurence C., 60
 Lena C., 60
 Wesley C., 60
 Mathewson, Celia M., 154
 Syria W., 153
 Thomas G., 153, 154
 Matteson, Almira, 126
 Arnold, 126
 Henry, 126
 Merewether, Nicholas, 421
 Sarah J., 422
 Thomas, 422
 William, 422
 Merriman, Amasa, 352
 Caleb, 352
 Charles, 352
 Charles H., 352
 Edward B., 351, 352
 Eliasaph, 352
 Helen A., 353
 Nathaniel, 351, 352
 Theophilus, 351
 William P., 352
 Metcalf, Brian, 22
 Helen A., 342
 Humphrey, 22
 Jesse, 340, 341
 Jesse H., 342
 Joel, 341
 Jonathan, 340
 Leonard, 22
 Leonard, Rev., 22
 Manton B., 342
 Michael, 22, 340
 Nathaniel, 341
 Roger, 22
 Sarah, 23
 Stephen O., 342
 Michaud, Lottie J., 278
 Samuel S., 278
 Miller (Miller), John, 280
 Nathan, 281
 Nathaniel, 280
 Robert, 280
 Ruth, 281
 Moore, Annie R., 207
 Daniel, 207
 David C., Dr., 207
 Edmund, 207
 Elizabeth A., 456
 Elmer E., Dr., 206, 207
 James S., 207
 Jonathan, 207
 Joseph, 207
 Joshua, 207
 Richard S., 456
 Roger E., 207
 Seth P., 456
 Moroney, Mary A., 346
 Patrick, 345
 Moulton, Benjamin P., 173
 Charlotte M., 63
 Cromwell, 62
 David C., 172
 David P., 173
 Ephraim B., 62
 Ephraim B., Jr., 62
 Lillian M., 173
 Mary M., 173
 Richard O., 62
 Ruth W., 173
 Samuel S., 172
 Munroe (Munro), Addison P., 45
 Annie B., 46
 Burden, 45
 Chester P., 46
 Harold B., 46
 John, 45
 Philip A., 45
 Stephen, 45
 William, 45

- Nichols, Israel, 361, 362
 Nancy, 362
 Richard, 361
 Samuel, 361, 362
 Norton, Elizabeth, 398
 John S., 398
 Michael W., 396
 William, 396
 O'Shaunessy, George F., 294
 Julien M., 295
 Stephen, 294
 Oldfield, Charles T., 462
 John, 461
 Martha K., 461
 Mary H., 462
 William, 461
 Olney, Betsy J., 146
 Elizabeth, 409
 Epenetus, 145, 408
 George, 145
 James, 408
 John, 145
 Jonathan, 409
 Joseph, 145
 Joseph S., 145
 Ruth F., 146
 Thomas, 145, 408
 Walter M., 145, 146
 Ziba, 145
 Orrell, Alice A., 97
 Frederick W., 97
 James, 96
 Mary E., 97
 *William, 96
 Packard, Ambrose, 106
 Helen, 106
 Josiah S., 106
 Kirke W., 106
 Margaret E., 106
 Samuel, 106
 Paige, Anna M., 209
 Caroline M., 94
 George W., 94
 Hattie E., 209
 Henry, 94
 John B., 209
 John S., 209
 Martin, 94
 Nathaniel, 94
 Paine, A. M., Dr., 250
 Ara, 249
 Lydia, 250
 Moab, 250
 Palmer, Abbie E., 125
 Frank A., 318
 John S., 124
 Julius, 124
 Laurina M., 318
 William H., Dr., 318
 Pearce, Annie R., 208
 Nathaniel, 208
 Richard, 208
 Robert, 208
 Robert M., 208
 Robert R., 208
 Ruth A., 208
 Peck, Adaline, 156
 Albert G., 388
 Asa, 4
 Benjamin F. N., 273
 Benjamin T., 272, 273
 Charles, 272
 Ellis, 4
 Elsie G., 273
 Frederick S., 2, 5
 Helen, 5
 Ichabod, 157
 Jathniel, 157
 Jesse F., 157
 John, 3, 272
 John D., 387, 388
 Jonathan, 388
 Joseph, 3, 156, 157, 272, 388
 Leander R., 4, 5
 * Louise, 389
 Mary C., 389
 Mary R., 5
 Nathan, 272
 Nathaniel, 4
 Nicholas, 3, 388
 Patience, 388
 Samuel, 3
 Solomon, 4, 157
 Sylvanus, 388
 Thomas, 272, 273, 388
 Pierce, Dora E., 170
 Edward, 170
 Edward M., 170
 Giles, 168, 170
 John, 168
 John B., 168
 John P. B., 167, 169
 Richard, 168
 Thomas J., 169
 Perkins, Charles H., 199
 Ella J., 200
 Frederick E., 199
 Perry, Edward, 189
 Ellen D., 190
 George A., 189, 190
 Horatio N., 123
 Marian, 124
 Marsden J., 123
 Marsden J., Jr., 124
 * Peterson, Earl C., 303
 George J., 303
 * George P., 302, 303
 Hannah J., 303
 Pettine, Anthony V., 347
 Loraine A., 347
 Michael, 347
 Phillips, Abbott, 198
 Amy E., 199
 Charles, 198
 David, 360
 David G., 360
 Edith R., 361
 Eugene F., 359, 360
 Eugene R., 361
 Frank N., 361
 Jeremiah, 360
 Jeremy, 360
 Joseph, 360
 Josephine J., 361
 Michael, 360
 Pierce, Andrew T., 241
 Ephraim, 371
 George P., 241
 George L., 370, 372
 George L., Jr., 372
 Isaac, 372
 Mary, 242
 Mial, 371
 Michael, 371
 Nathan, Rev., 371
 Sarah E., 373
 Waterman, Rev., 372
 Pope, Catherine E., 259
 Ichabod, 258
 William H., 258
 Pothier, Aram J., 377
 Francoise, 378
 Jules, 377
 Potter, Benjamin, 161
 Daniel C., 161
 Freeborn, 161
 Jobe S., 162
 Joshua, 161
 Julia A., 161
 Louisa, 161
 Nathaniel, 161
 William, 161
 Powel, Hope J., 133
 Samuel, 133
 Pratt, Emily, 153
 Lucy M., 153
 Stuart G., 153
 William C., 152
 William H., 152
 Presbrey, Ada H., 241
 Allen A., 240
 Walter A., 240
 Providence Visitor, 349
 Quinn, Agnes G., 36
 Margaret M., 36
 Patrick H., 35
 Peter, 35
 Radeke, Eliza G., 342
 Gustav, Dr., 342
 Ranger, Mabel C., 314
 Mary M., 314
 Nehemiah, 312
 Peter, 312
 Walter E., 312, 313
 Rankin, Ansel, 276
 Austin B., 276
 Bertha, 277
 Carl A., 277
 John, 276
 Rathbun, Elmer J., 415
 James, 415
 Virginia S., 415
 Rathom, Florence M., 400
 John R., 400
 Read, Charlotte, 394
 Thomas J., 394
 Walter A., 393, 394
 Rebello, Antonio P., Rev., 340
 Emilia, 340
 Jose A. P., 340
 Reeves, David W., 252, 253
 Lorenzo, 252
 Sarah E., 253
 Remington, Charles C., 98
 Enoch, 375
 Florence M., 98
 George H., 98
 Jane, 375
 John, 374, 375
 Joseph, 374
 William H., 375

- Reoch, Archibald T., 196
 Helen, 196
 Lillias, 196
 Robert, 195
 Robert, Jr., 195
 Robert A. S., 196
 Reynolds, Allen, 286
 Benjamin, 286
 Elizabeth S., 287
 Francis, 286
 James, 286
 John, 286
 John B., 286
 Lula A., 287
 Peter, 286
 William, 285
 R. I. School of Design, 342
 Richards, Isaac P., 63
 Marietta, 64
 Richardson, Harriette P., 236
 Henry, 235, 236
 Henry D., 236
 Lucy F., 236
 Moses, 235
 Robinson, Elizabeth, 69
 Ellen L., 69
 Isaac R., 69
 Jeremiah P., 68
 Romano, Joseph, 345
 Maria C., 345
 Pasquale, 345
 Rowse, Frank J., 278
 George H., 277
 George W., 277
 George W., Jr., 278
 Herbert D., 278
 Lester F., 278
 Malvina, 278
 William H., 278
 Rustigan, Alice, 338
 Baxter R., 337
 Jasper, 337
 Rylander, A. E., 344
 Sanborn, Bernice, 315
 Harvey B., Dr., 315
 William H., 315
 Sanderson, Alice E., 150
 Harold F., 150
 Sands, Austin L., 320
 Austin L., Dr., 319
 Frederick P., 319
 Julia E., 320
 San Souci, Emery J., 102, 117
 Euzebe, 102, 118
 George E., 103
 Joseph O., 102
 Joseph O., Jr., 103
 Minnie A., 119
 Paul A., 103
 Sarah G., 103
 Saunders, Elsie O., 212
 George R., 211
 William P., 211
 Sayles, Albert H., 309
 Albert L., 307, 308
 Daniel, 308
 Emma B., 310
 Emma R., 310
 Fannie J., 309
 Fred L., 310
 Hardin, 308
 Israel, 308
 John, 307, 308
 Phebe M., 311
 Richard, 308
 Scheuren, John J., 60
 Joseph J., Rev., 60
 Mary C., 60
 Scott, Helen M., 156
 Louis, 156
 Richard, 156
 Walter A., 156
 Walter O., 156
 Wilber A., 156
 Semenoff, Judah C., 349
 Lucy, 349
 Wolff, 349
 Sheldon, Christopher, 203
 Frank L., 203
 Hulda D., 203
 Mary T., 203
 Pardon, 203
 Rebecca W., 203
 Remington, 203
 Sherman, Albert, 256
 Albert K., 254, 256
 Edward A., 257
 Henry, 255
 Job, 255, 256
 John, 255
 Mary E., 256
 Philip, 255
 Samuel, 255
 Samson, 255, 256
 Thomas, 255
 William A., Dr., 256
 Sherwood, David F., 281
 George S. E., 281
 Herbert M., 282
 Mary L., 282
 Thomas, 281
 Shippee, Caleb, 95
 Charles E., 95
 David, 94
 Edna P., 95
 George E., 95
 Gerald A., 95
 Henry E., 95
 Henry M., 94, 95
 Lodowick U., 95
 Mancer C., 95
 Samuel, 95
 Thomas, 94, 95
 Simmons, F. Ronald, 121
 Frank D., 120
 Henry B., 120
 Mary E., 120
 Stephen, 120
 William I., Rev., 428
 Simpson, Edmund S., 320
 Edward, Rear Adm., 320
 Julia E., 320
 Mary A., 320
 Sisson, Asa, 206
 Charles, 206
 Charles P., 206
 Clarence B., 98
 Cornelius C., 98
 Elizabeth D., 206
 Henry A., 102
 Ida M., 98
 John, 102
 Nathan, 102
 Richard, 98, 102, 206
 Russell E., 206
 William E., 206
 Smith, Benoni, 43
 Christopher, 413
 Daniel, 376
 Elisha, Dr., 43
 Elizabeth, 377, 413
 Evangeline H., 44
 Frank B., Dr., 43
 John, 43, 376
 Joseph, 413
 Martin, 376
 Pitts, 376
 Richard, 376
 Thomas, 413
 William, 376
 Sparhawk, George, 297
 Rebecca C., 297
 Spencer, Caroline R., 226
 Charles E., 115
 E. Ellen, 126
 Everett L., 115
 Gideon, 226
 Gideon, Capt., 225, 226
 Harry A., 126
 Henry D., 125
 John, 279
 Martha, 226
 Nettie J., 116
 Richard, 279
 Ruth M., 280
 Sarah H., 279
 Simmons, 279
 Thomas J., 226
 Thomas L., 279
 William, 279
 Sprague, Bessie A., 402
 Daniel, 401
 Ebenezer, 401
 John, 401
 Katharine A., 402
 M. Alice, 402
 Rufus, 401
 Welcome, 401
 William, 401
 William A., 401
 Stanley, Arthur L., 246
 Arthur W., 245, 246
 Eunice S., 246
 Henry W., 246
 John, 245
 John H., 245
 Matthew, 245
 Maybelle C., 246
 Samuel, 245
 Solomon, 245
 Stearns, Abner, 433
 Amelia F., 434
 Charles F., 433, 434
 Edward, 433
 Henry A., 433
 Isaac, 433
 John, 433
 Stiness, Edward C., 257
 Lucie F., 257
 Samuel, 257
 Samuel G., 257
 Stowell, Florence A., 436
 Stephen S., 435
 Theodore B., 434, 435

- Stranahan, Farrand S., 425
 Florence G., 425
 Sturges, Alice S., 431
 Elizabeth, 432
 Howard, 431
 Howard O., 430
 Marie, 431
 Rush, 431
 Thomas, 430
 Walter K., 431
 Swanson, Frances H., 403
 Oscar, 402
 Swan, 402
 Swinney, John L., 152
 Taft, Emma A., 233
 Deborah, 233
 Joseph, 233
 Marvel, 233
 Orray, 232, 233
 Robert, 233
 Talcott, Harriet F., 62
 Mabel V., 62
 Mancell W., Dr., 62
 Walter O., 61
 Taylor, Alice G., 345
 Charles L., 436
 James M. R., 345
 Ruth E., 436
 Teehan, George E., Dr., 95, 96
 Morris W., 95
 Vesta, 96
 Tefft, Benjamin F., 306
 Benjamin F., Jr., Dr., 306
 Mary M., 307
 Thayer, Alanson, 212, 213
 Bessie L., 213
 Edward, 212
 Edward, Jr., 212, 213
 S. Willard, 213
 Thornley, Charles J., 230
 Cora, 230
 Ella L., 230
 Harriet E., 230
 John Y., 230
 Peter, 230
 Thornton, Irene P., 128
 James, 128
 Jessie E., 128
 John L., 128
 Solomon, 128
 Thurston, Benjamin B., 223
 Benjamin F., 223
 Edward, 223
 George, 223
 Jeremiah, 223
 John D., 224
 Jonathan, 223
 Tiffany, Ebenezer, 138, 139, 140
 Ephraim, 139
 Hezekiah, 139
 Humphrey, 139
 Jeanette L., 140
 Tilley, Abbie F., 88
 John T., 88
 Simeon B., 87, 88
 William, 87
 William J., 88
 Tillinghast, Alice, 418
 Belle G., 418
 Charles F., 290
 Charles F. F., 291
 George E., 417, 418
 Henry A., 290
 James, 289, 290
 Pardon, 417
 Pardon, Rev., 289
 Ralph, 418
 Sarah B., 290
 Theodore F., 290
 William B., 417
 William R., 290
 Tingley, Adella M., 264
 Samuel, 264
 Samuel H., 264
 Tobin, John A., 316
 Mary, 316
 Robert, 316
 Trumpler, Ella G., 158
 Peter J., 158
 Tully, James, 335
 John F., Rev., 335
 Margaret, 335
 Updike (Opdyck), Abby A., 138
 Daniel, 136
 Gysbert, 135
 Lodowick, 136, 137
 Wilkins, 137
 Upton, Caleb, 73
 Cornelia A., 74
 James, 73
 John, 72
 Robert, 73
 William, 73
 Winslow, 72, 73
 Utter, Elizabeth L., 24
 George B., 23
 George H., 23
 Henry E., Dr., 24
 Josephine, 24
 Viall, Anson, 93
 Benjamin, 93
 Harriet E., 94
 John, 93
 Nathaniel, 93
 Richmond, 93
 Richmond, Jr., 94
 William A., 93, 94
 Vose, Alice W., 172
 Enoch W., 171, 172
 Henry, 171
 Joshua, 171, 172
 Robert, 171
 Sarah A., 172
 Thomas, 171
 Walcott, Benjamin, 33
 Charles S., 34
 Ebenezer, 33
 Gregory D., 33, 34
 John, 33
 Jonathan, 33
 Lodowick, 33
 Mary, 33
 William, 33
 Walker, Daniel, 21
 Hannah, 21
 James, 21
 Philip, 20, 21
 Widow, 20
 Waterhouse, Benjamin F., 65
 Cordelia W., 127
 George B., 65, 66
 Howard A., 127
 Margaret, 66
 Richard, 65
 Waterman, Alpheus S., 188
 Benjamin, 187, 188
 Frances, 188
 Frank A., 187, 188
 Frank B., 188
 Franklin A., 125
 George, 125
 Jeremiah R., 188
 John, 406, 407
 John O., 406, 407
 Katharine M., 125
 Lewis A., 125
 Nathaniel, 187
 Nicholas, 188
 Resolved, 406
 Richard, 187, 405
 Richard, Col., 125
 Susan J., 407
 Watson, Annie P., 324
 Arthur H., 108, 322, 323
 Byron S., 108, 109
 Elisha, 322
 Elisha F., 323
 Elisha F., Rev., 108, 323
 Freeman P., 323
 Isabel, 109
 John, 108, 322
 Weaver, Benjamin, 221
 Clement, 221
 John G., 221
 John G., Jr., 220, 222
 Perry, 221
 Thomas, 221
 Wealthy M., 222
 Whipple, Abraham, 234
 Alice E., 299
 Andrew B., 233, 234
 Arlon M., 298, 299
 Benjamin, 233, 234
 Charles L., 234
 Daniel, 157, 299
 Edna L., 299
 Eleazer, 299
 Eliab, 299
 Emor, 234
 Ephraim, 234
 Esther, 299
 Helen M., 157
 John, 298, 299
 John, Capt., 233
 John, Jr., 298
 Rachel S., 234
 Simon, 299
 Whitaker, Frederic E., Dr., 316
 Henry J., 316
 Sara B., 317
 White, Charles A., Dr., 302
 Derick, 302
 Edward, 112
 Elijah, 112
 Elizabeth, 112
 James, 112
 Joseph, 112
 Lydia, 113
 Mary, 302
 Nicholas, 111
 Rufus, 112
 Stillman, 111, 112

- Whiteside, Amelia V., 225
 David, 225
 Thomas E., 225
 Wholey, Dennis, 32
 Elizabeth V., 32
 Timothy V., 32
 Wightman, Daniel, 170
 George, 170
 Wilbour, Grace F., 123
 Isaac C., 121, 122
 Lincoln, 123
 Philip, 121
 Philip H., 121, 122
 Wilcox, G. W., Dr., 77
 Mary C., 77
 Wilkinson, Arnold A., 261
 Jessie B., 262
 John, 261
 Lawrence, 261
 Walter E., 262
 William A., 261, 262
 Williams, Caleb, 162
 Jeremiah, 162
 Joseph, 162, 356
 Louise W., 162
 Otis, 201
 Pardon, 162
 Roger, 162
 Ruth, 357
 Thomas, 356
 Witherow, Joseph T., 205
 Margaret, 205
 William, 205
 Woffenden, Anna L., 306
 Joseph F., 305
 Richard H., Rev., 305
 Wood, Adele S., 374
 Alanson P., 176, 177
 Fenner, 311
 Harriet A., 312
 Henry B., 176
 John, 311
 John, Capt., 311
 Jonathan, 176
 Lydia A., 177
 Manning, 311
 Remington (R. J.), 374
 William, 311, 373
 William H., 373
 William R., 374
 Woods, Abel, Rev., 415
 Alva, Rev., 415
 John C. B., 415, 416
 Marshall, 415, 416
 Samuel, 415, 416
 Wooley, Clarence N., 173
 Mary J., 173
 Thomas E., 173
 Woolf, Celia, 337
 Henry, 337
 Herman, 337
 Wright, Albert H., 119
 Harold P., 120
 Mary E., 120
 Nathan M., 119, 120
 Nathan M., Jr., 120
 Young, Charles H., 202, 259
 Charles W., 260
 Clara B., 203, 260
 Daniel, 202, 259
 Julia A., 203, 260
 Othniel, 202, 259
 Zebeda, 202, 259



